



MANCHOUKUO

A Comprehensive Pictorial Presentation

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Manchoukuo:

The Growing Giant

Deriving its robust life from the parental stock of five Asiatic races, the Manchoukuo of today claims a rapidly-expanding population of more than 38,000,000, of which an overwhelming more than 80% are Chinese, while the so-called genuine Manchoukuoans—most intimately fused with the country both historically and traditionally, number approximately 800,000. The remaining three nationalities composed of Japanese, Koreans and Mongolians are rather evenly represented, numbering about 830,000, 900,000 and 770,000 respectively. Furthermore, an exotic color pervades in the form of 70,000 Russians.

The steady assimilation and cooperation among these different racial groups promises the young country a growing importance in happy living and a secure place in world affairs.

五色旗の下 永遠樂土の實現へ

滿洲三千七百萬人と目せられる住民の主體は滿漢蒙日鮮の諸民族で、このうち漢民族は絕對多數の八割以上を占め滿洲國と歴史的傳統的に最も因縁深い滿洲族所謂女眞族は約八十萬に過ぎない。蒙古族は七十七萬朝鮮人は九千萬、日本内地人は約八十三萬關東州を含む)と見られてゐる諸民族が永遠樂土のことく一體となるところ大東亞永遠樂の樂土の誕生は間近かであらう。なほ滿洲にはこの他に約七萬の露西亞人が居住してある。

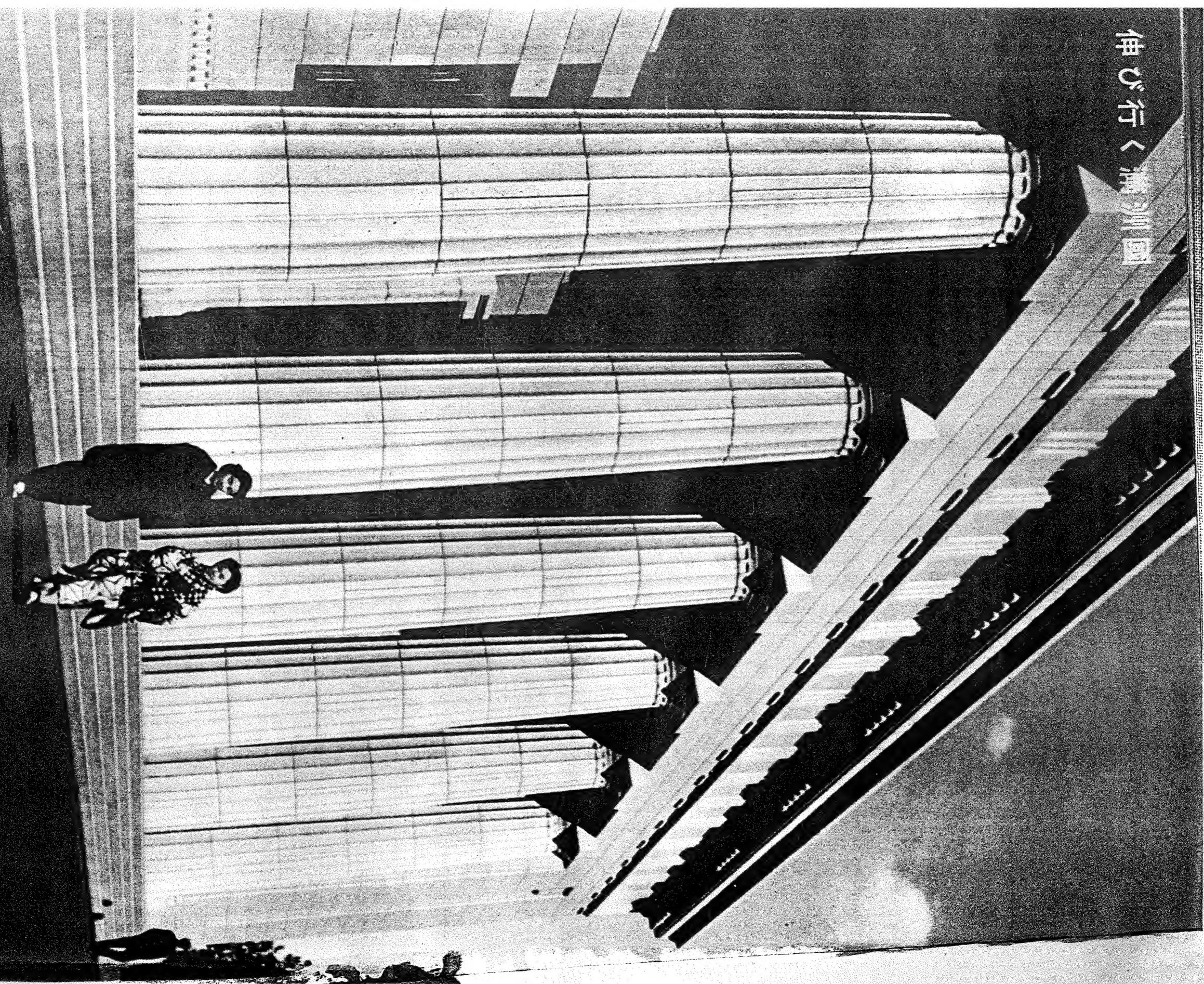
複合民族國家滿洲帝國包括滿漢蒙日鮮諸民族人口數占百分之八十滿洲女眞族不外八十萬蒙古族七十七萬朝鮮人九千萬日本内地人約八十三萬一心一德共同努力建設新東亞



伸び行く



GROWING MANCHOUKUO





WANDEKUN

BRINGING HOME THE APPLE HARVEST

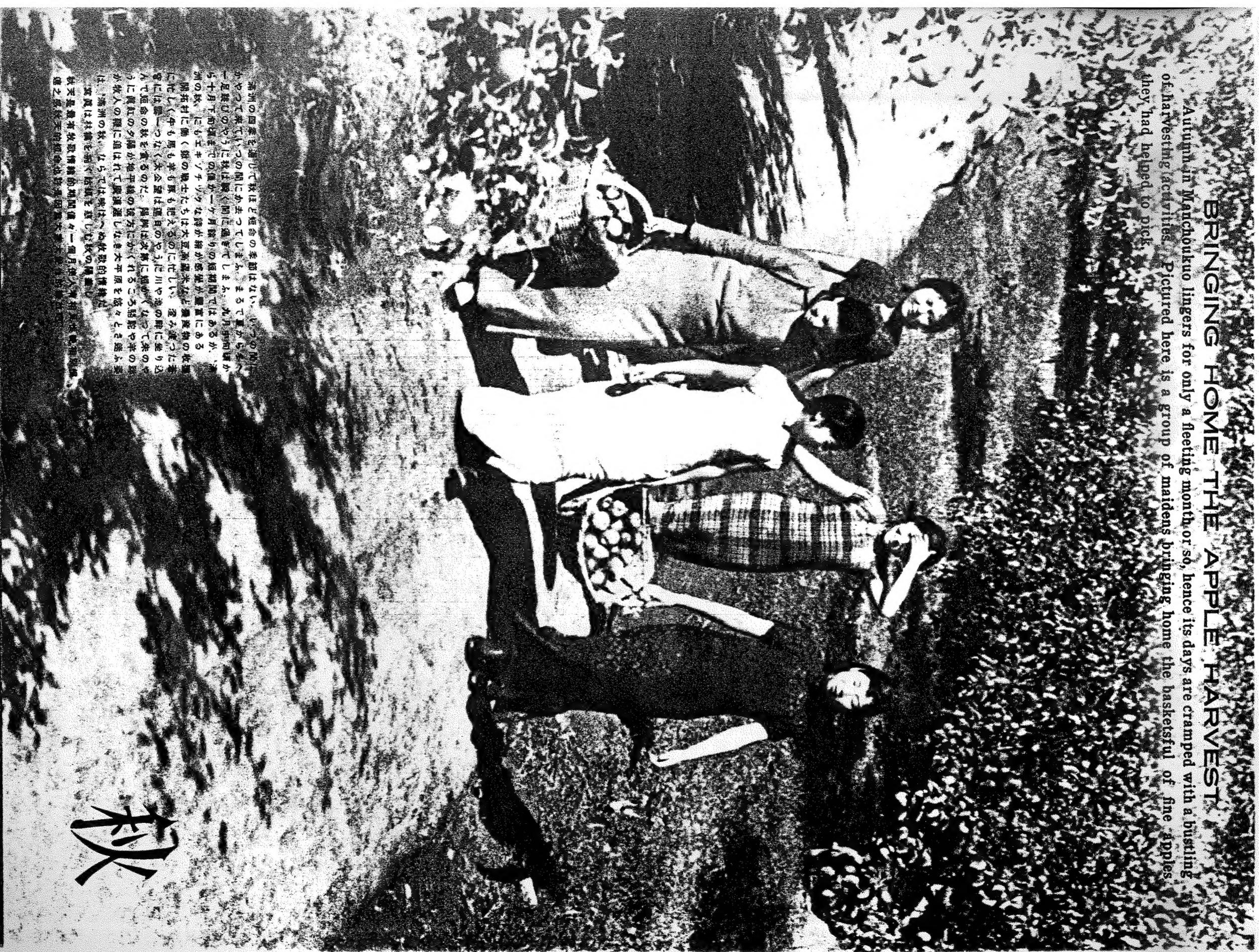
Autumn in Manchoukuo lingers for only a fleeting month or so, hence its days are crammed with a bustling of harvesting activities. Pictured here is a group of maidens bringing home the basketsful of fine apples they had helped to pick.

滿洲の四季を通して休むほど短命はない。いつの間にかやつていつの間にか去ってしまう。まるで暮から春へ一足遅ひのやうに秋は早く街に過ぎてしまふ。九月が向詠から十月下旬頃までの間が一ヶ月餘りの短命間ではあるが、滿洲の秋、にもエキゾチックな詩が詠か感情が豊富にある。開拓村に働く娘の農士たちは大豆高粱米など農産物の收穫に忙しく牛も馬も羊も豚も肥えるのに忙しい。暮れ立つにあたりには、農夫達は毎日のように川や池の畔に坐り込んで短命の秋を貪るのでだ。屋内は火鉢に囲くひつて朱のやうに眞紅の夕陽が地平線の彼方へかくれるころ駒駆や革の馬が牧人の隣に進はれて廣漠遼しひき大平原を傍々とさ迷ふ姿は、"滿洲の秋"ならではの美はぬ牧歌的情操である。実風は林檎を詠じ、桂樹を慕じし秋の情景。

秋天是最有收获情调的时期也是一年中农事最忙的时期

秋雨豐饒

秋



SKIING REIGNS IN WINTER

Though the housing facilities of Manchoukuo are adequately equipped to keep out the bitter, sub-zero cold of winter and to keep in comfort the older people, the young and energetic, as shown here, go out in droves to indulge in the tremendously popular sport of skiing.

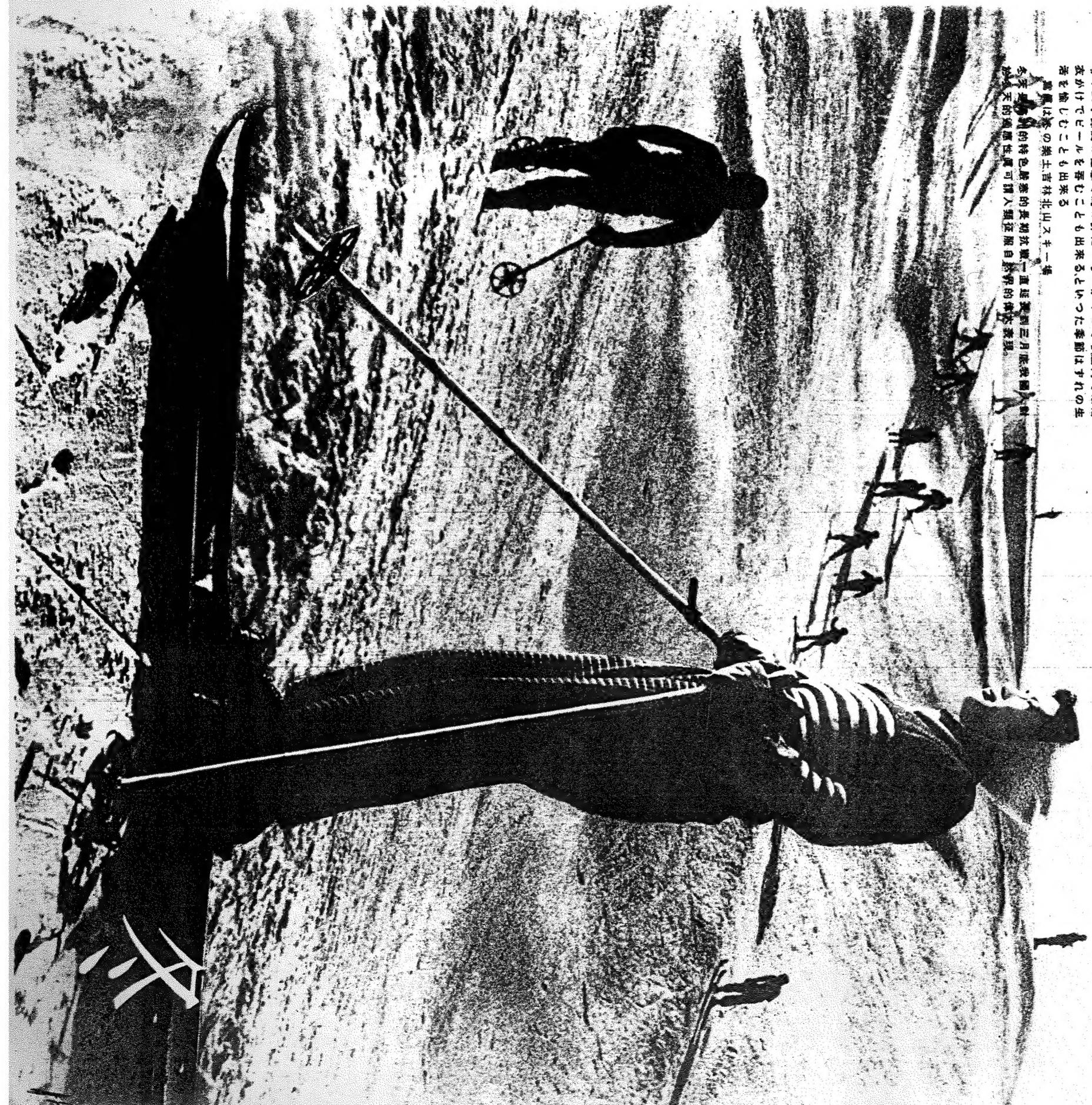
'満洲'の冬は短命の秋からバトンを受けつぐのが十月半ごろとして四月はじめころまで様くのだから相當長い。満洲の冬の寒さはピリツと小氣味のよい寒さである。今までの満洲の最低気温は一九三六年一月五六兩日にもわたるハイラルで、最も下四十六度しかし、'満洲'の冬も人間の征服力の前に抵抗すべくもなく満ソ國境の第一線に働く大和撫子たちが、限りつめた氷の松花江で雪橇を喰らひだり都督の子供たちがスケーティングをやつて體操を征服する姿はたのもしくも又ほ、えましい。

體操に入ると人々は重い毛皮の外套シユーバー)を満防寒帽を冠つて外出する姿では二重窓を閉めきり温水暖房やベーチカ、それにステームなどで部屋を極度に温める。だから戸外は零下二十餘度の極寒で馬の鼻にづら、が下つても屋内では浴衣がけでビールを呑むことも出来る、といつた季節はすれの生活を愉しむことも出来る。

圖題は本の樂土吉林北山スキー場

冬季特有的體操的長期抗寒一直延襲到三月底我國人對

該處的體感性質可謂入聖從服自然界的體感表現。



MELTING-POT OF

LANGUAGES

北京官話調

の満語で

「謝々」、「再見」

Although more than 80% of the population of Manchoukuo is composed of Chinese, speaking, mainly, the Peking and Shantung dialects, people of all classes are rapidly learning the Japanese language, as witness the fact that there are now more than a hundred public and private Japanese language schools throughout the country.

1. Junior-high school students reviewing their lessons.
2. Korean pupils reciting from a standard Japanese Reader.
3. Choir of White-Russian students.
4. Children of a Japanese kindergarten frolicking with their teachers in early Spring.



住民の八割以上が漢人で、それも北方人が多いので言語は一般に北京、山東訛りが用ひられてゐる。有難うは「謝々」、左様ならには「再見」、有る「有」、「沒有」等々北支と同じである。近頃各階級を通じて日本語熱が盛んで、金満には百数十の公私立の日本語學校がある。なほ日本語と滿洲語とは公用語となつてゐる。明るい朝の光線が如的な陰影を落す、セー

2. 一般の満人女學生のむつび
は可愛い。
3. 育児の女學生はみんな早暮のエースか
ハバに見える。白衣著人の女學生は穎悟
な態度で、アヴァエマリア、を歌ふ。
4. 日本の幼稚園児は内地と同じ服装でお手
手つないで、兵隊さんよ有難う、の歌
も進歩的な満洲模型満族女優張敏。變
装たつぶりに簡單な日本語を歌るといふ。

滿洲人大部分は來自山東所以言語是同華北
綿大差別民族協和的國策對於滿語的獎勵特
別重視。日人的滿語滿人的日語在國策試驗就
被試驗時成爲最重要一項。

1. 横臥課本的滿系女學生。2. 念國語課本的
鮮系小學生。3. 嘴 Avia Maria 的白俄女學生
4. 日本的幼稚園遊戲的風景。



FOOD

FOR ALL TASTES

To appease the varied palates of different nationalities, characteristic foods of almost every kind of cooking can be easily had in Manchoukuo.

1. Those who work for Greater Asia eat heartily. Both Japanese and Manchoukuoan in Concordia uniforms partake a "rising Asia" lunch. It is an inspiring sight of Manchoukuo-Japanese co-operation.
2. Japanese "sushi" and "sake" for those who wish to get a taste of their homeland.
3. Grocery store stocked with all the table necessities of a Japanese.



1

美味しい滿米に

増える日本料理店

満洲國の米の生産は年々増加し、質も次第に良くなっている。中には日本米に遜色ないものも相當産出されているが、人口の増加も著しいので日本米朝鮮米を輸入して不足分を補つてゐる。昨年末から今、でも日本同様節米を断行し、七分換、代用食が登場してゐる。野菜肉類など風味は内地ものと大差なく、日用食品の輸入も絶えないので、品不足の新鮮な魚肉類も貰味出来るやうになった。満人の食物は上流下流によつて非常に異つてゐるが、主食は米、高粱、小麥類などで副食は動物性食品が多い。

現在は在満日本人の数があつくり増えた、おおでん、天麩羅、すし、そばなどの飲食店が都會はもとよりかなり邊僻の地まで普及してゐる。

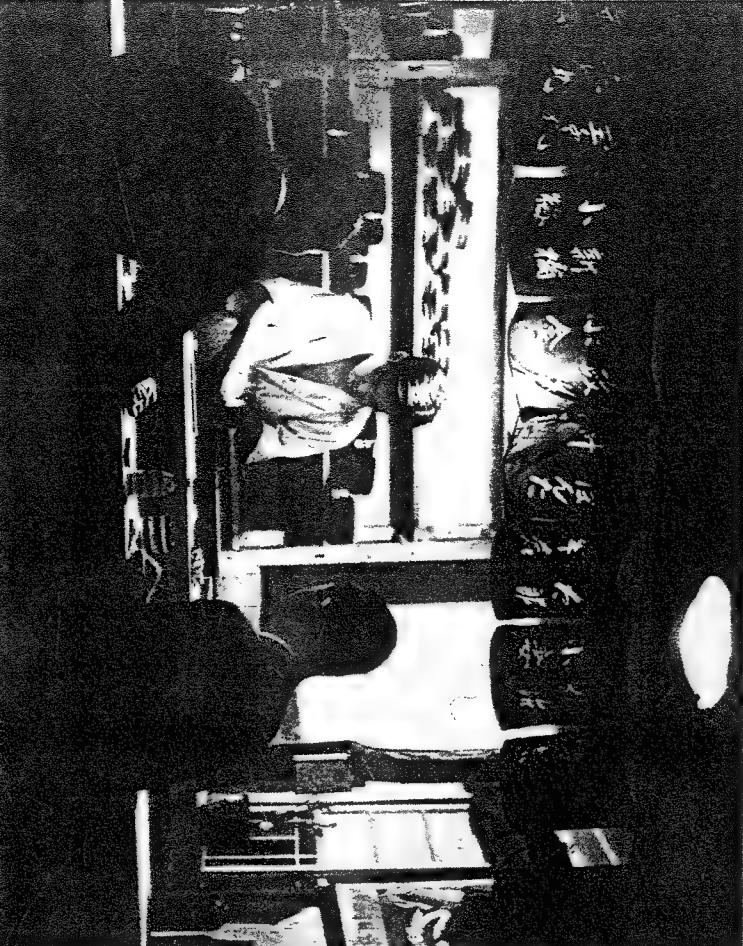
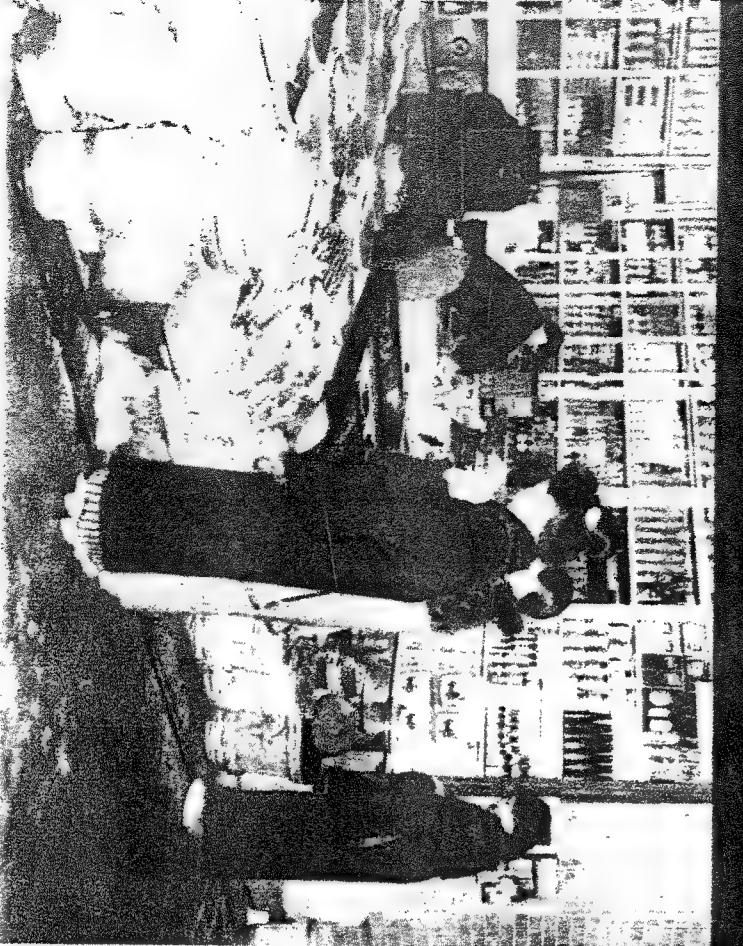
1・興亞の氣力漫刺とよく働く者はウンと食べる日本人も満人も同じ筋和服でつゝくは同じ興亞漫刺、日本満一組ともいふべき微笑ましい情景。

戸情圖

3・大都會の貿易品店では満の奉山の幸漫刺から乾物まで内地の食物は殆んど算外かない。

4・満州にある日本屋は満語が上手、満洲語も日本語を詰ほえて、日満娘の友情はますます濃やかになる。

2



3

満人の主要食糧は大米高粱、小麦類、食肉は肉類食品。日本人的主要食糧如天麩羅、壽司、壽喜鍋等在滿洲各地也頗普及。

1・穿着禮和服的官吏正在貪嘴豆飯糰(?) 2・江戸風味雖在滿洲亦可飽嘗口福 3・大都會貿易品店日本内地食物應有盡有 4・日滿少女親善風景

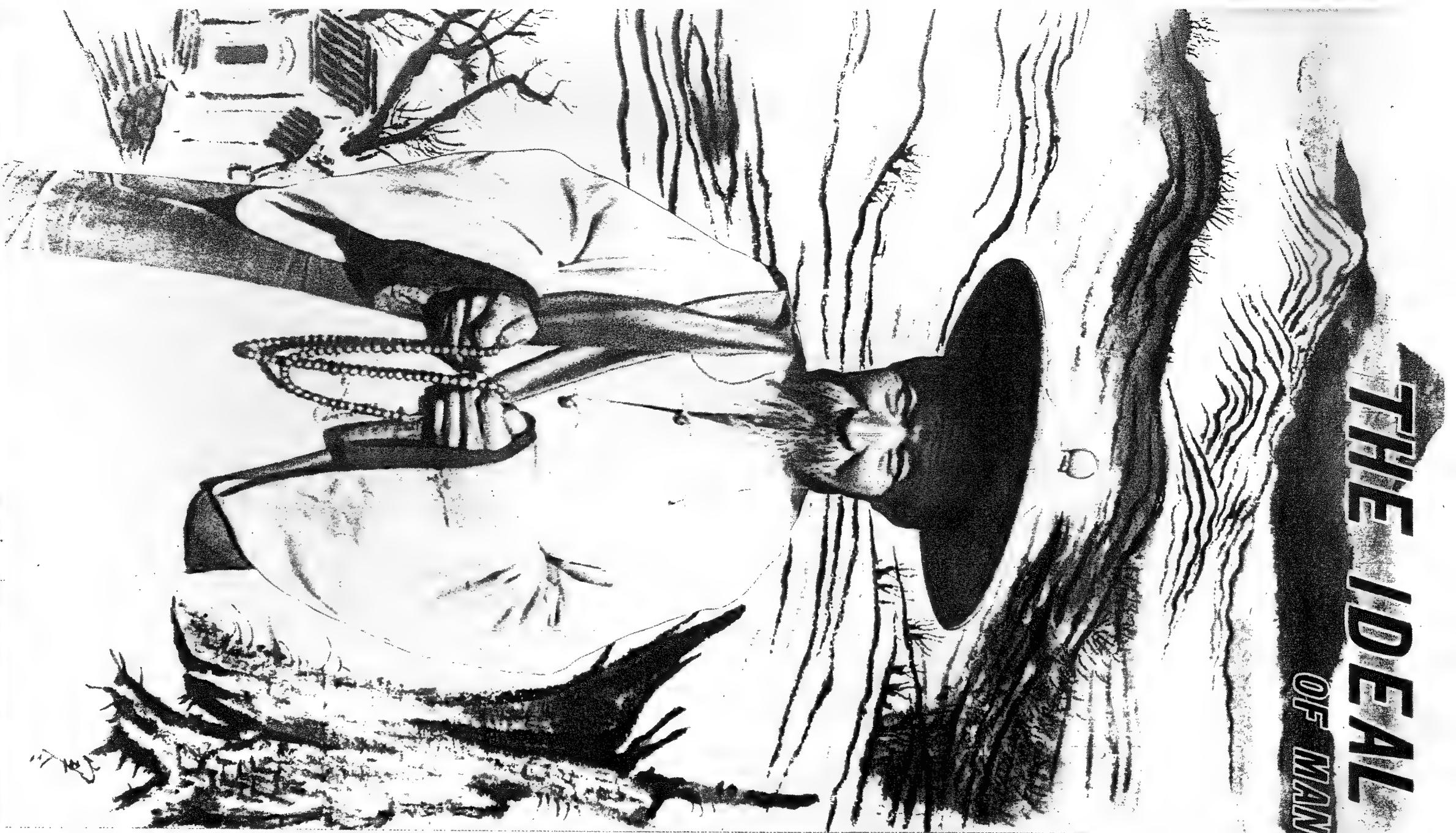
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Cup of Friendship

Tea drinking for a Japanese girl and her visiting Manchoukuoan friend.



THE IDEAL DRESS OF MANCHOUKUOANS



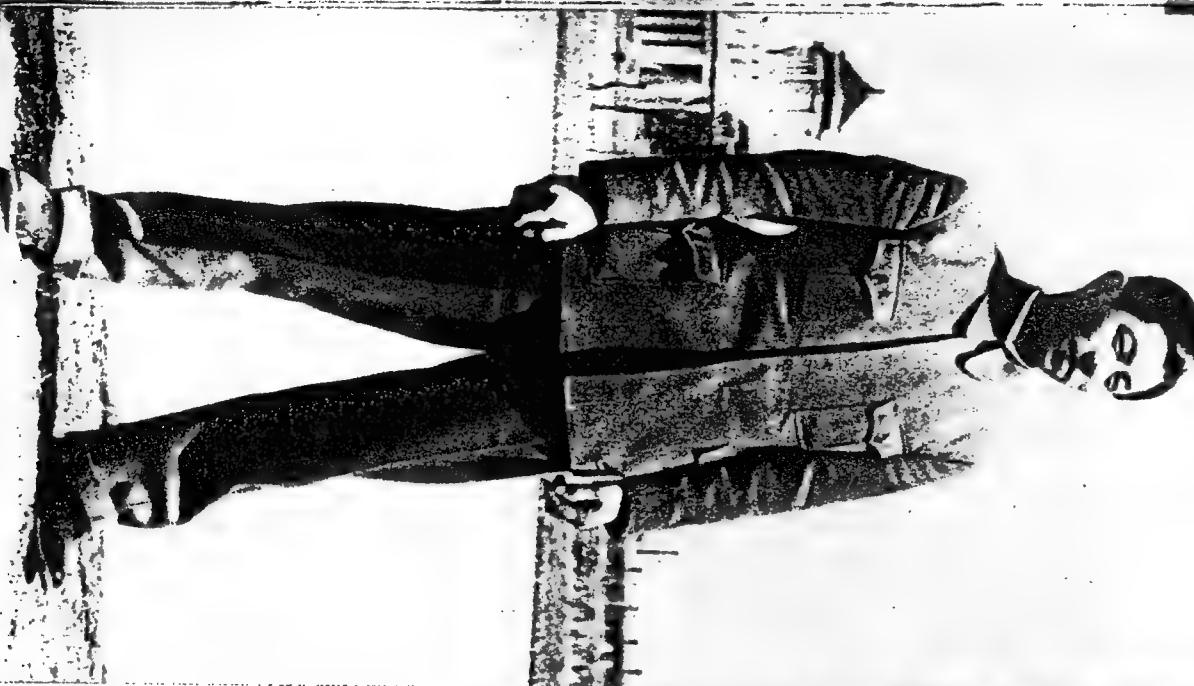
Recently, the Concordia uniform has become very popular in Manchoukuo. All members of the Concordia Association, regardless of class or rank, wear the same uniform apparel. As this official Concordia uniform may be worn even on ceremonial occasions, a person requires the ownership of only one winter and one summer outfit to be appropriately dressed for any occasion.

1. Though simple and rather awkward in appearance the clothes of a Manchoukuoan is said to have many valuable points of adaptability and advantage. Only two different suits, one for summer and the other for winter, are considered sufficient to make him properly dressed for almost any occasion. The ladies, however, cannot be expected to dress as economically as the men; they are, like women of every race, always "with an eye on the latest fashions."
2. The clothes of a Manchoukuoan is considered ideal, especially from the economic and sanitary standpoints.
3. The concordia uniform.
4. The simply-cut but beautiful and comfortable Manchoukuoan costume.

在國民組織建設中衣服也是亟應改善而求合理化的。協和服就是唯一理想的國民服上自顯官下至庶民無身分職業階級之別一齊着用僅此一點也可見民族協和之一般矣。

1.漢人僧侶 2.大人的服裝 3.

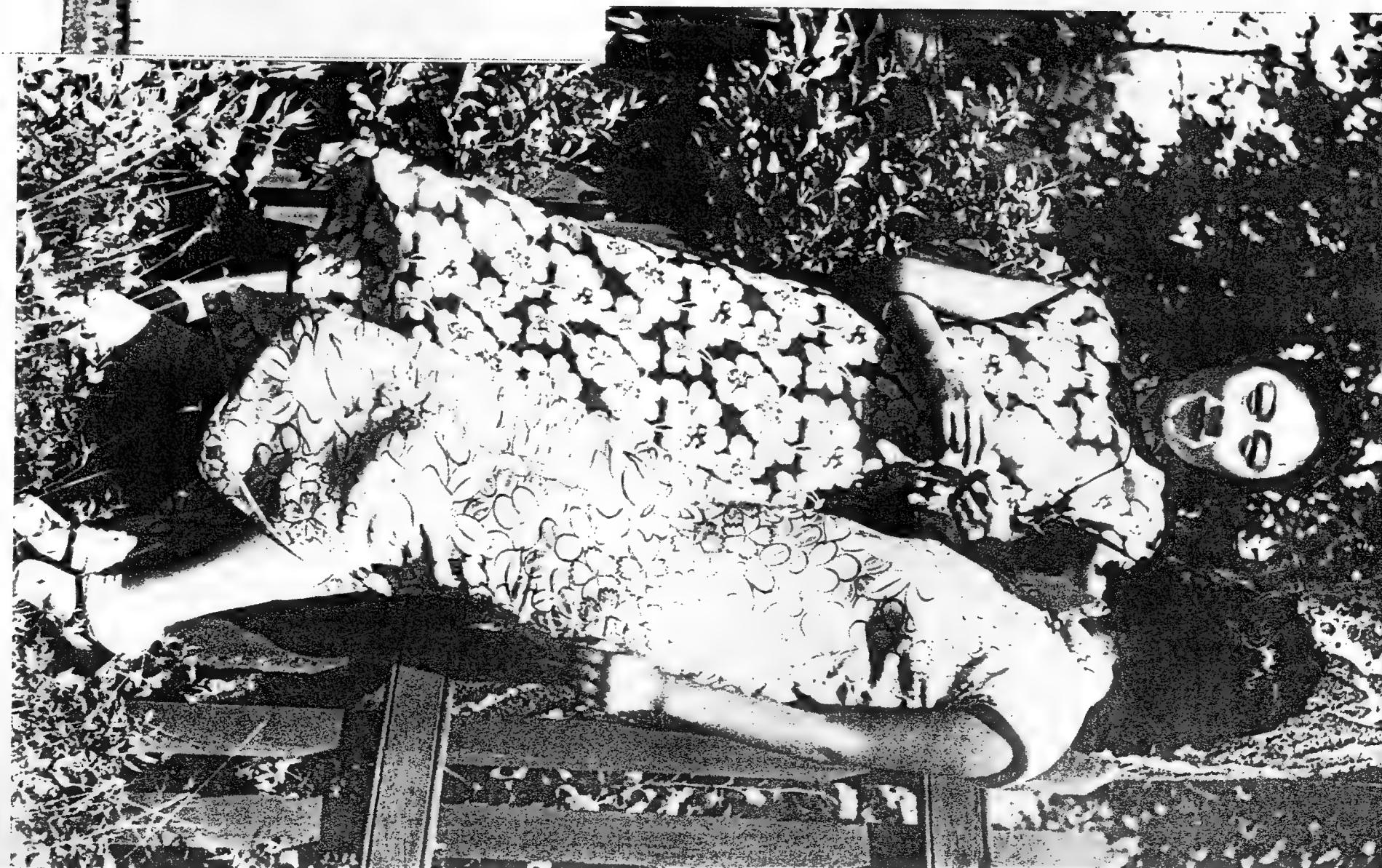
萬人通用的協和服 4.姑娘衣裳



3



2



衣服は至極合理的な協和服

在滿日本人の服装は殆ど日本と並りはないがたゞ冬季に外出する際、シューバー(毛皮か真綿を裏につけた厚手の外套)を着防寒帽を冠る。満洲人の使用してゐる満洲服は着者に對して最も理屈的に作られた衣服で衛生上からも日本服に勝る點が多いといはれてゐる。だが日本人でも満洲服を常用してゐる人は少い。

満洲國では国防服が國民の制服として全満に普及しておる。協和服たることは身分階級民族を超越して悉く協和服を着て勤務してゐる。協和服は國民服であるのみならず禮服としても一般に使はれてゐるので見る二着あれば軍事間に合ふといつた簡単さで服装改善運動の旗艦は相當なものである。

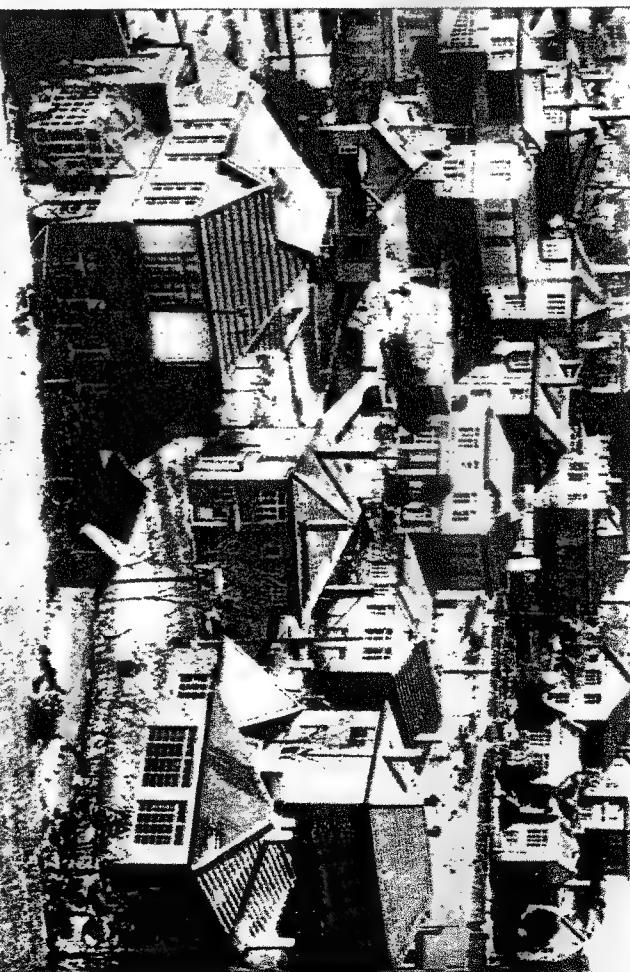
1.手に珠鍊を人の腰をさうな着装 2.袖子(上衣)に馬掛子を羽織つて、どつしりとどう見ても大人(たいじん)といふ落着き 3.国防色で絶妙な色彩で満洲官吏の協和服 4.縫いスリーヴからキノコやかな袖がスルリと垂れ満洲服の花模様との調和は美しい。

4

採暖設備理想的な住居

滿洲の生活は冬が長く、半年にわたつてゐるので防寒保温装置設備は必要缺くべからざるもの。日本人の住居は何れも煉瓦か石造で、入口のドアも鐵ガラスもすべて二重になつてゐる。そして室内はスチーム、温水暖房、ペーチーカスト、トーヴなどてぬくぬくと温まつてゐるのが常だ。満式居宅では火が常用されてゐる。日本人の住居は疊に床の間押入などすべて和式に作られてゐる。すばらしき人口増加に對應して、住居の建築も大黒力で進捗されて來てゐる。

1・紳人勤人のある文化住街、2・遊牧と移濱の風に縛も理想的な蒙古包、3・墨も蕭然と日射しのい、中庭があつて満洲上流の豪邸、4・無駄なく内装充實が目標の協和住宅、5・協和住宅設計圖、6・ボーラーお父ちゃんのお贈りよ、日本人アパートでは遠く協和服で舞るババを迎へるのが日課だ、7・代用官舎に住む滿洲國官吏の園芸風景、8・新築萬代用官舎附近



Durable Houses.

For adequate protection against the chilling of a long winter extending practically one-half of the year, the problem of heating and anti-cold is of paramount importance to those living in Manchoukuo.

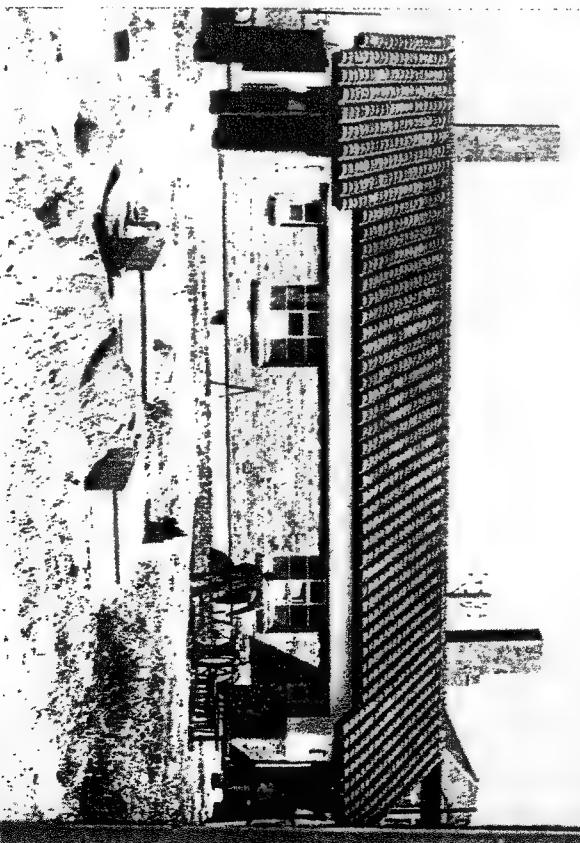
The houses of Japanese residents here, therefore, are of durable brick or stone construction, with double entrance doors and windows and such internal heating facilities as steam radiators, hot-water pipes and stoves. The interior design of these houses, however, follow the pattern of the conventional Japanese style, having floor mats and "tokonoma" or alcove.

Though houses have been erected with feverish activity during the past few years, construction still lags behind increasing population and the tremendous inflow of newcomers.

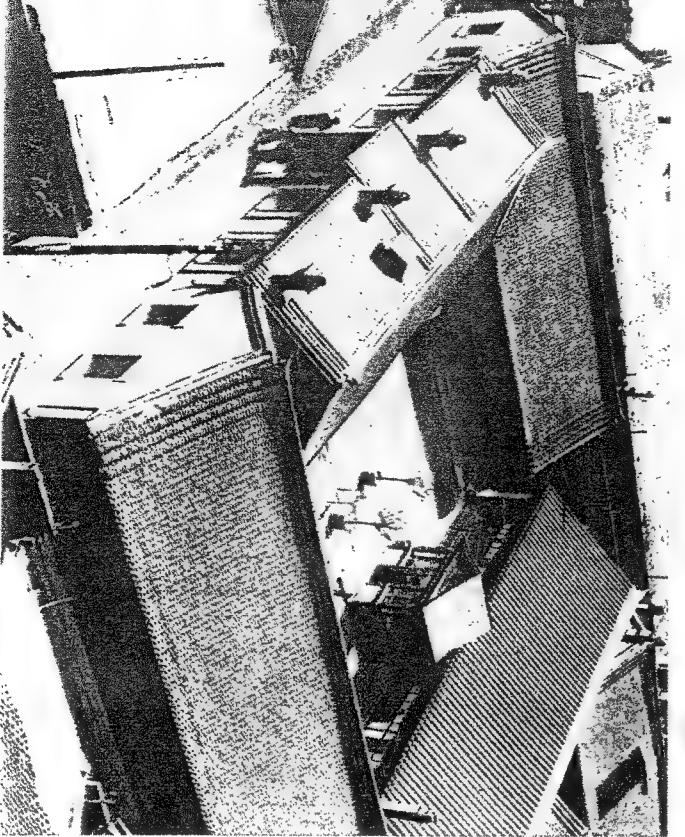
1. Residential section of Japanese businessmen.
2. The Mongolian abode is built so that it can easily be dismantled for moving, but it must also be able to withstand the frequent sandstorms.
3. An interesting architectural layout of a higher class of Manchou.
4. The cooperative houses are designed with a view to eliminating non-essentials without sacrificing comfort.
5. The residential section of a privileged Japanese businessman, in Hsinking.
6. Japanese family living in an apartment.
7. The happy home life of a Manchoukuoan government official.



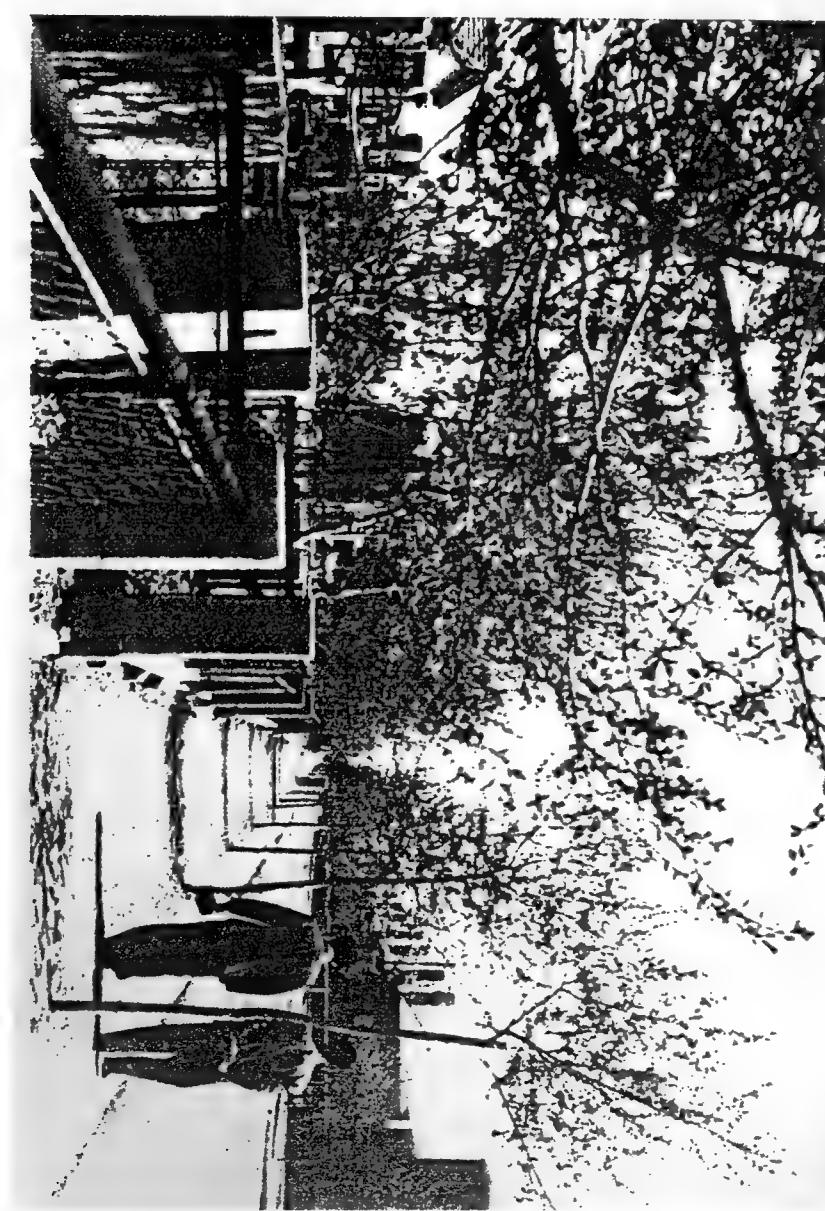
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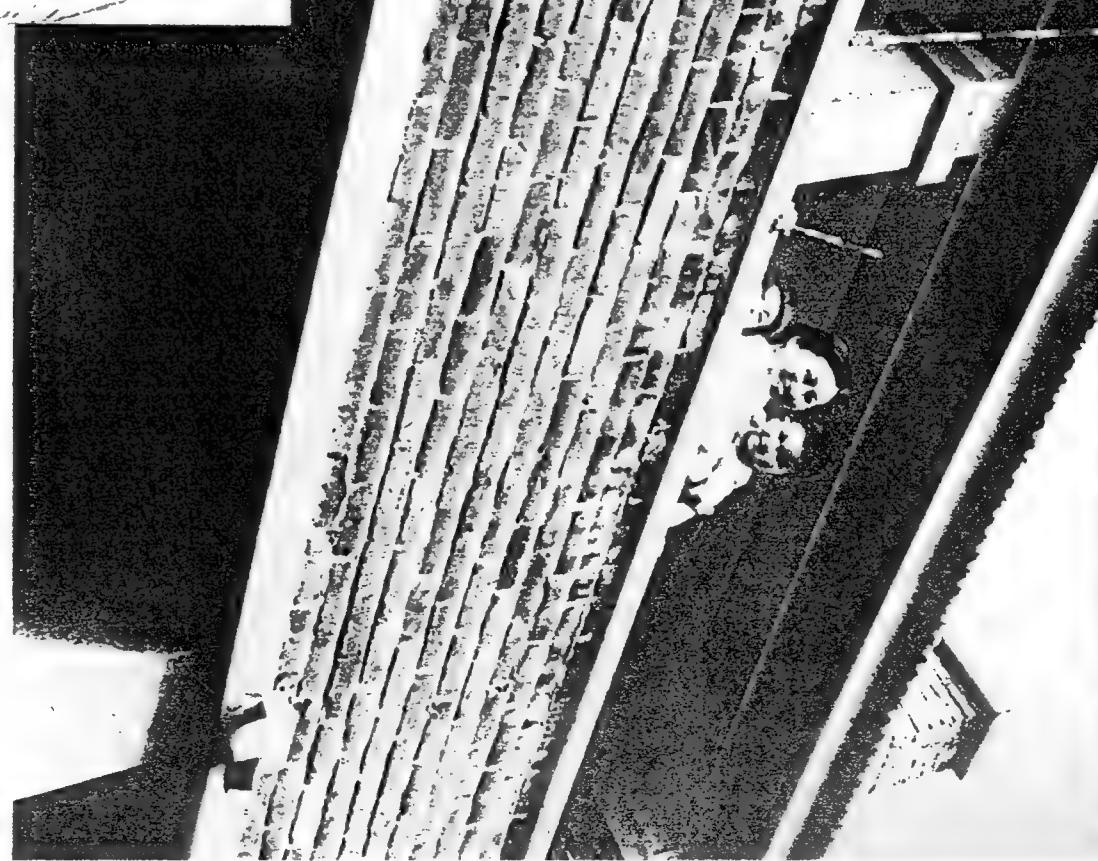
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4



當都是三等的。 1. 日系文化住處地點 2. 遊樂便利廉價地點 3. 清潔上品
地點 4. 油和電住處 5. 油和電住處地點 6. 合同化
的日本新式公寓 7. 住在代用營舍內的國籍風景
8. 代用營舍附近風景



Sub-Zero Baptism



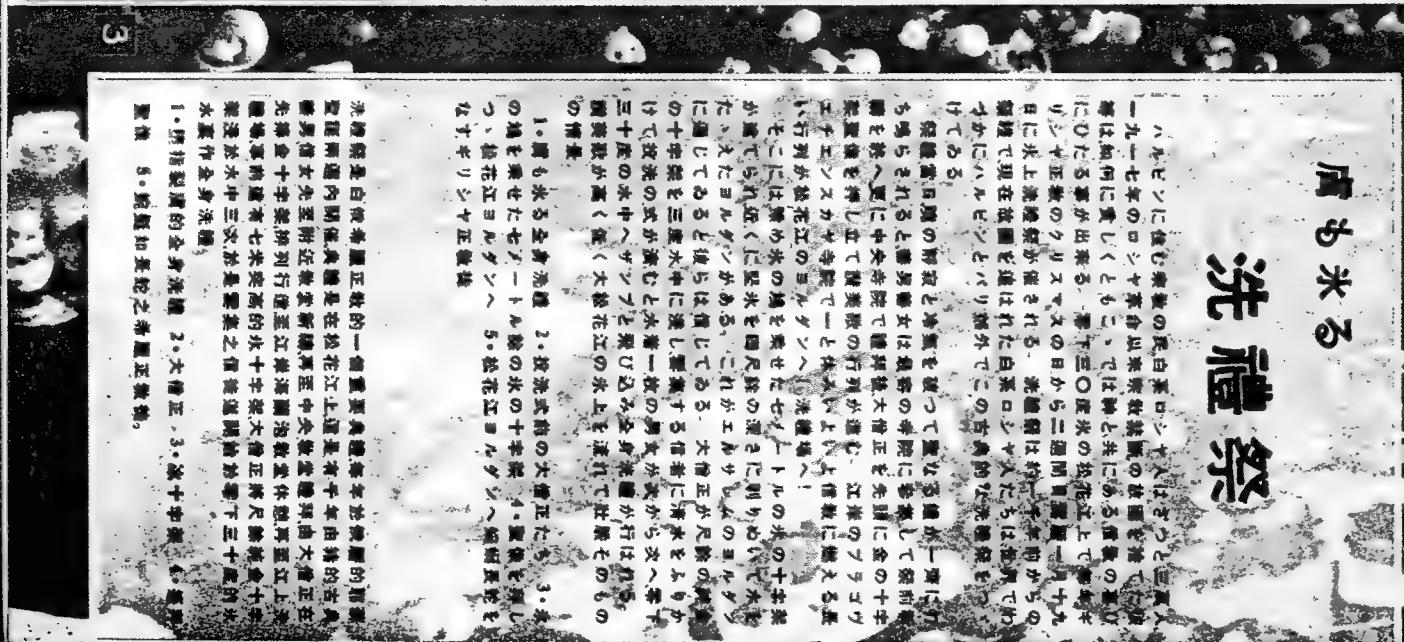
膚も冰る 洗禮祭

ハルビンに住む基督教の白人ロシヤ人はさつと三月入港は航行に貢献したこと、では神と共にいる信教の精神にひたる事が出来る。第一回の度次の洗礼式にて神聖ヨリシヤ正教のクリスマスの日から二週間前日開催され、日に水上洗禮祭が催される。洗禮祭は約一千人から五百人で現在故郷を遣はれた白人ロシヤ人たちは並んでいかにハルビンとパリ以外でこの古希的な洗禮祭を行つてゐる。

洗禮祭日朝の朝靄と冷氣を被つて震むる氷が一齊に立ち現へると、基督教女は最初の導師であるとして祭司が聖靈降臨を捧げ立てて禮美歌の行列が進む。江岸のフランツ・ヨハン・エンスカザ寺院で一と休み以上によく信教に燃える基督教徒が松花江のヨルダムへ、洗禮場へ！

そこには薄め水の氷を飛ばせたセントルの水の十キロが置てられ近くに聖水を四大洋の深さに引りぬけて大おいた、えたヨルダムがある。これがエムサムのヨルダムに通じてゐると彼らは信じてゐる。大僧正が尼姑の神父の十年祭を三度水牛に渡し奉事する信者に清水を乞うかけて水流の式が演じて水着一枚のみ全身赤裸が行はれ、三十度の氷中へサンプル飛び込み全身赤裸が行はれる。神父が高く跳び大松花江の水上を漂れて壯麗そのもの。

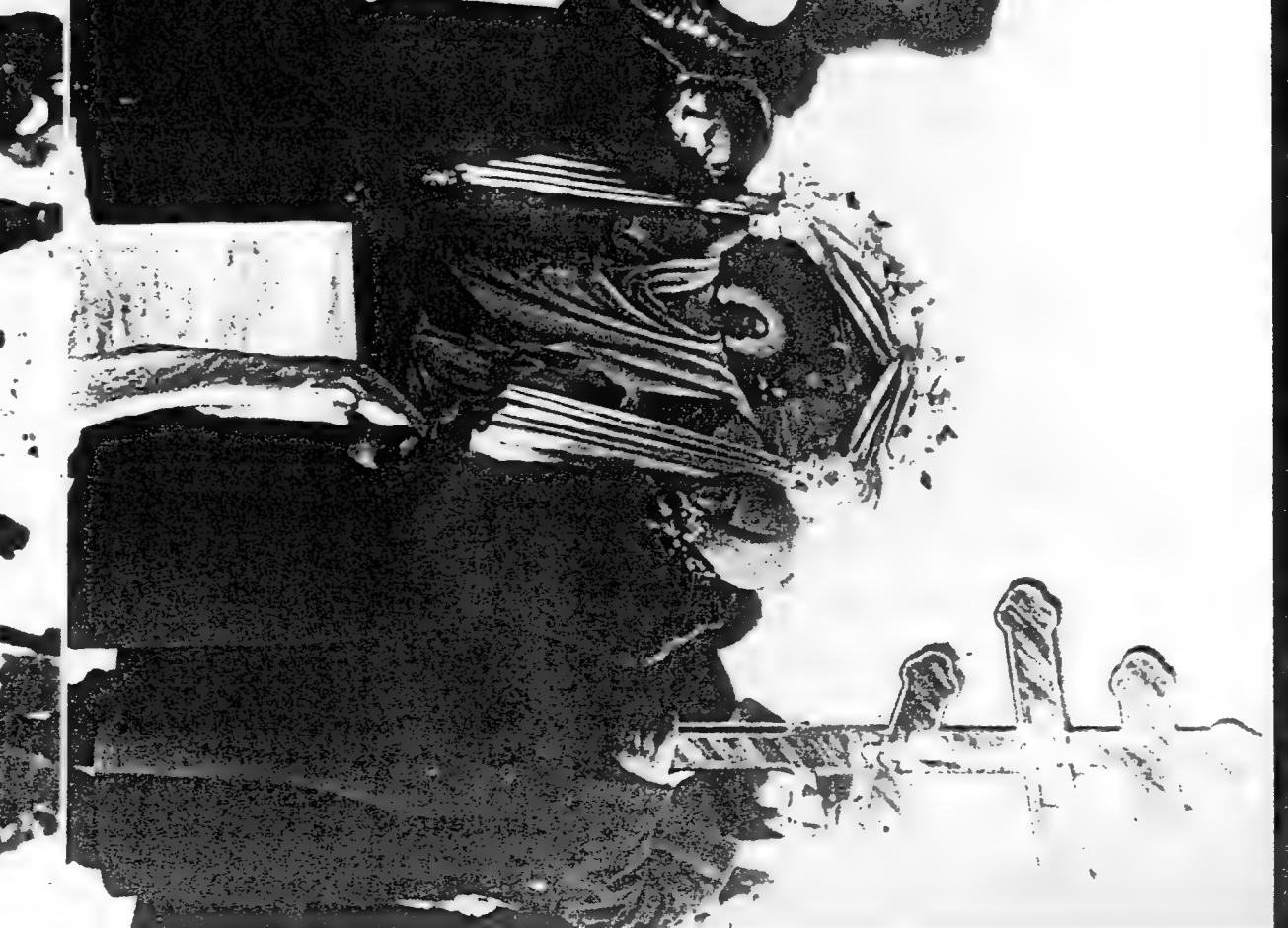
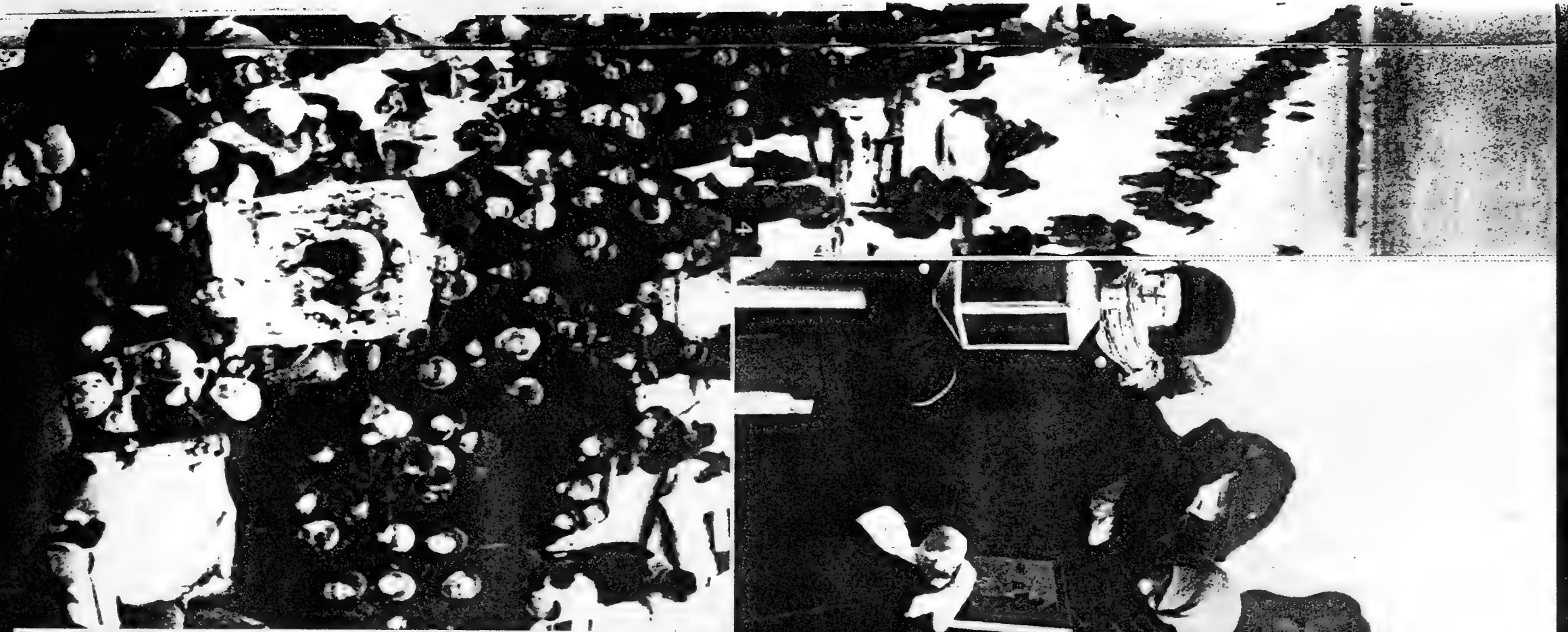
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洗禮祭は白俄基督教の一派眞理教徒が毎年於此地の露地河川内閣保真館是在松花江上道是有千年由來的古久傳男僧女先至附近教堂新築再至中央教堂禮拜由大僧正在教堂沐浴著七米寒流的於十年祭大僧正將大僧正十年沐浴於水中三次於是眞教之信義當開始於眼下三十度的水裏作全身洗禮

1. 指指脚的全身洗禮 2. 大僧正 3. 浴十年祭 4. 聖水

5. 鮑羅如長蛇之基督教



Driven from their beloved homeland, which has barred all forms of religion since the Russian Revolution of 1917, the 30,000 or so White Russians now living in Harbin happily enjoy absolute religious freedom.

These faithful religionists, braving usually 30 degrees below zero weather, perform each year on January 19, two weeks after the Greek Orthodox Christmas Day, the solemn but spectacular ice-baptismal ceremonies which their ancestors had initiated about a thousand years ago. Today, the ostracized White Russians continue this classical rite in only two parts of the entire world; one in Harbin and the other in the outskirts of Paris.

With the break of dawn on this sacred day, scores of church bells peal through the biting air to call the people to worship. Following the prayers, a long hymnal procession led by the archbishop and bearing gold crosses and icons of Christ, proceed to the Sungari River, where a 7-meter high ice-cross has been set up at an appointed place. Nearby is a sizable hole cut through the 4-feet or more of solid ice; these people firmly believe that the waters of this river are connected with the River Jordan in Jerusalem.

The archbishop, thrice dipping in the water his solid gold cross of more than a foot in length, sprinkles the purified water among his thronging flock. Following this sacred rite, men and women stripped to bathing suits jump into the icy water to be baptized, while all the while a chorus of hymns fill the air.

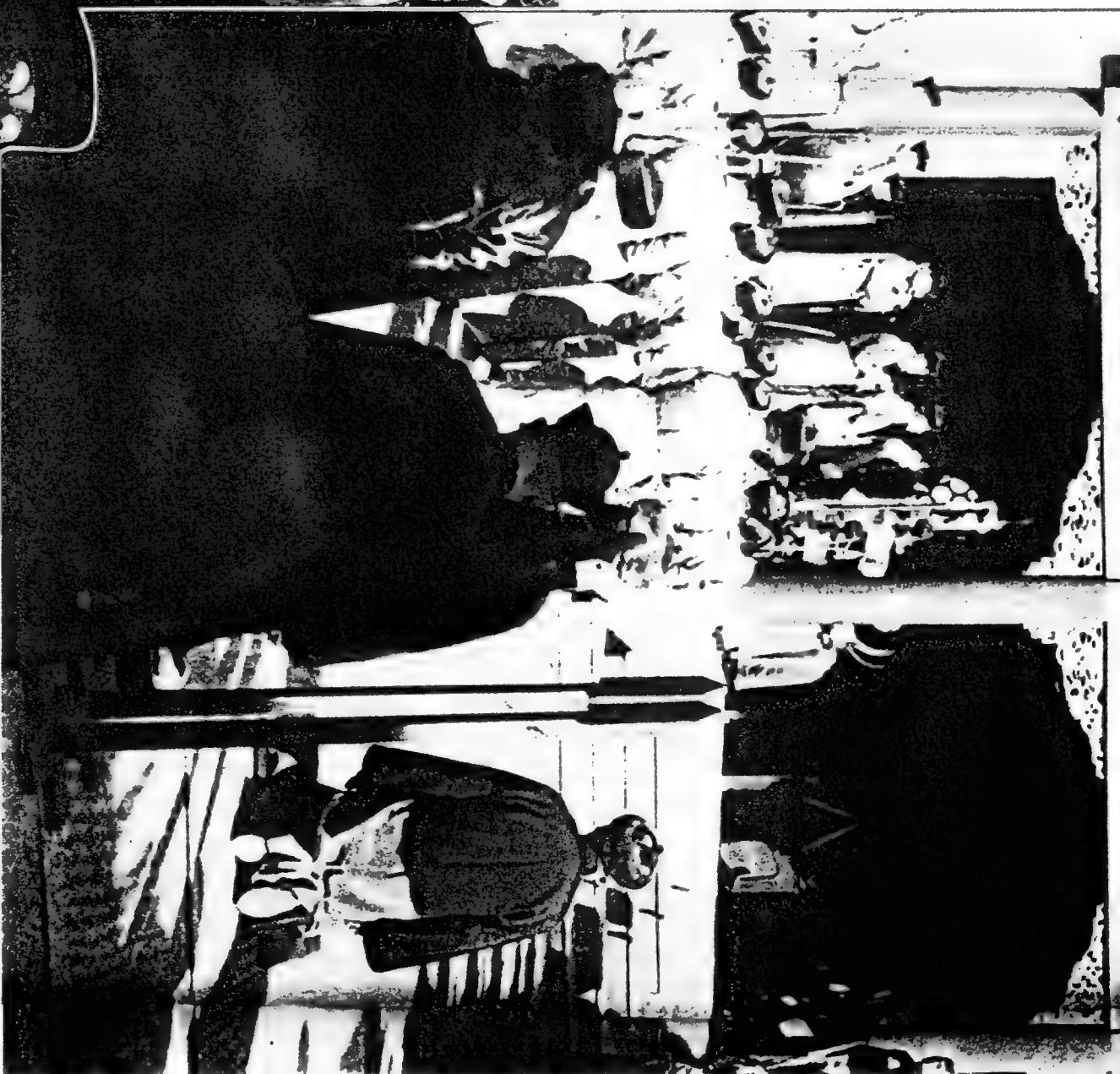
1. Full immersion for sub-zero baptism.
2. The council of high priests who officiate at the baptismal ceremonies on the Sungari River.
3. The 7-meter high ice cross, around which is performed the sacred rituals.
4. The procession to the "Jordan" (Sungari) carrying crosses and icons.
5. A general view of the famed outdoor baptism in Harbin.

いまも仰ぐ 孔子の徳

王道に則る滿洲國では祀礼(スーコーン)又は祭礼(チーコーン)といつて春秋二回孔子祭が全國的に行はれる。何れも舊曆二月と八月の丁巳の祀礼日で開幕的行事となつてゐる。孔子廟は長春、奉天、吉林、新京、哈爾濱等々哈爾濱河、瀋州と全國各縣に建てられており祭禮は新京では滿洲國皇帝陛下御駕祭の下に嚴廟に営まれる。

この日は國務總理大臣をはじめ各部大臣、參議等大官が参列し、官吏はことごとく新京南關の孔子廟に參集して壯麗な古樂のうちに參拜となり孔子の徳を讃嘆するのである。私はこの年に二回の孔子祭の他、舊曆八月二十七日の孔子祭は滿洲國の祝日とされ、全國は仕事を休んで孔子の生誕を祝ふのである。

1・孔子祭に張總理の三牌九叩
2・紀子開始の大典奠 3・孔子祭に
滿洲國大會の參拜



高山仰止 景行行止
萬世師表 大哉孔子

滿洲國每年春二月秋八月丁巳祀孔。
孔子廟分布於長春、奉天、吉林、新京、
哈爾濱等々哈爾濱河、瀋州。新京祀孔
由皇帝陛下親臨舉行。八月二十七日
孔子誕生日全國普祝。以表慶祝。

2



1・張總理祭孔 2・祭孔之大典
3・滿洲國大會之祭孔

The Festival

of

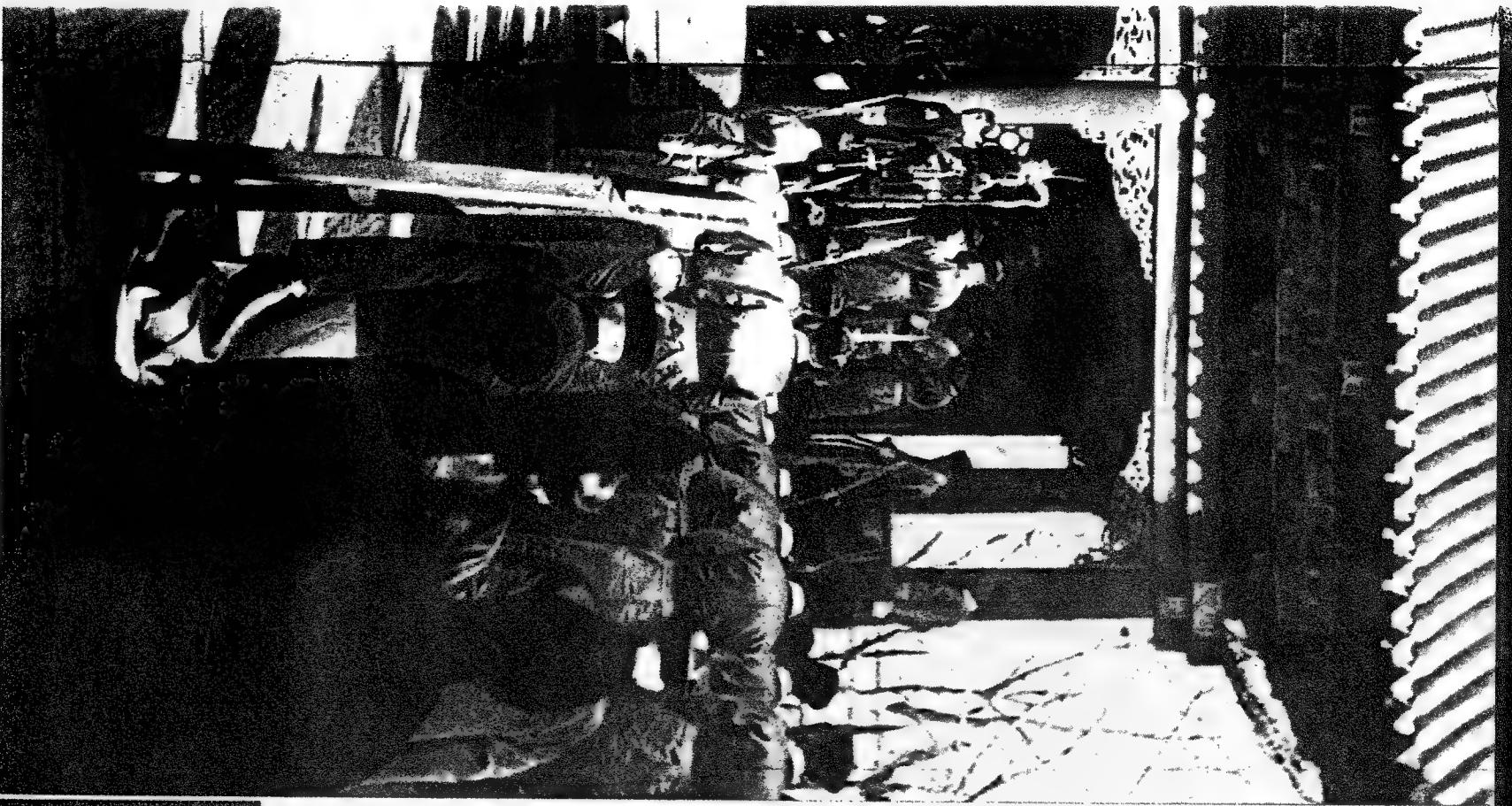
Confucious

To honor the revered memory of Confucious, the great Chinese philosopher, grand festivals of a national character are held twice every year, in spring and autumn throughout the country.

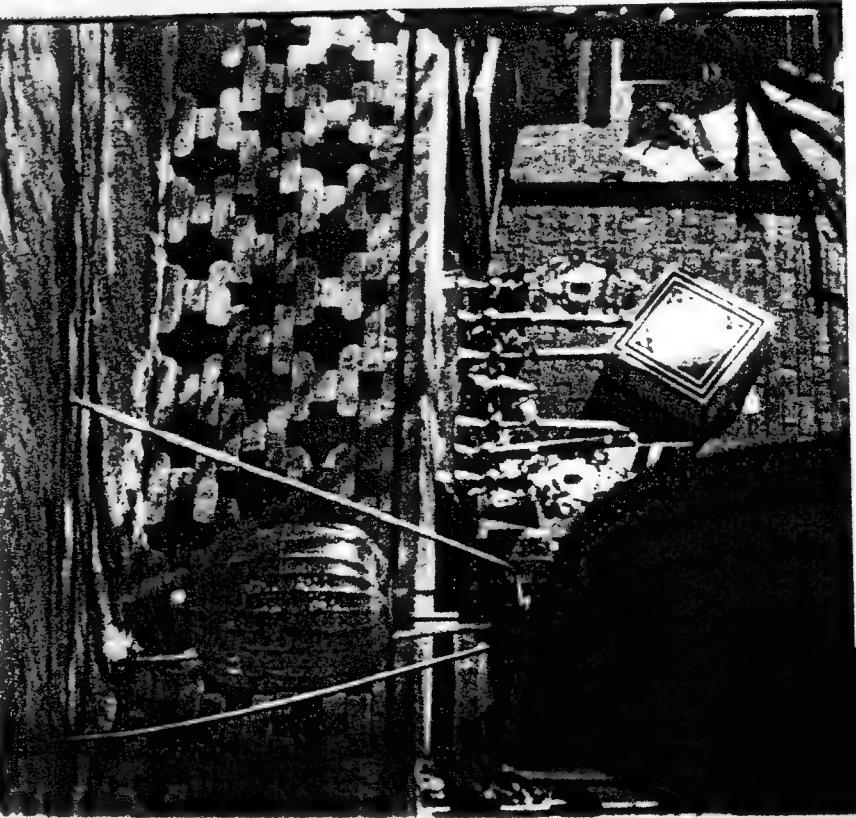
Mausoleums commemorating the spirit of Confucious stand in every province of the country, but the state function is solemnly carried out in the capital of Hsinking. On this occasion, led by the Emperor of Manchoukuo, all state officials assemble at the Confucious Mausoleum in Hsinking to offer prayers and recall the virtues of the Great Sage, amid the solemn droning of ancient music.

Besides these two great fetes, another annual event in autumn observes the birthday anniversary of Confucious, and on this day the entire populace stop work to join in the spirit of gala celebrations.

1. Marshal Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister of Manchoukuo, kneeling before the shrine of Confucious.
2. The beating of drums to announce the beginning of Confucian ceremonies.
3. High Manchoukuo officials pay their respects to the memory of Confucious. The animals lined up in the foreground are sacrificial offerings.



Happy New Year



Similar to the general customs of all other countries, Manchoukuans greet the New Year in their holiday best and enjoy a round of feasting on plenty of rich foods.

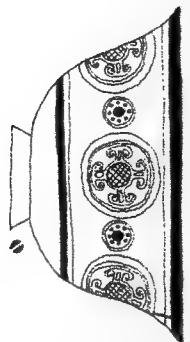
To start the New Year right the people follow the ancient custom of giving prayers of thanks and hopes to sundry gods and ancestors.

Some peculiar greetings are:

HAPPY NEW YEAR! I hope you make a lot of money this year; Wear your best on New Years and eat good things.

While the young tease each other wearing masks, others are booming long strings of ear-splitting firecrackers, and this merry-making goes on for days and days with each day having its own particular significance.

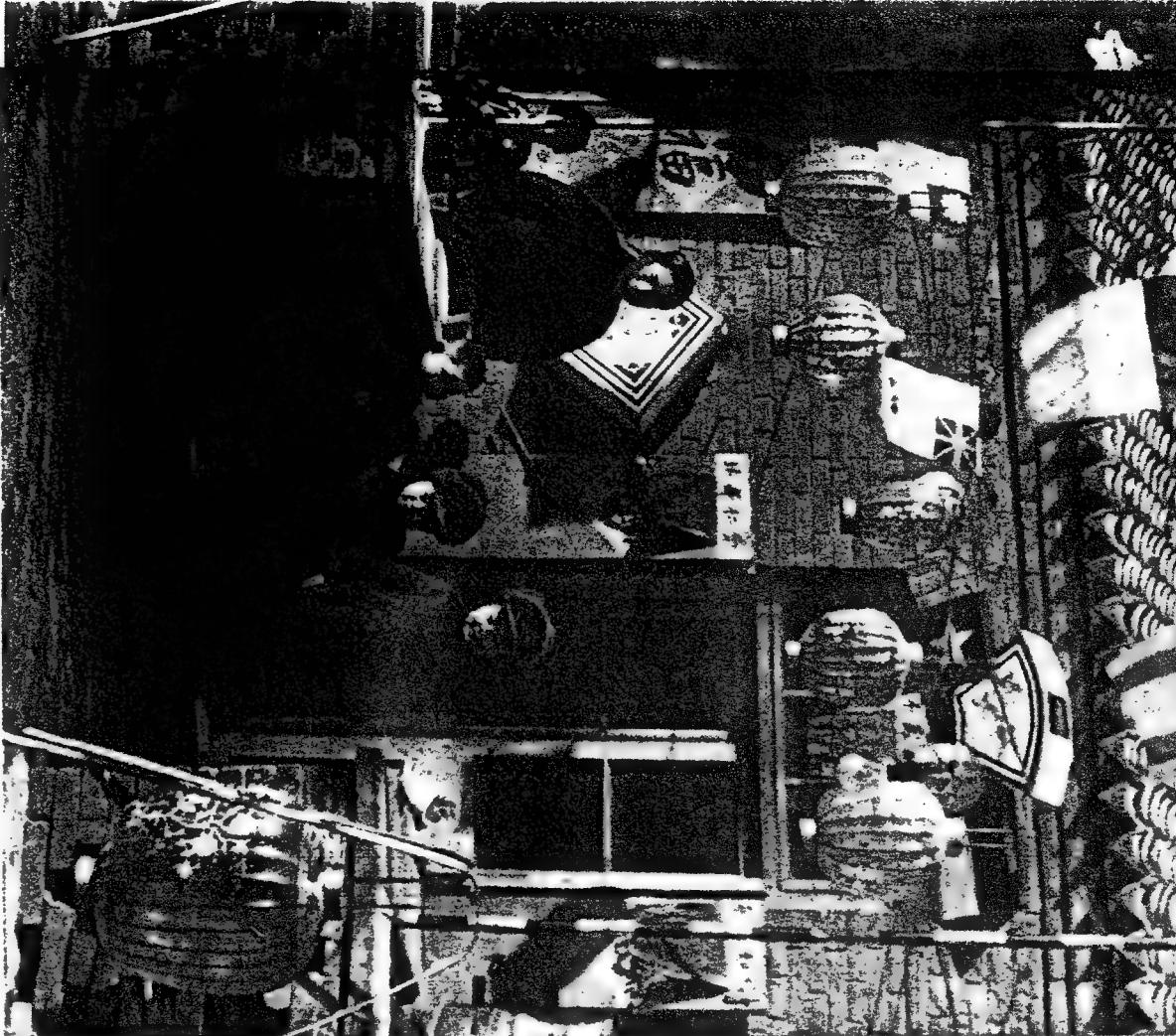
1. All dressed up for the New Year, this tiny Manchoukuoan is wistfully wondering whether he could play without soiling his best clothes.
2. Giant and tiny lanterns of all shapes decorate the homes to show that New Year is here.
3. Dressed in her very, very best.
4. The "Pantern festival" is held on January 15, every year.
5. Followed by laughing crowds, these stiff dancers give their stiff performances from one section to another.



過大年から曉闇に 爆竹はぜる正月

「過大年、又『除タ』ともいふ滿洲の所謂过大年の風習、一家團樂のうちに微聲して暮年新年を迎へる風習があるのは日本と同じである。やがて賀年禮を兼ぐれば曉闇のうちに賀年を主とする祭神の儀式が始まる。天地四方祖先靈神土地諸神業の神々を拜んで、この國の人々は廣種先靈の靈應に感謝をさしきることを忘れない。道場相互の挨拶にはふるつたのがある。おめでたう、今年はお金が儲かりますやうに。」

お正月に賀客を着飾つてうまい物を食べ、音楽交際を見開きするのは、いづこも同じ。滿洲名物爆竹は曉から朝までボンボンバチバチ鳴らされてゐる。二日は財神節で、三日神送り五日は魔王門、七日七寶、八日は松日九日玉靈廟の祭り、十日莊廟會などといろ日くがあつて十五日の元宵節まで全くお正月氣分である。



2



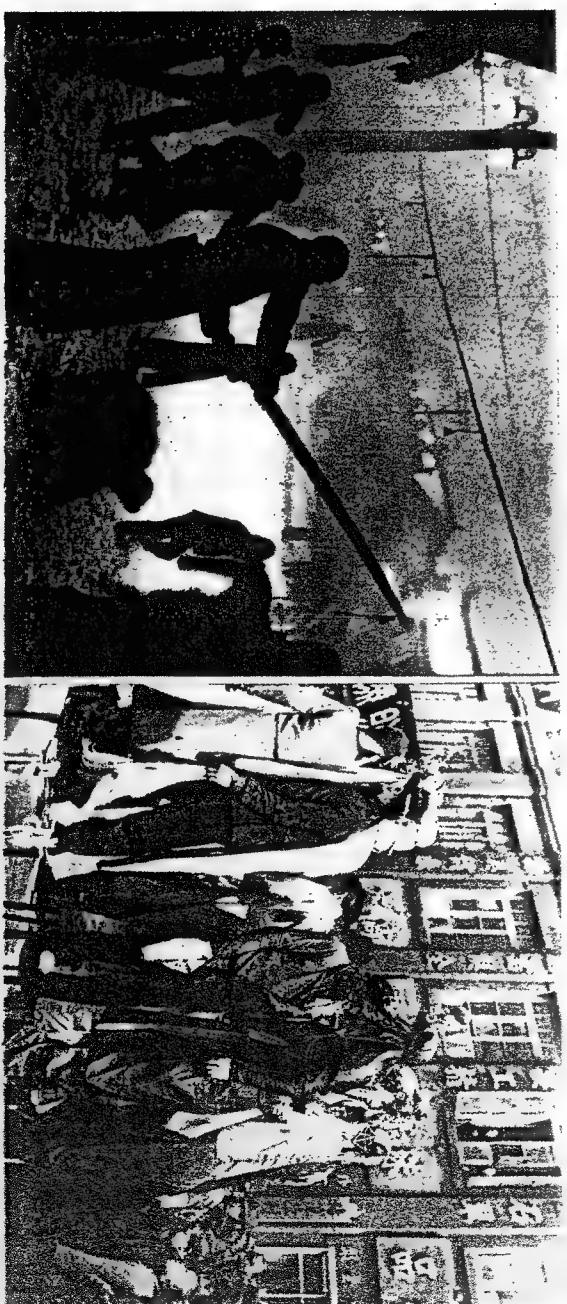
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1.便帽兒を被つてチーンとすました小妹 2.提灯を振つた正月風景 3.リボンを兩翼につけて襟飾りとも見まがふ姑娘の正装 4.元宵節一月十五日の爆竹 5.滿洲名物萬福燈

今我不樂日月莫離新年是滿洲農曆一年之中唯一的無缺萬樂的時初一日的被綻拂組童要真禮先是二日接財神三日送神五日算五六日歲門、七日七寶、八日是財神節、三日神送り五日是魔王門、七日七寶、八日是松日九日玉靈廟の祭り、十日莊廟會などといろ日くがあつて十五日の元宵節まで全くお正月氣分である。

4

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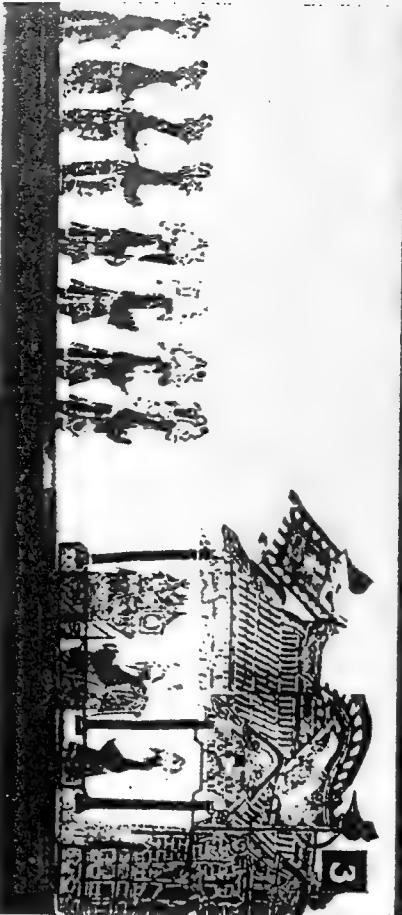


The Manchurian

Shining in brilliant-colored costumes and
fantastic masks, the classical theatrical per-

formances of Manchoukuo are descended from the Peking stage. The plays are symbolic and suggestive; hence hardly any stage property or background are utilized. An actor holding a whip in hand signifies that he is astride an imaginary horse; sitting on a chair indicates that he is in a room; walking with a red flag in hand means that the wind is blowing; etc. The speaking lines and songs accompanied by noisy string and brass instruments and drums are considered sufficient to evoke the appreciation of the audience. Play themes are generally based on legends of hero worship and the tragic dramas of beautiful heroines.

The now-dying shadow-picture plays are an old popular art of China exceedingly rich in the beauty of rustic life. They are performed to the accompaniment of songs and music by richly colored dolls cut out of donkey skins, which are manipulated on a set behind the screen on which their silhouettes are cast.

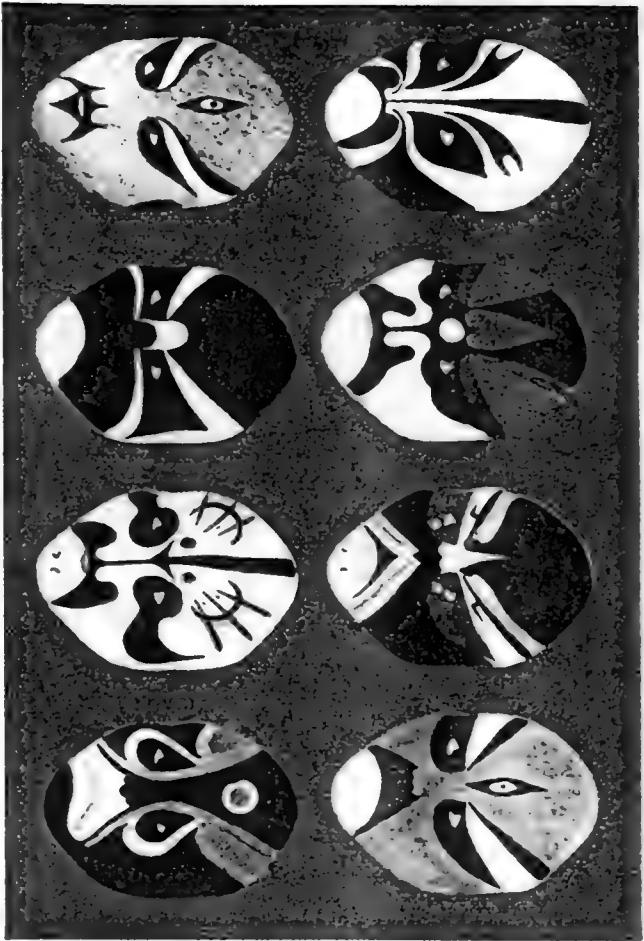


古典味溢る『満洲の薔薇』

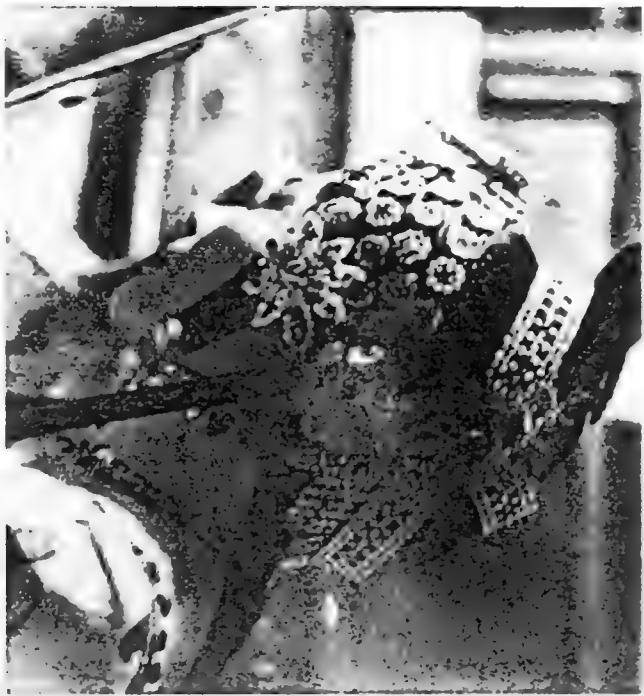
1. The gorgeous headdress of an actor taking the role of a woman.
 2. An ancient hero about to perform the coup d'grace to his enemy.
 3. Courtiers bringing a message to the emperor.
 4. Painted faces of the players of a Manchoukuo drama.
 5. Carefully applying make-up in his dressing room.
 6. A packed audience witnesses a classical drama at the Manchoukuo Theater in Harbin.



6

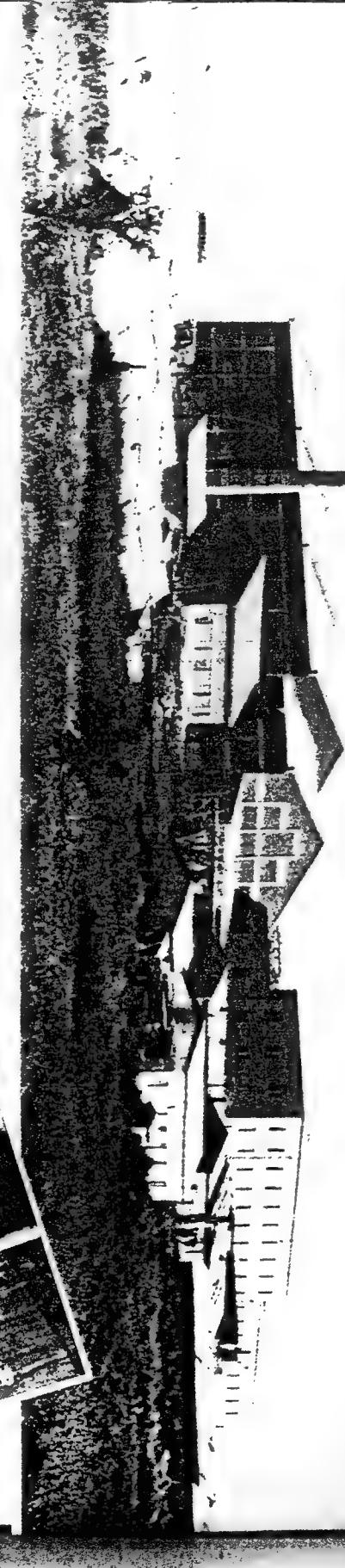


4



5

Movie Industry



As late as 1937, Manchoukuo had no movie industry of its own, having been entirely dependent for this important phase of amusement on film imports chiefly from China and the United States.

August of that year, however, saw the birth of the government-subsidized Manchuria Motion Picture Corporation.

The object of the Corporation is to control the exportation, importation and distribution of movies and to carry on enterprises relating to the production of educational, cultural and entertainment films with a view to contributing to the exaltation of the national spirit and to the promotion of national education.



3



5



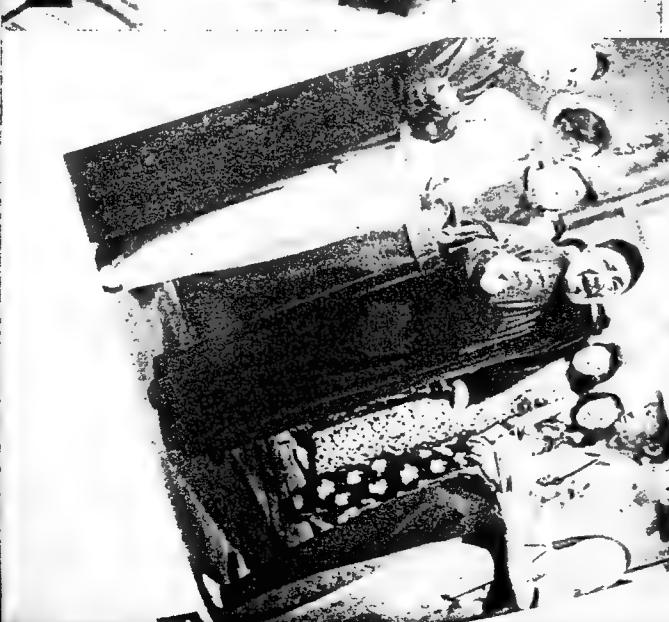
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8



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10



SHINING STAR OF THE FAR EASTERN
FILM FIRMAMENT

Miss Li Hsiang-lan, one of the most popular screen stars of Manchoukuo, is not only endowed with an orchid-like beauty but she also has a splendid singing voice.

Described as the "Danette Dartieux of Manchoukuo," Miss Li has great versatility as proven by her recent overwhelming success in Japanese motion pictures and the stage. She speaks fluent and perfect Japanese.

滿 演

1

滿洲映畫協會は映畫の製作と映畫の國內配給統制を目的に昭和十二年九月四年八月費本金五百萬圓で新京に設立された。それまでは國產は皆無で日本映畫も滿鐵附屬地以外では殆ど上映されず大部分はアメリカ映畫中國映畫によつて占められてゐた。ところへ満映が設立され積極的に國民に健全なる娛樂を興へ文化の促進につとめてゐる。従つてその事業は單に映畫の製作のみならず配給輸出入、興行の管理などおよそ映畫に關する事業百般にわたつてゐるはじめは僅スタチオを電波子に置いたのが昭和十四年廣瀬大作十一月三日萬圓の工費で新京南苑實業公園に隣接する五鳳城の廣大な丘陵地に満洋一をほこる新社屋大撮影所を竣工、興行を準備して作品製作に映畫事業等に一大飛躍を遂げるに至つた。

1・満映新スタヂオ 2・女優白虹 3・女優孟虹 4・女優秦明 5・女優姚鳳 6・スター李香蘭の演出 7・セットでアクトをつける監督

6

満洲沒有可著名的海濱漁業(僅有淡水漁業年產淡水漁約五百五十萬圓、海洋高約二百五十萬圓)尚不能完全供國內需要
1. 大連城附近嫩江帆船 2. 嫩江出帆捕魚情形 3. 嫩江流域生產之鯉魚 4. 大連縣城內鮮魚販賣商人 5. 大連縣城內露天賣魚市場 6. 嫩江口漁夫捕魚後修理魚網情形

7

1. The Manchuria Motion Picture Corporation's new 15,000,000 studio in Hsinking.
2. Miss Pai Wei, featured player of the Manchuria Motion Picture Corporation.
3. Miss Meng Hong, cute box-office attraction of the Manchuria Films.
4. Miss Li Ming, popular in ingenue roles.
5. Miss Yen Ru, attractive star popular in modern roles.
6. Miss Li Hsiang-lan, the glamor girl of Manchoukuo flitting in a beautiful classic costume.
7. Rehearsing a scene.



Horse-Racing

As horse-racing in Muschonkow is run by the government, the profits resulting from the holding of lotteries, etc., constitute a good source of revenue to the government. Under the government's National lottery system, horse-racing is placed under the administration of the Minister of Public Peace, and all the rules are laid down under order of the Horse Administration Bureau. Both the single and double horse tickets cost RUB. 60. In addition, there is another kind of lottery ticket selling for RUB. 150 which returns a dividend of nearly RUB. 2,000 to the holder of a winning first-prize ticket. As is the case in any other part of the world, horse-racing in Muschonkow is enjoying immense

The Hsinking Musical Association was organized in October 1937, but in April 1939 a reorganization was effected and the name was changed to the present Hsin-king Musical Institute. The former Hsinking Musical Association was composed of government officials and business men who were interested in music, and its purpose was to contribute what it could to the cultural movement of Manchukuo. Following the change of name, the Manchukuo Music Department was added to the already existing Wind Instrument, String In-strument, Chorus and Marching Composition departments, while invitations were extended to leading musicians in Japan and also efforts were made to improve the technique of the members by making them perma-nent players. The Institute gives regular concerts.

One of its most noteworthy developments is the establishment of a musical training school, where vocal music, instrument playing and musical composition are taught. In August 1939, the Institute took on the aspect of a national musical school when it was com-missioned by the Civil Department to compile musical text books for middle schools. This year, the institute has various ambitious plans in view such as the establish-ment of a musical-physical training school by merg-ing the present two separate courses, the build-ing an ideal training school and a large musical hall and the founding of musical villages.

National Art Exhibition

The first National Art Exhibition was held in 1931 following dissolution of the art exhibition which was held in anniversary of the granting of the imperial Rescript governing the Emperor of Manchukuo, and since then it has been held once every year as an undertaking of the Civil Department. The aim of the national art exhibition is to build up the arts and culture of the new nation in order to uphold the spirit of the founding of the Empire and to manifest the ideals of the people's concordia. This art exhibition of Manchukuo is comparable to the Imperial Art Exhibition of Japan, and its results of the effects are just as brilliantly successful as that of the latter.

Hsinking Musical

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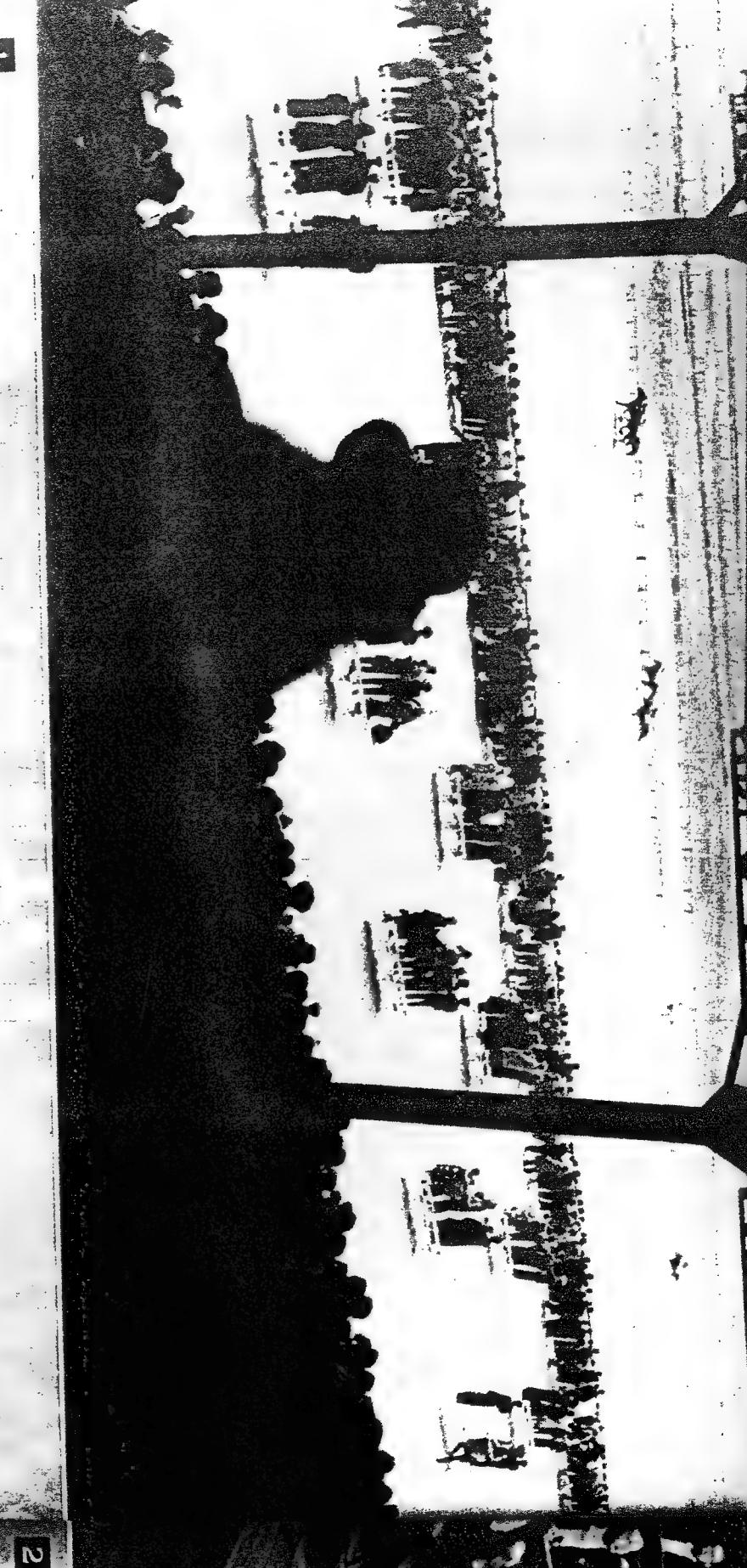
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1·賽馬

満洲の競馬は體育である、那樂體育、これがは中國立派馬場官制により治安課大臣の管理に屬し馬政局訓令をもつて國立競馬場分科競走を許してゐる。那樂は眞實ともに十回に之ほかに萬能萬力といふのがあつて一回で一千二千圓位の競走が行はれる場合が多

2·新京音樂院

新京魯豫陝桂浙東等處設辦事處或委員會專司其事。如山西、陝西、河南、山東、江蘇、安徽、江西、湖南、廣東、廣西、福建、雲南、貴州、四川、重慶、甘肅、寧夏、青藏、蒙古、新疆等處，均設辦事處或委員會，專司其事。各處辦事處或委員會，均設辦事處或委員會，專司其事。



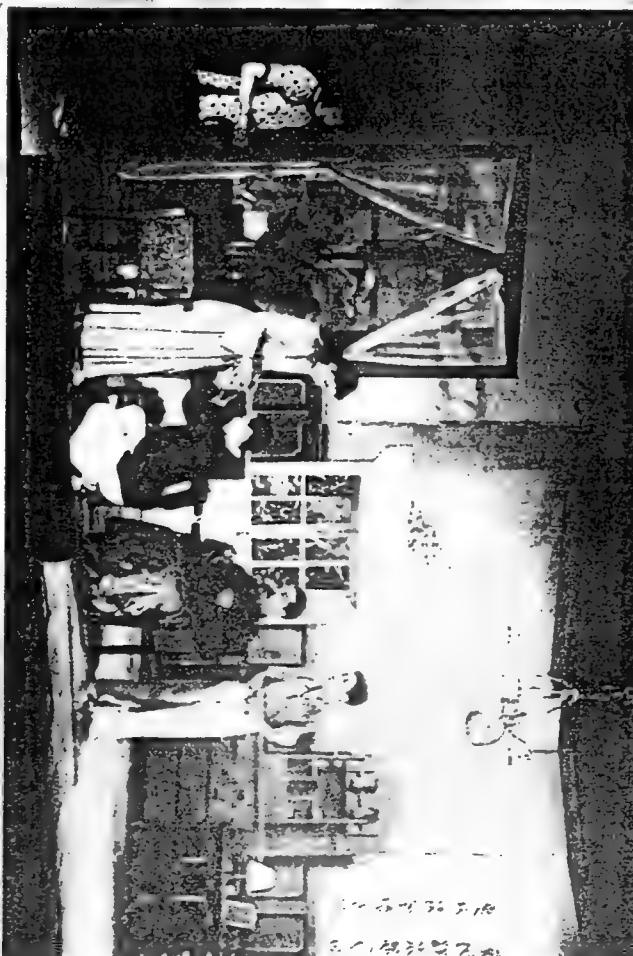
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3. 新劇

演劇を基じて満洲の國策を一般大眾に理解させる目的で昭和十二年八月と同時に文化の向上をはかる目的で昭和十二年八月新京に大圓劇團が誕生した。それ以来各地に多くの大小劇團が誕生した。大圓劇團の前にも幾つかの劇團がめづたがこれらは何れも演劇運動とも名づけるほどものではなかった。大圓劇團は満洲建國以來日本演劇界の實績に於ける燃えるやうな熱量を一つの運動にとりあげ協和社會の外郭團體として結成されたものでいはゆる國族演劇團としてその活動範囲は全滿に亘んでゐる。昨年四月「満洲唯一」の幕門劇團として科白を満語に單一化したが今春から更に日本語劇を放けることになった。昨春は東北道の鐵道行役隊に於て宣傳の任を擔したり或りは降雪等下三十餘度の寒天で二三千人の民衆を興めて公演したり雄々しい活躍をつくつけてゐる。

3



4. 國展

昭和十三年夏に於日支國記念美術展覽會を開催し第一回國展を開催したのが始めて今日まで民生機械の事業として毎年一向開催される満洲國美術精神を掲げ民族藝術の復活と關係すべき新國業の美術文化競技を目指として進んでゐる日本の發展に比すべきもので結構なる成果を收めつゝある。

國民生活水平進行の一環を標榜する美術文化展覽會開催民衆藝術之復興國民美術文化展覽會之開催本場風景不滿其特徴之感嘆也

4





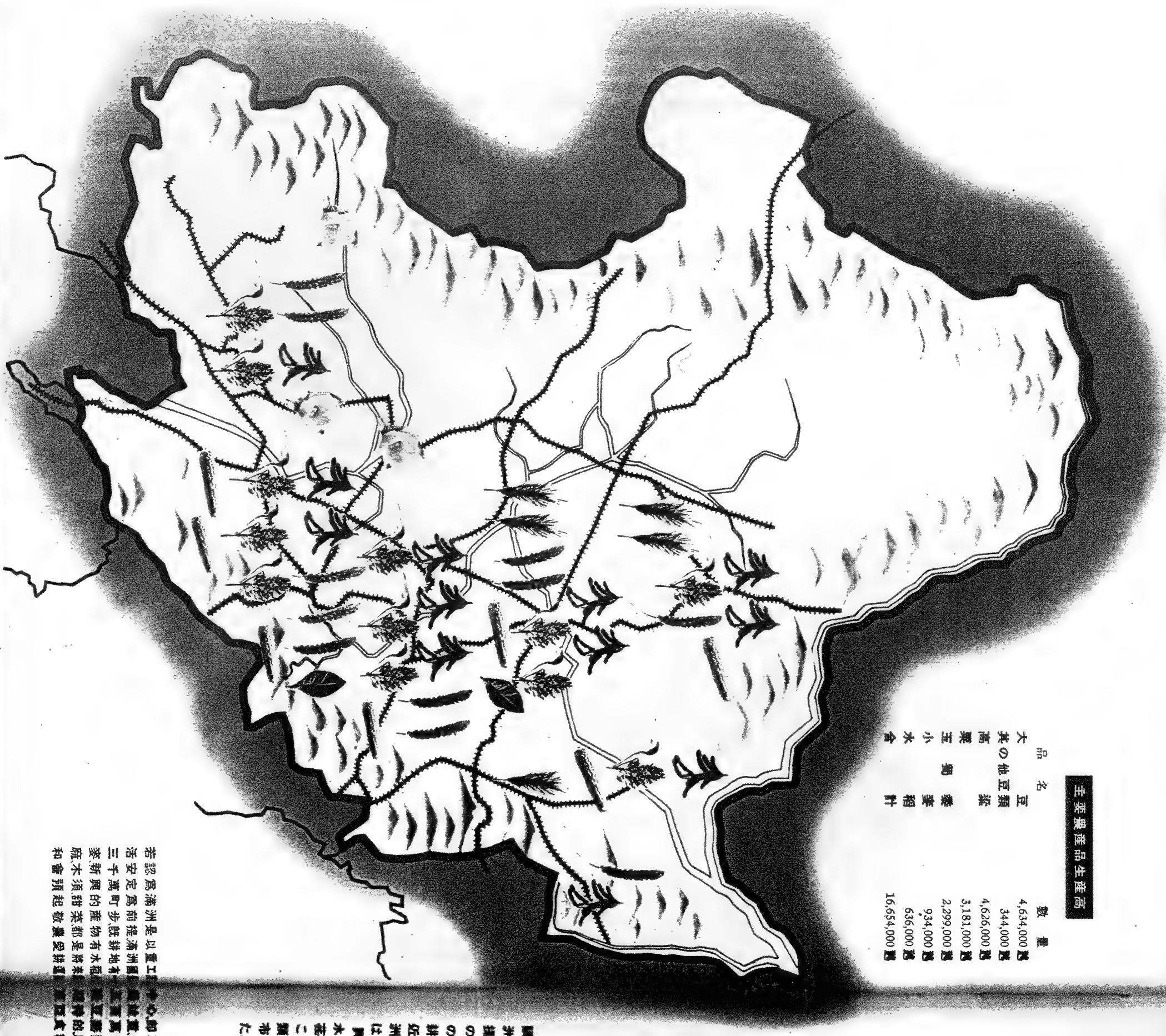
満洲は
生命線だ

With shovel in hand, these opportunists are
gazing across the vast horizon of fertile fields
awaiting their cultivation.



Land of Opportunity

Where Agriculture Reigns



Though the metropolitan centers of Manchoukuo are apt to give the visitor the impression that the country is industrial, agriculture still reigns supreme as the backbone of the nation.

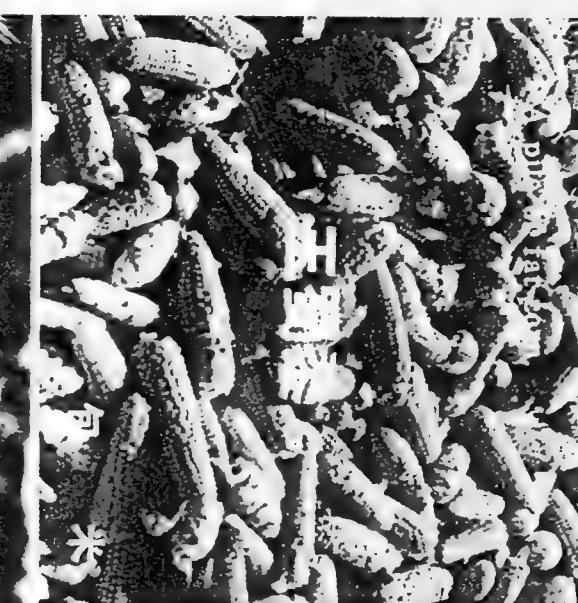
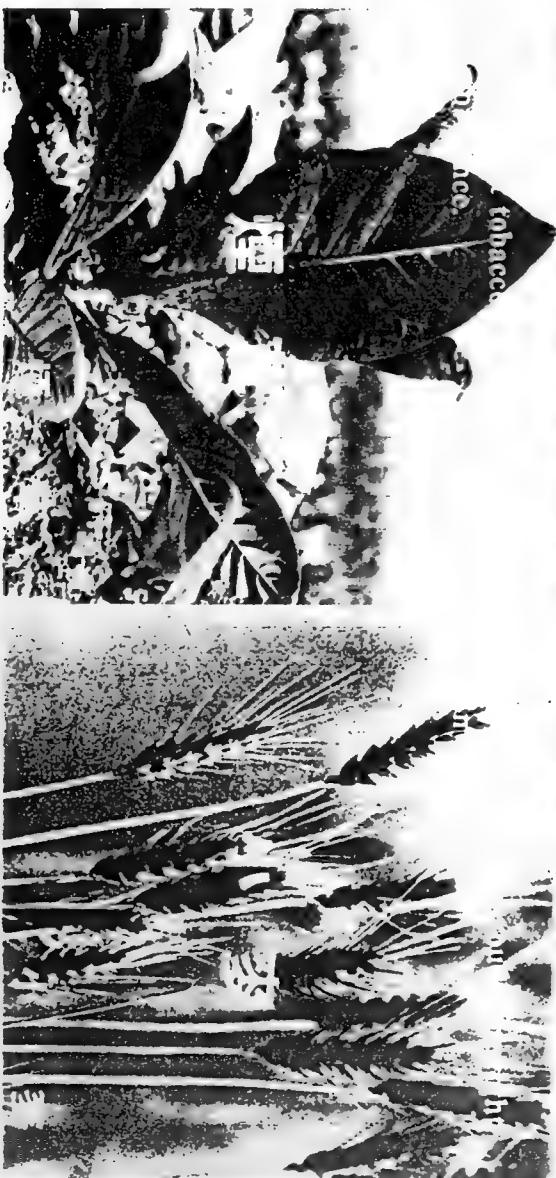
Three-fourths of the population are engaged in farming, and the five major agricultural products are soya-beans, kaoliang (sorghum), millet, corn and wheat. Rice and fodder, however, are receiving increasing attention, while a great future is expected of cotton, tobacco and hemp growing. Commercial and industrial oils from red beans, hemp seed, cotton seed and peanuts are rapidly developing into big business.

Approximately 80% of the entire exports of the country comprise agricultural products.

沃野を素材に 發展途上の 東洋の穀倉」

總人口の四分の三がお百姓だ、一寸見た目には重工業中心のやうに錯覚される滿洲の生産擴大も實は農民大眾の安生を前提としてさり建設計劃のことごとくがこの礎石の上に築き上げられねばならないのである。廣漠三千萬町歩の可耕地面積既耕地一千五百萬町歩の沃野に展開される近代的な農產こそ或ひは最も激刺たる滿洲建設の分野である。滿洲の五大農產物は大豆、高粱、粟、玉蜀黍、小麥だ。このほかに新興作物として目盛しい發展を見つゝある水稻、小豆、綠豆、蕷麥、柞蠶米及び綿麻子、麻質、荳胡麻、棉質、落花生などの油料子實があり、この他將來を期待される棉花、煙草、桑葉など特用作物新興の果實ルーサン、忽布及び甜菜など東亞の穀倉とはよくいつて現に農產物は總輸出額の八割を占める

工業貿易中心即ち錯誤了滿洲的重工業是以農民大眾生國是工農並重全人口四分之三は農民可耕地的面積有一千五百萬町步五大農產物是大豆、高粱、小米、包米、小稻、小豆、綠豆、蕷麥、柞蠶米、落花生等其他綿花、煙草、來頤居爾待的康德七年起政府確立農產物增產計劃協運動為東亞農業政策的先聲



特産物 满洲大豆

大豆は可食とともに古くから滿洲の農穀であつた重要な商品で、その生産量は滿洲全耕地面積の約三割を占め生産量は約五百萬噸世界生産量の六割に當る。大豆のおよび満洲生産の資料が貿易からどんどん輸入出来るのだ。今抱受利用省製化叫做時代に大豆から何でも作れる性質を認め、満洲大豆の貢献は、其から發揮されやうといふところ

1. 花旗芋作りの大豆類 2. 大豆の刈取り 3. 大豆の積込み 4. 苦力に積みられる大豆袋

滿洲大豆之產面積第三百五十萬町歩占耕地面積之五分之一其生産量又占世界生産量之六成爲食料及工業用原料等用途廣大

1. 花旗芋之大豆 2. 大豆之刈取 3. 将輸出到海外各國之大豆 4. 堆積在山之大豆

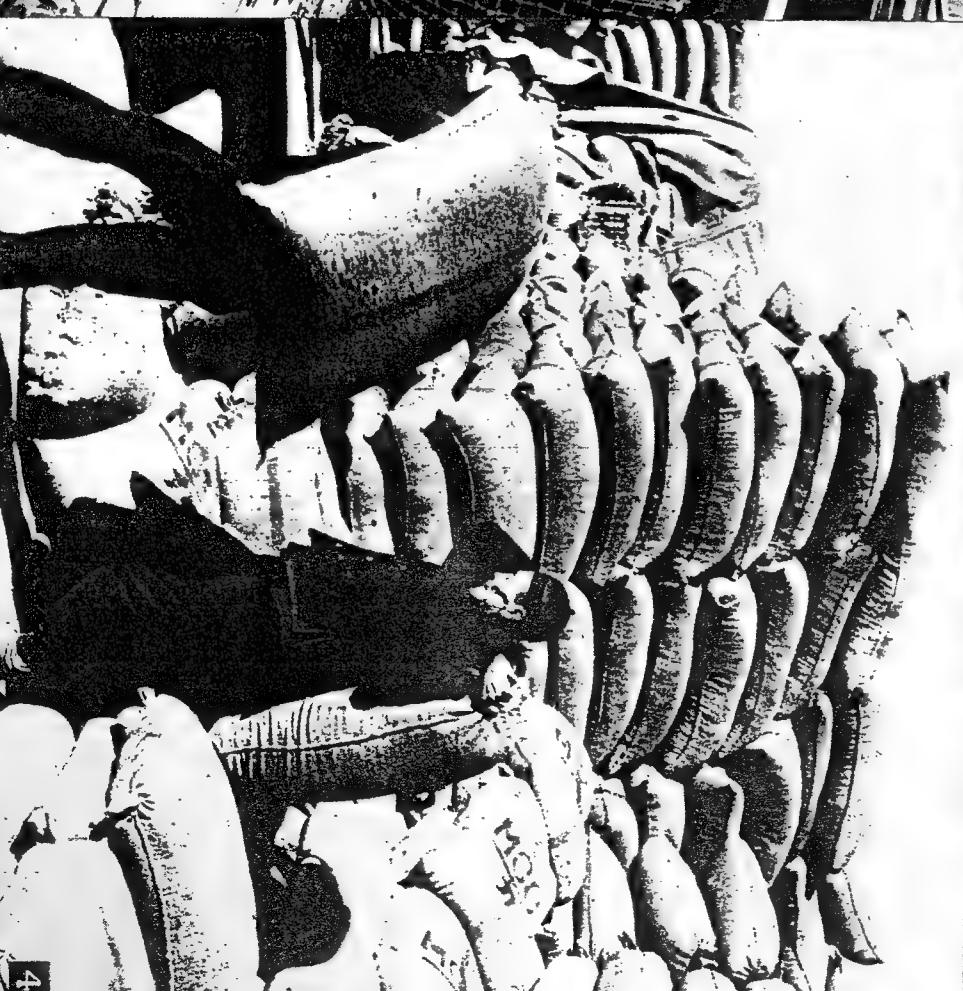
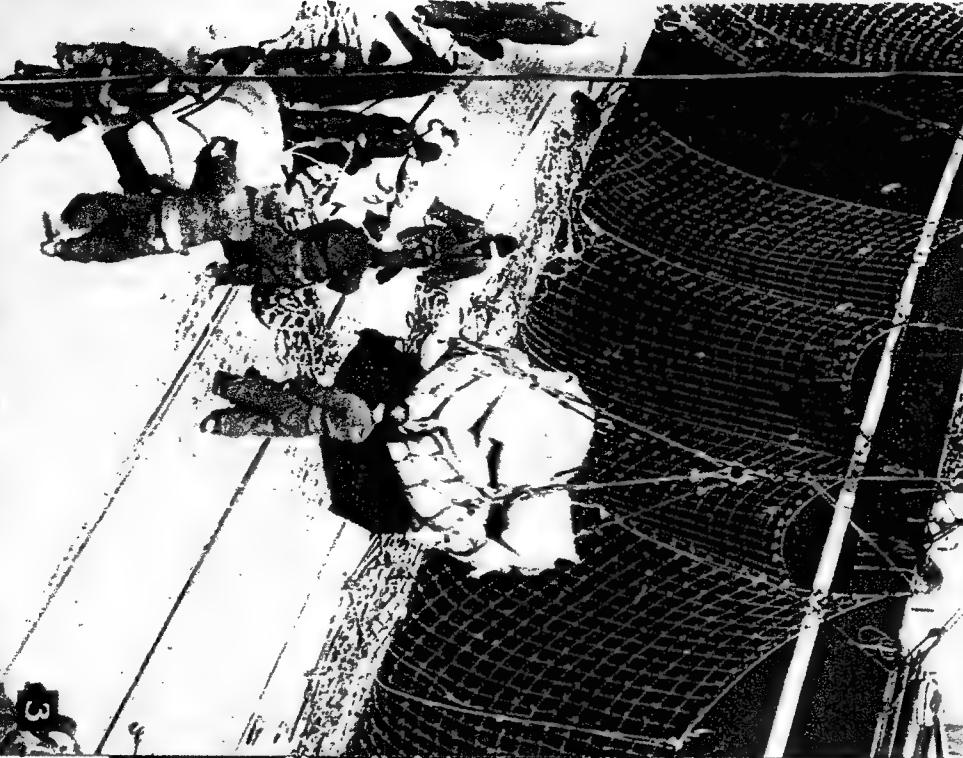
Soya-Beans: The Life Blood of Manchoukuo

Whenever Manchoukuo is mentioned, instantly soy-beans and coal come to mind. Soya-beans comprise the country's principal export commodity. Approximately 30% of the entire arable land is set aside for its cultivation, and the yearly yield is about 5,000,000 tons or roughly 60% of the world production.

Proceeds from the exportation of soya-beans play a heavy part in enabling Manchoukuo to buy from Europe and America the materials necessary for the construction of a modern nation.

Already ambitious plans are underway to export in future not only raw soya-beans, but also various industrial products scientifically processed from it. Experiments hint that camera films may be manufactured out of this precious bean.

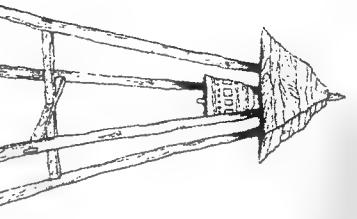
1. A great field of soya beans.
2. Soya beans harvest.
3. Coolies loading soya beans at Dairen for export to countries all over the world.
4. Bags of the precious soya beans being stocked up by coolies.



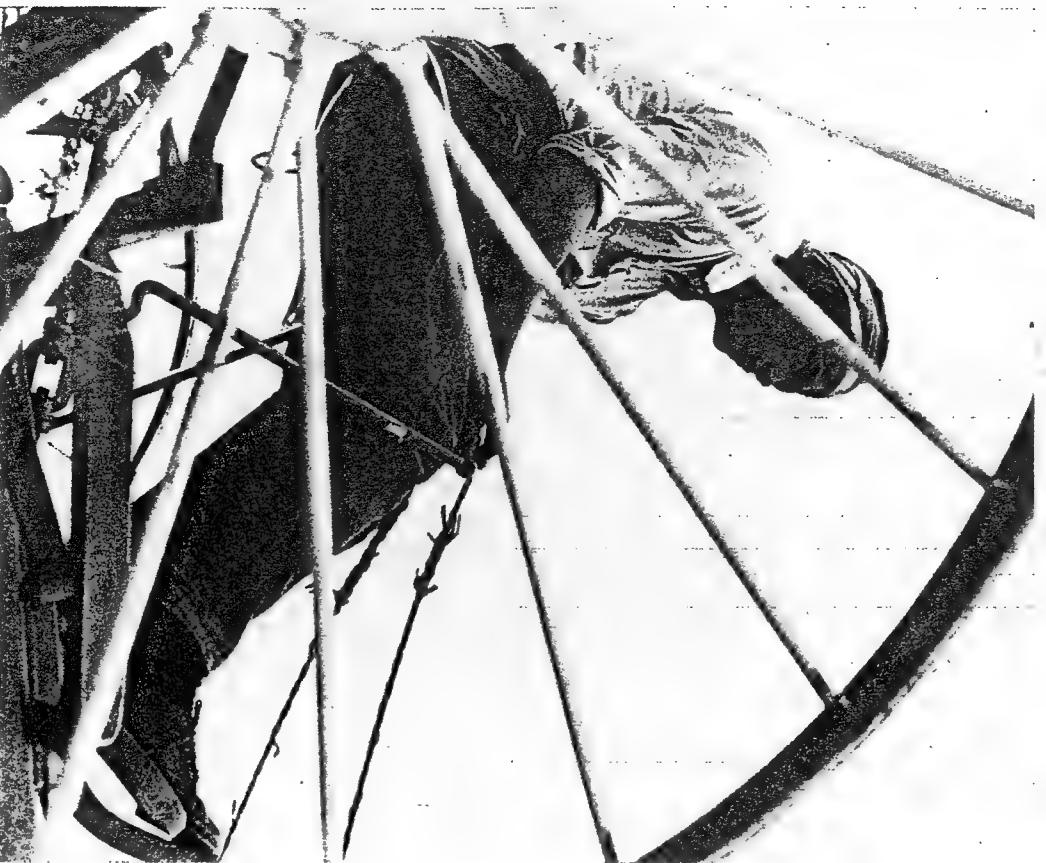
MANCHOUKUO, AN AGRICULTURAL PARADISE

With a total area of 1,303,143 square kilometers, of which approximately 37 per cent is arable, Manchoukuo undoubtedly is one of the largest and richest agricultural countries in the world. At present, approximately 15,000,000 hectares or nearly 50 per cent of the entire arable area is under cultivation. The principal crops are soya beans, kaoliang, millet, maize, wheat, rice, hemp, tobacco and cotton. The pictures on this page depict the peaceful life of farmers contentedly at work.

1. This Japanese wife of a colonizer happily cradles the first crop of vegetables she had helped to plant.
2. Gathering fodder to feed his horses.
3. Gently picking cotton to fill the bag tied to her waist.
4. The Manchoukuoans' age-old method of thrashing their harvest.
5. Sifting the chaff from the seed by heaving the kao-ling high into the air.
6. Ripe kaoliang crop of a model agricultural farm in Nungan, Kirin province.
7. Joyfully sifting their bountiful kaoliang harvest.
8. Water buffaloes ambling along home after doing their plodding bit in the fields.
9. Tractors busily plowing up the miles and miles of rich black soil, the treasure-ground of abundant Manchoukuoan crops.
10. Tanned to the core by working under the long summer sun.



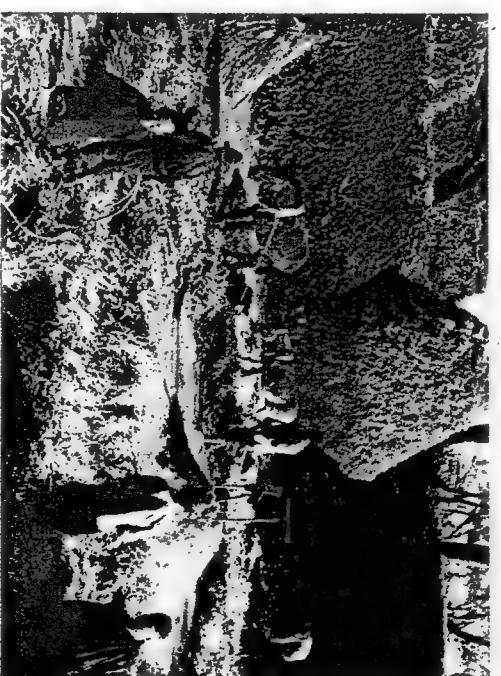
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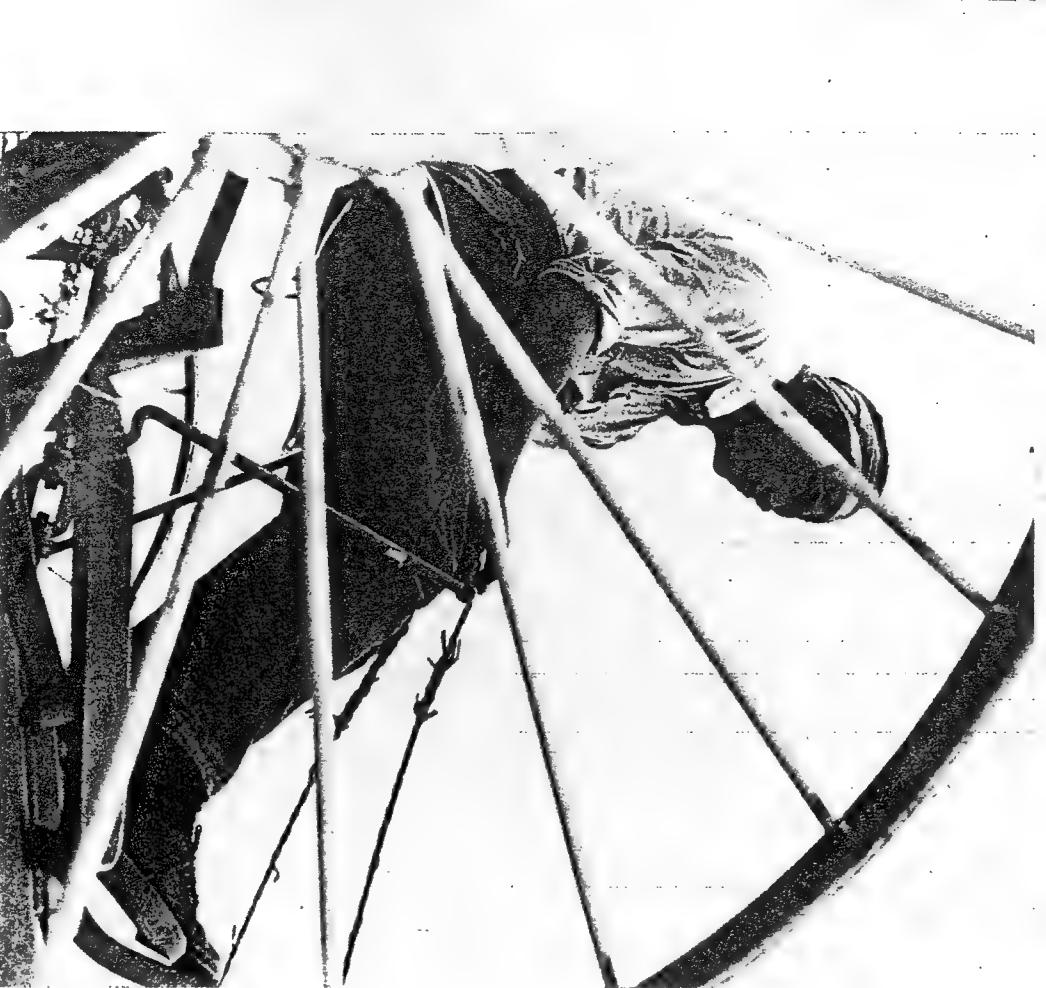
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農村に勧

人々

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人

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1. この白菜は大陸の大和撫子のやうに新鮮だ。いや新鮮な野菜以上に土に根を生やし大陸の花嫁となる後女を祝福しよう。自然をこよなく尊重しながら人間と環境とのコンビは天國を合理的に自業自報中のものとする。これは機械の耕刈り晴れ空にのどかな口笛がひく。新しい技術は高粱畑とともに満洲の特徴を最もよく現はすもの。楊の實のはけた白さは少女のやは風を吹せ、しかもやはらかく拂られて入れる楊枝はその胸のことく温くふくらんで行く。

4. 肥熟して思ふことなし機械はポカポカ秋の陽を吸ひ込んで收穫てしまへばこつちのものといつたまるでどのかな国民性をもる出しの農民たち。5. 風野の邊に滾れる白雲風は相當強い。“ホーイホーイ”と満語の掛け聲もそんなに聞えるのだが、自然の理法によりモミと穀を風送するまるでスポーツのやうにすさまじい農民のボーズ6. 基本農法は物語大農法だが最後はやつぱり黒龍江に手植らねばならない。大陸に縛へられた耕人の一徹はザクリーと頬

もしい音を立て、大地に喰入る。ここ吉林省長安の機械農場出来美衣は、とスコップを風林に深がせてエイツと高粱を大空へ放げる風浪の農夫たちは白い歯を見せて歎願一笑8. 風野は斜陽更にむ機械を反芻する水牛のスロモーは千古不老牧童の小枝も邊々的9. ラクターの苦骨一過と、もに満東を拂ひた土が黒い隕を見せる。沃土萬里はかうして日増しに生育して行く10. 大陸だけの黒馬の毛並とどちらが黒いか。日中の長い機野を終日收穫と四つ相撲をとつて誰へれば敵には豊饒酒が待つてゐるやう

1. 新鮮の白菜都是如我們所種植的 2. 刮馬槽的機械 3. 自如少女肌膚之桃花 4. 秋陽以暉之然々自適的農民 5. 撫育高粱之情形 6. 吉林省長安機械農場 7. 是着收穫健朗一笑的農夫 8. 風野斜陽下反芻暮草的水牛與收穫依然自得 9. 牽引車的黑音一過帶了滿東的土壤變成黑色 10. 終日勞苦於收穫者新酒茶供一杯

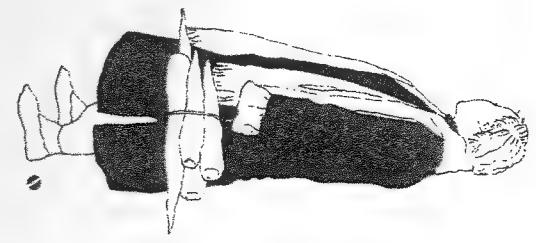
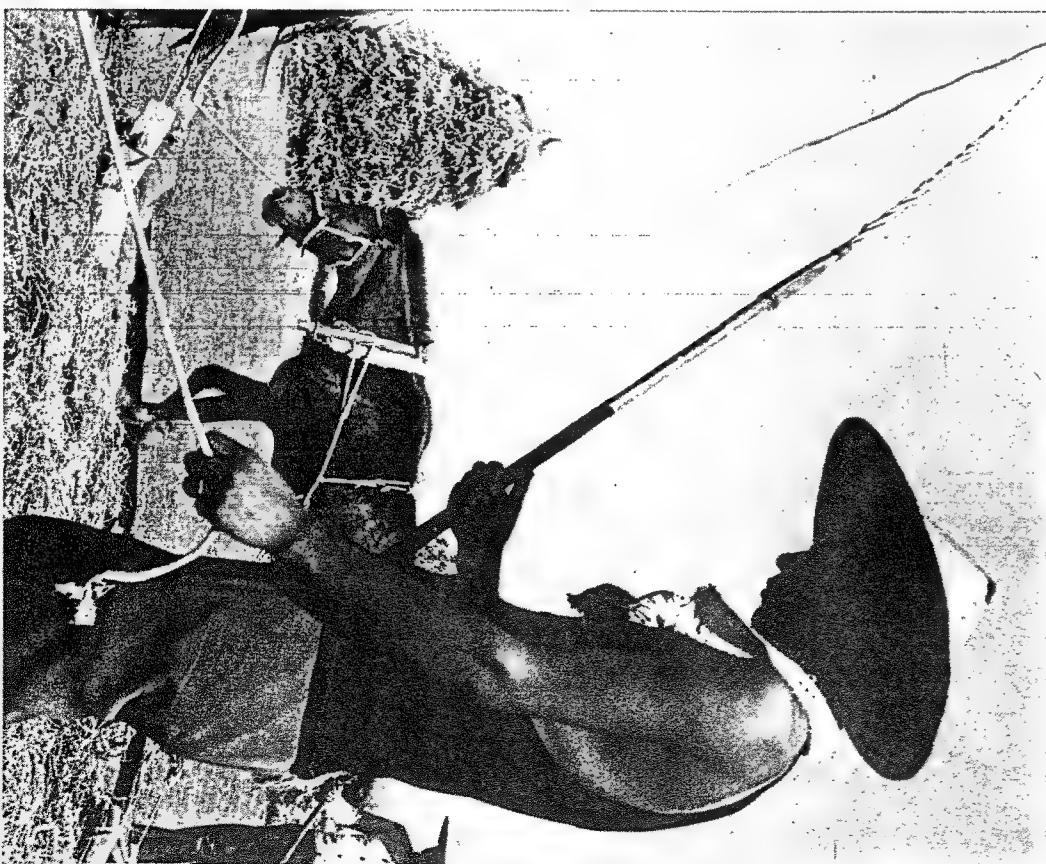
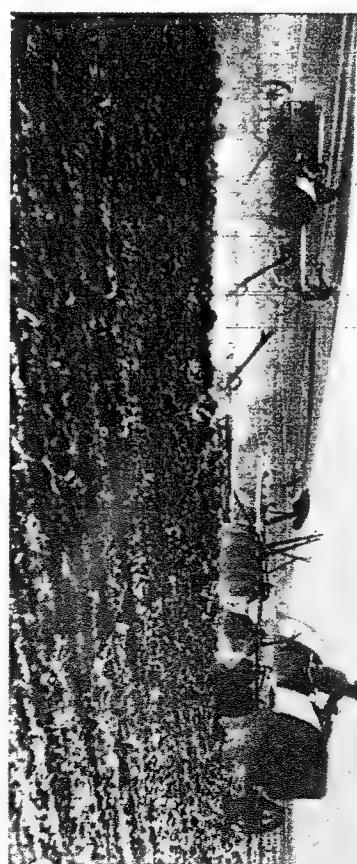
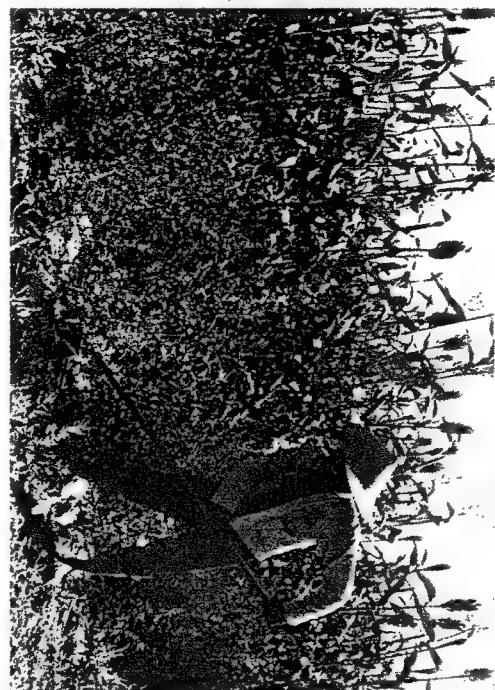
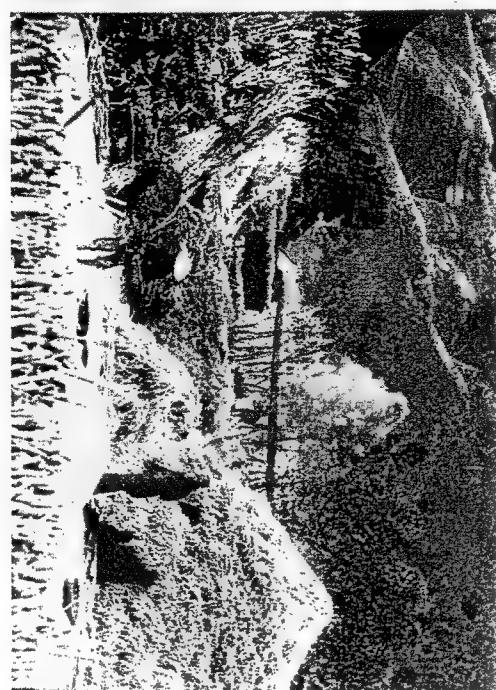
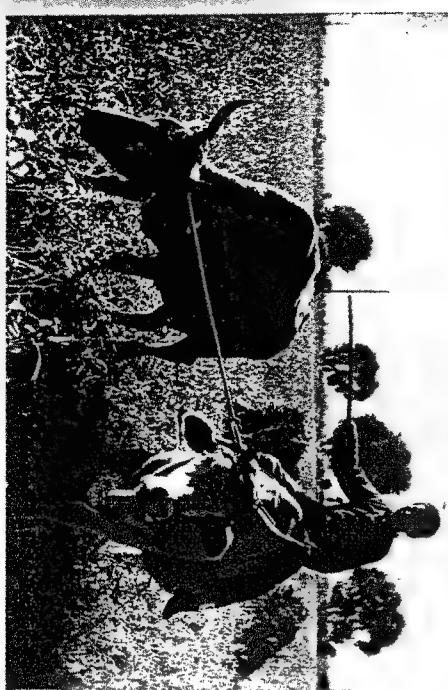
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廣い原野に増える家畜

滿洲に於ける畜産經營型態は農耕地帶と牧畜地帶とに大別される。農耕地帶に於ては主として有畜農業が行はれてゐるため畜産は農業の一部門として發達し、農家は農耕に必要な牛、馬、驢、驥等の役畜を飼養すると共に綿羊、山羊、豚、鶏等の用畜をも飼養してゐる。牧畜地帶としては興安各省が舉げられ、こゝでは牧畜が主たる生業をなし、家畜類は蒙古人の無二の財産であるのみでなく、食料衣料等殆どがこれに依存してゐる。

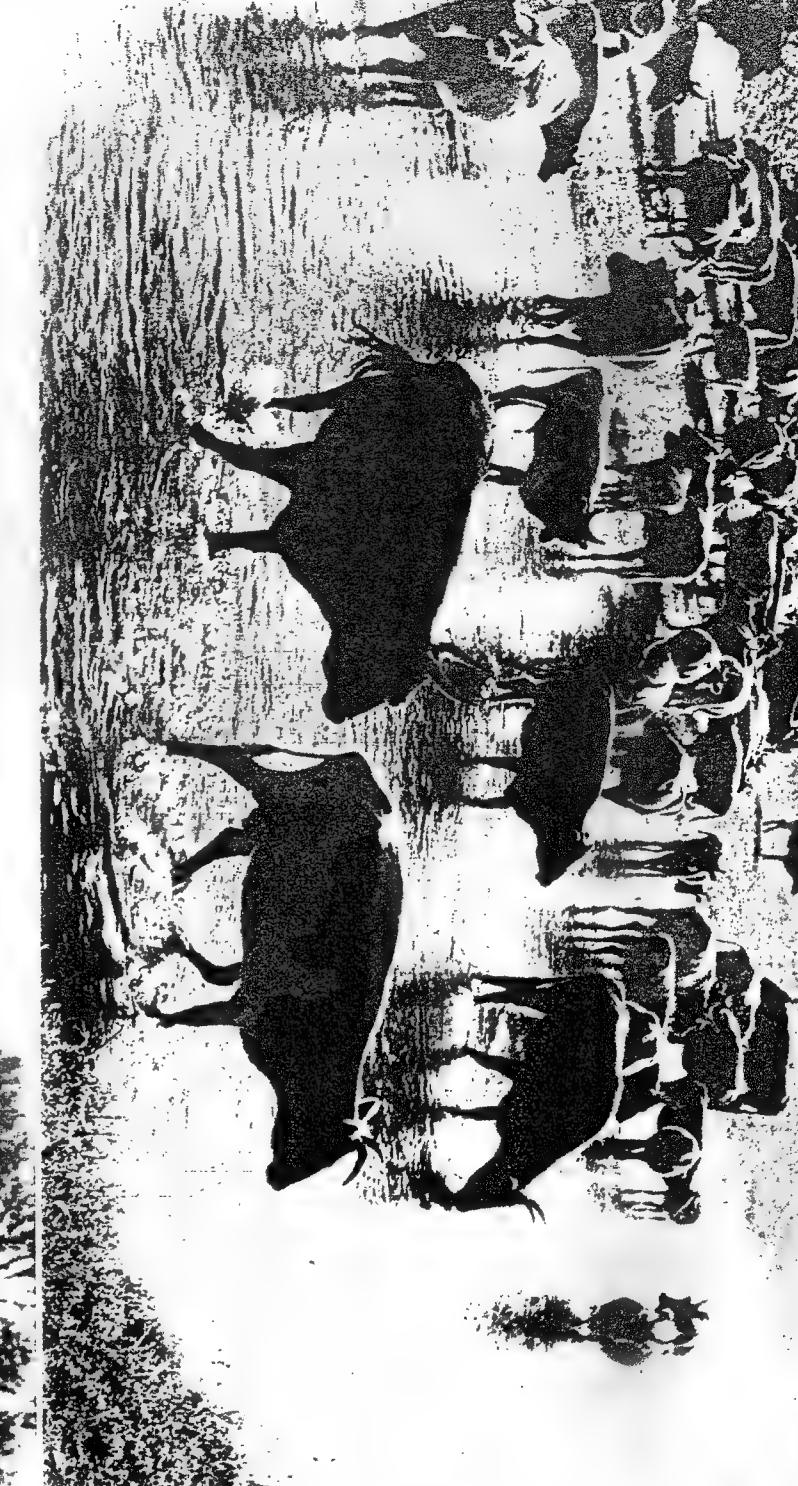
1・新鮮な草あり清冽な水あり牛の放牧 2・豚は原でも満州豚 3・山懶ろに抱かれて綿羊の毛も豊か 4・牧童の意のまゝに柔順い山羊の群

主要家畜
1937年の頭數

牛	1,683,000
綿羊	1,965,000
山羊	1,243,000
豚	5,335,000
駱駝	12,000

畜産經營狀態可分爲農耕及牧畜地帶。農耕地帶大都爲農業因農耕必要而飼養牛、馬、驢、驥。畜產成爲農業一部門。牧畜地帶則爲興安各省以牧畜爲主要農業。商人之貿易者以對、購入現狀仍是如此。姑且代們的食料衣料皆依賴於這牧畜上。

1・新鮮的草兒清潔的泉水牛 2・美育之良果 3・肥大的綿羊
4・在熱河及興安等省之平原地的山羊群



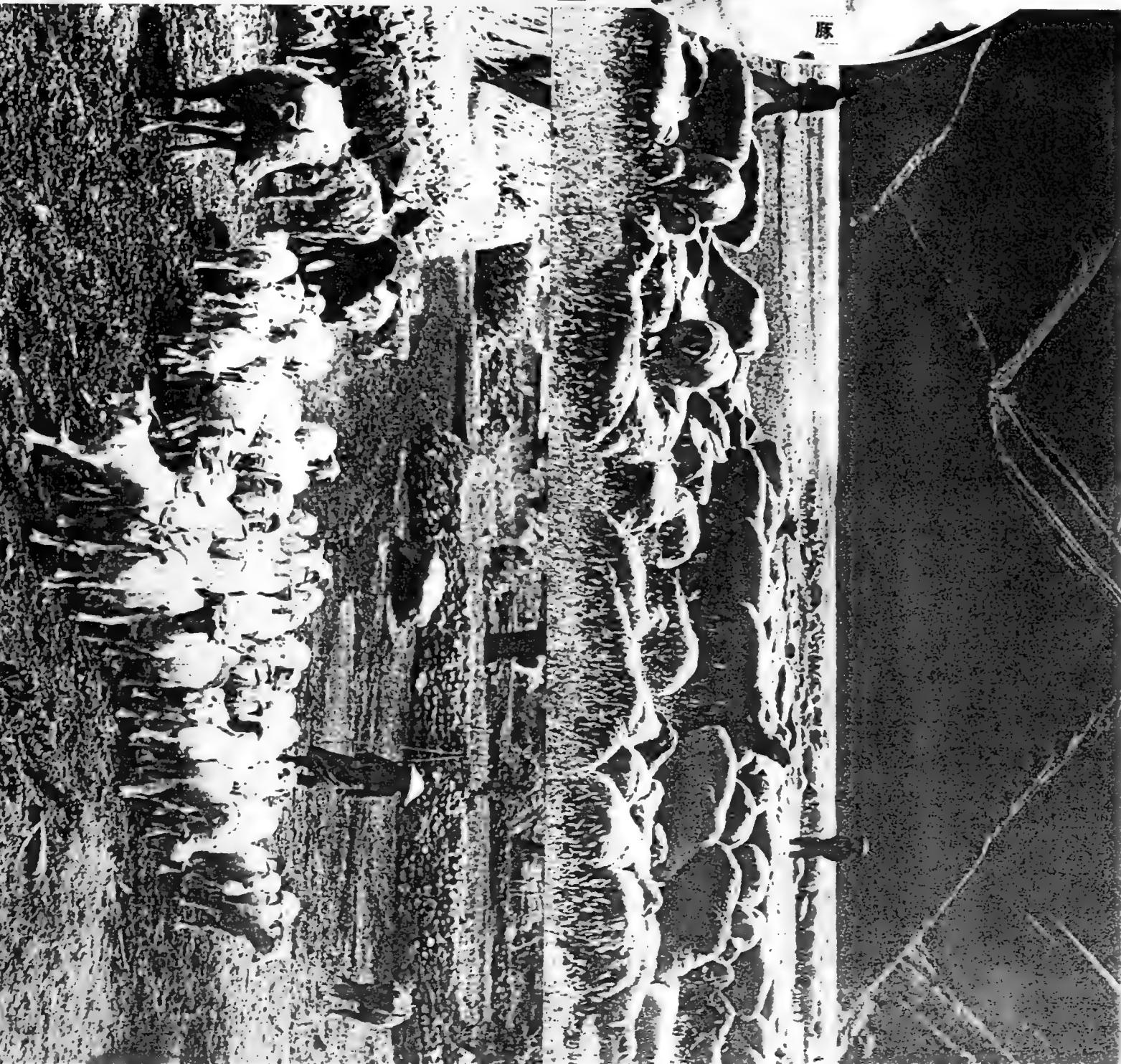
STOCK-BREEDING PARADISE

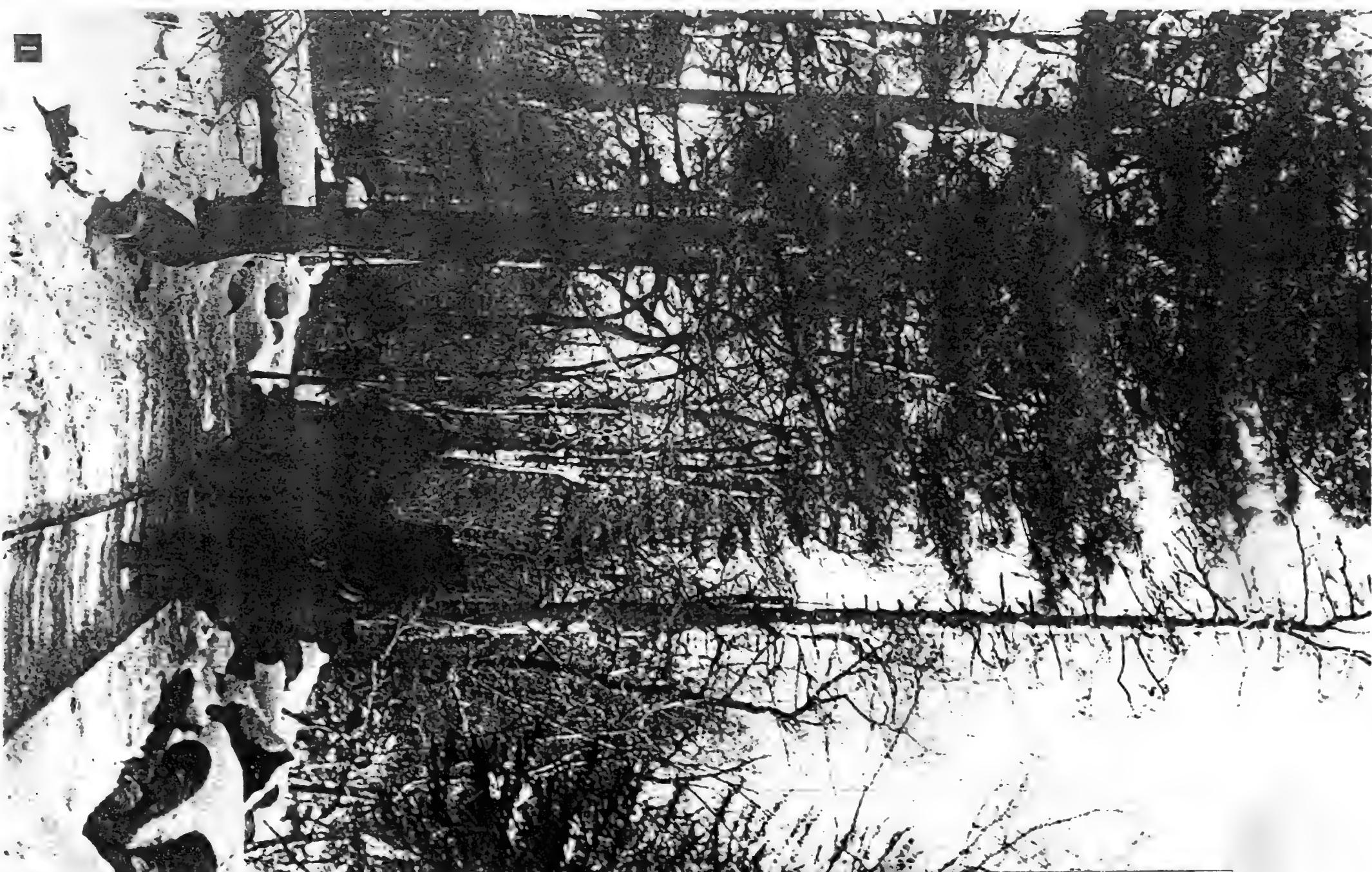
Possessing large areas of unsurpassed pasture lands, Manchoukuo's stock-breeding industry holds a vital place in the economic development of the country. The Government is exerting efforts to introduce scientific methods of stock-breeding and of the improvement of the stock. As of August 1937 domestic animals in Manchoukuo numbered 1,683,000 heads of cattle, 1,965,000 heads of sheep, 1,243,000 heads of goats, 5,335,000 heads of swine and 12,000 heads of camel.

1. As milching cows, the Holstein breed is being bred widely within the Kwantung Leased Territory.
2. Hogs of a stock-breeding farm in Kungchuling, Mukden province. Recently successful results have been obtained by crossing the imported Birkshire and native Manchurian breeds.
3. Experiments directed to improving the wool quality of Mongolian sheep have resulted in the successful creation of new and better breeds—Merino-Mongolian cross breeds.
4. The largest number of goats are raised in Jehol and in the Hsingan plateau region.

4

3





Come and Get It 伐採と造林とを並行に

Come and Get It

In answer to the majestic challenge of the timber country to "Come and get it!", the lumber industry of Manchoukuo has phenomenally developed to contribute greatly to the rapid growth of the young nation.

The entire 3,500,000,000 square meters of timberland dotting the country was transferred to government ownership simultaneous with the establishment of the new State.

In 1932, Prior to the Manchurian Incident, Manchoukuo showed an excess of lumber exports, but the tremendous domestic demand, brought on by the gigantic building program following the birth of the new State, quickly altered the situation in excess of imports. Lumber

exports for 1937 totaled 13,117,000, while imports soared up to 14,887,000. To remedy this unfavorable balance, the government has set up long-range afforestation programs on the one hand, while opening up

the virgin forests in the northern part of the country on the other.

1. Horse-drawn rail carriages bring out the felled timber of the lumber region in the north. 2. Loss of timber awaiting the cutting saw of the lumber-mill. 3. Timber tied into a raft being guided downstream to the lumber mill.

4. The great lumber yard of the Mutanchiang Lumber Company.

滿洲木林業者數十萬平方公里麥吉丁
石炭開採時即將森林全部轉為薪炭地
近來為應激增木材需求擴大開拓此地
森林在商業開拓民大林業株式會社二十一年
林務部將森林之發展司其目而得也

1. 馬車運輸北滿之林業者木林業者
2. 石炭開採時即將森林全部轉為薪炭地
3. 森林在商業開拓民大林業株式會社二十一年
林務部將森林之發展司其目而得也



水産の王者

は淡水漁業

滿洲には海洋漁業として見るべきものがない。僅かに渤海河川を利用する淡水漁業がある。その年産額も淡水漁獲高約五百五十萬圓、海洋漁獲高約二百五十萬圓見當である。従つて國內需要を充たすために年に相當の輸入を仰がねばならない。

1. くろがねの群に寿蘭と笑む
大賀城附近嫩江の漁夫 2. 順風
に帆を上げて出漁に 3. 嫩江漁
場の鯉 4. 大賀縣城内の鮮魚の
露天商人 5. 大賀縣城内の露天
魚市場 6. 鹽口の漁夫の網づく
ろひ

滿洲沒有可著名的海洋漁業僅有

淡水漁業年產淡水漁約五百五十
萬圓、海洋高約二百五十萬圓尚不
能完全供國內需要

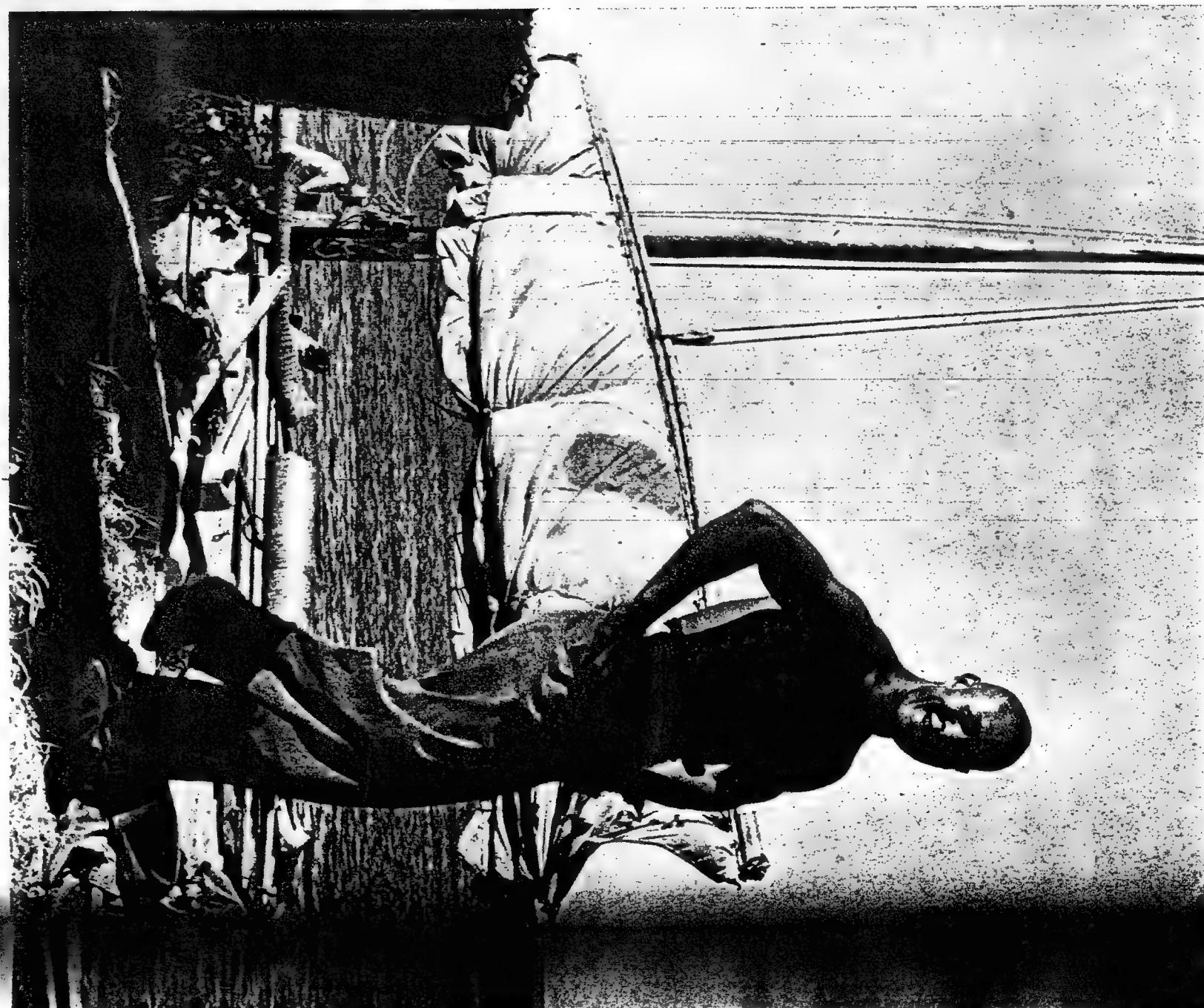
1. 大賀城附近嫩江帆船 2. 順風
出帆捕魚情形 3. 嫩江流域生產
之鯉魚 4. 大賀縣城內鮮魚販賣
商人 5. 大賀縣城內露天賣魚市
場 6. 鹽口漁夫捕魚後修理魚網
情形



3



4



1

Aquatic Appetizers

Due largely to its geographical position, Manchoukuo has no noticeable deep-sea fishery enterprises. Fresh-water fishes caught mostly on a small scale by individual fishermen constitute the major portion of the country's own fish supply. The yearly value of fresh-water catches approximate ¥5,500,000, while fish taken from the deep-seas amount to only about ¥2,500,000. Consequently, a good deal must necessarily be imported to meet the domestic demand.

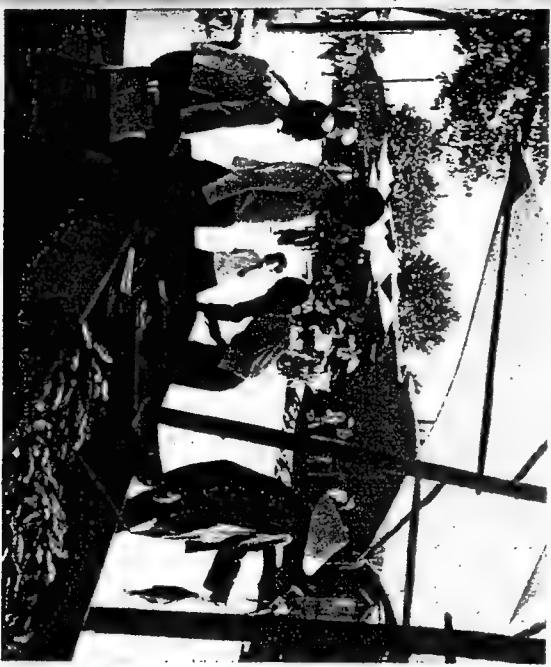
1. A well-built, jovial Manchou fisherman poses against the background of the Nonni River.
2. Sailing junk going out on a fishing expedition.
3. A basketful of carp caught in the Nonni River.
4. A Talai fish peddler sits down to gossip while his baskets of fish are getting less fresh every minute.
5. Fresh-fish stall in Talai.
6. A Yingkou fisherman basking in the sun to repair his fishing net.



2



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5

A Great "Have" Count

With estimated deposits of 20,000,000,000 metric tons, coal is king of the underground treasures of Manchoukuo. Next in importance is iron. Buried along the Antung-Mukden belt, principally in Anshan and Penhsiu, and also in the Tungbien-Tao area are estimated 200,000,000 metric tons of rich iron deposits and 1,700,000,000 metric tons of a lesser quality. These deposits alone are sufficient to furnish the country with 5,000,000 metric tons of pig iron annually for more than 100 years.

Alluvial gold in the north is placed at an estimate of 1,500,000 metric tons while the mountains along the east are believed to hold deposits approximating 5,000,000 metric tons. Then there are 10,000,000 metric tons of copper ores, 15,000,000 metric tons of lead and zinc ores, 38,000,000 metric tons of aluminum ores, 5,000,000 metric tons of magnesium ores, 300,000 metric tons of asbestos, etc.

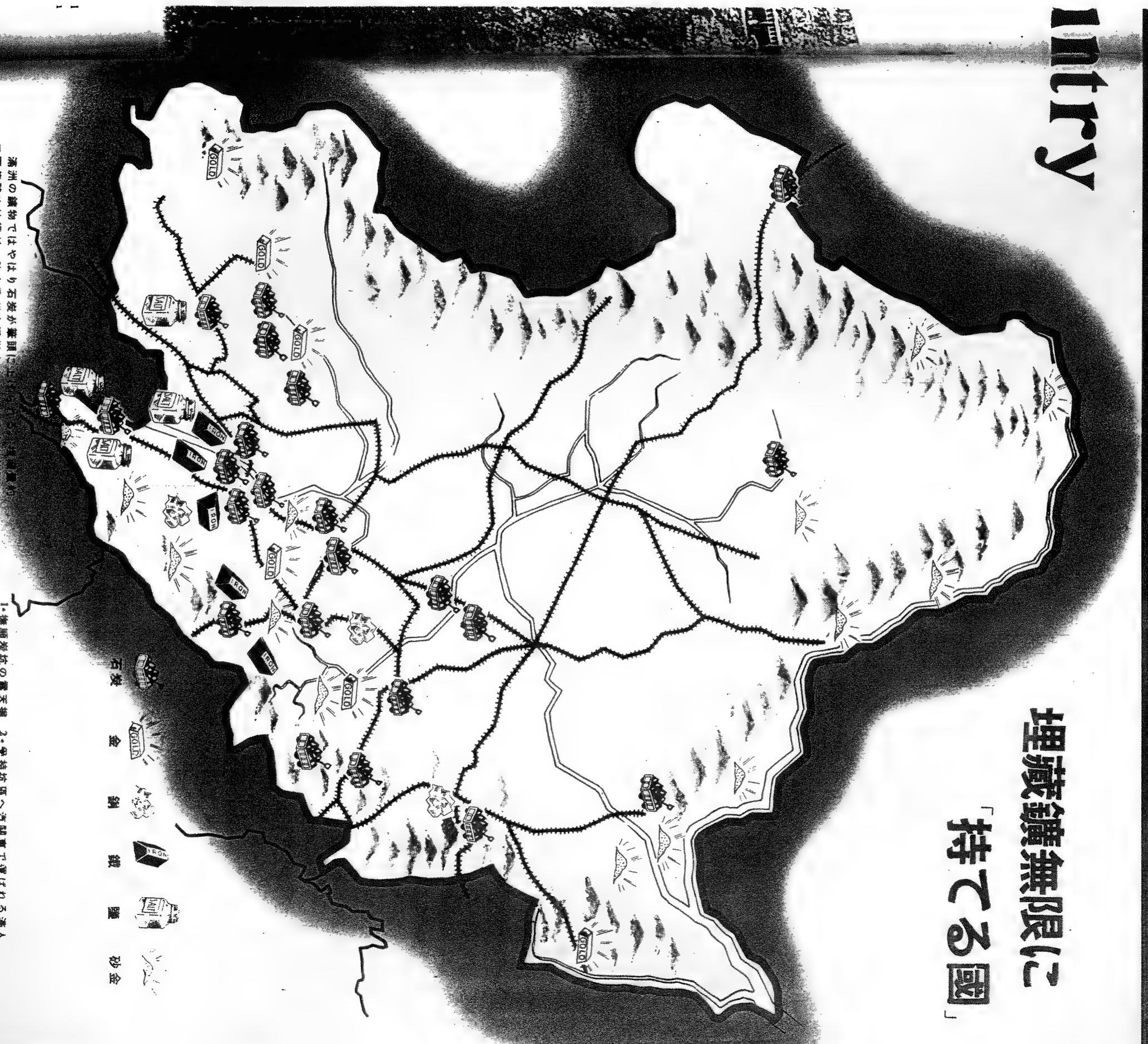


1. Fushun colliery.
2. Manchou miners riding in electric cars which will take them down to the deep pits of the Fushun mine.

Int ry

埋藏鑛無限に

「持てる國」



滿洲の礦物ではやはり石炭が蒙頭に

二百億噸次は鐵だ。鞍山及び本溪湖を中心とする鐵鋼帶附近

並に東遼遼一帶にわたり貧鐵約十七億噸、富鐵約三億噸と推定

されるが、これだけでも年額五百萬噸の鉄鋼を國に百年以上に

わたって生産しうる。このほか金は北滿地方の砂金埋藏量百

五十萬噸、東滿地方の山金約五百萬噸、銅礦石一千萬噸、鉛亞鉛石一千五百萬噸、アルミニウム礦石三千八百萬噸、マグネシウム鉱石五十億噸、油母頁岩六十億噸、石綿三十萬噸等々有花耕種で

ある。これらがまた調査の進捗に伴つてその埋藏推定量を増

加してゆくのだから持てる國の意味を痛感せざるを得ない。

1・撫順炭坑の露天掘 2・安特坑區へ汽車で運ばれる満人

抗日父子

滿洲礦物資源、有安奉線及東遼遼的煤鐵、北滿的砂金莫滿的山金
都是世界羨慕的至於銅鐵石鉛亞鉛石、油母頁岩、白雲石、石綿也
是應有盡有一旦開發事業進展、國富民足前途頗可期待

1・撫順煤礦 2・滿人採煤工人之父子

Coal Mining

Manchoukuo's most important mineral product is, of course, coal. An investigation conducted in 1937 by the Research Bureau of the South Manchuria Railway revealed that the country holds coal deposits estimated at 11,437,265,000 metric tons in such districts as Fushun, Fuchow, Peipiao, Tuhsin, Sian, Hokang, Ohalainor, Mishan, Shulan, Penhsiu, Ilan, Chientao and other places. The Fushun and the Yentai coal mines are, however, two of the richest mines in Manchoukuo.

調査の度に増大する石炭の

世界舞曲の

露天掘撫順炭礦

燐がくじ次第に由て警報百九十五萬度三津の燐
燐見葉の出炭總量は一億四千五十五萬噸で
あるが煙藏鑑定圖十億に對してやうやく一
割を獲取したところ。古崎子と椿柏屋を全
体した大黒天燐は世界無比となり、一日一萬
噸越の出炭を行つて日々約五萬立方ノリカ
ルの土砂砕石を剝離してゐる。その邊のト
深度は地表下三百五十メートル、東西延長約
七キロ、南北一キロ、その全容積はバナマ運河
開闢工程の數倍に當る。これらは運賃なら
被に附屬して運営する。運賃事業は既すでに熟
達。就中オイルシルエット工業は昨年より更
に一跃五十萬圓超尋常計畫に成功し本年より更
に第三次増産計劃に着手することになつた。

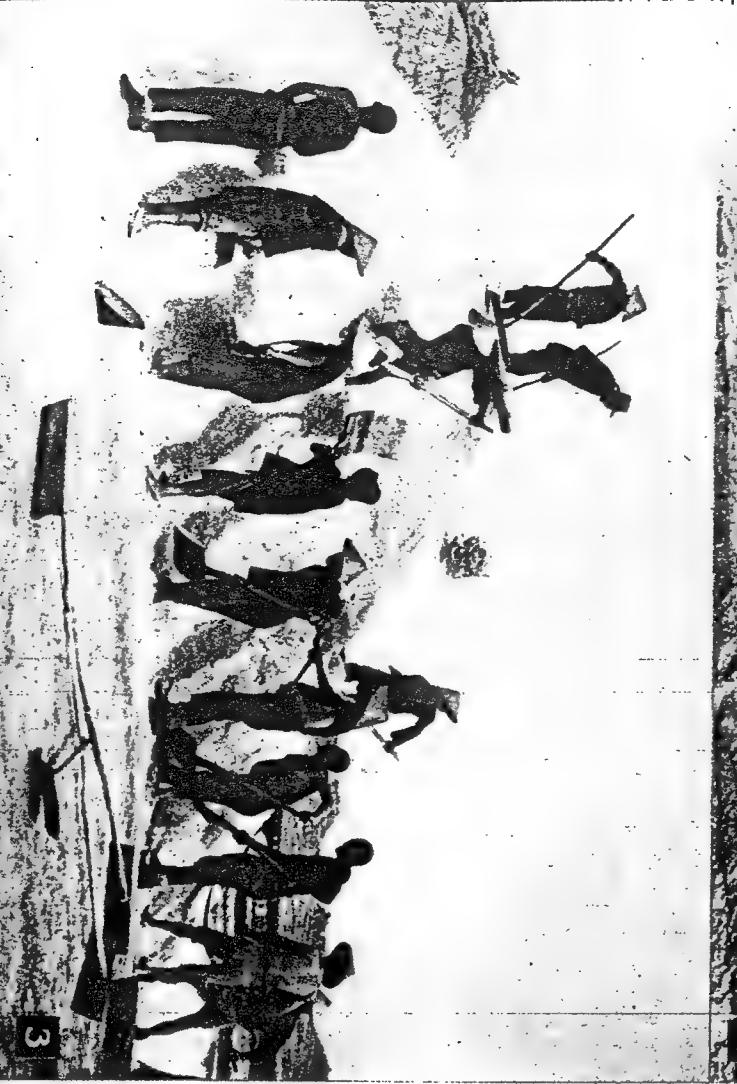
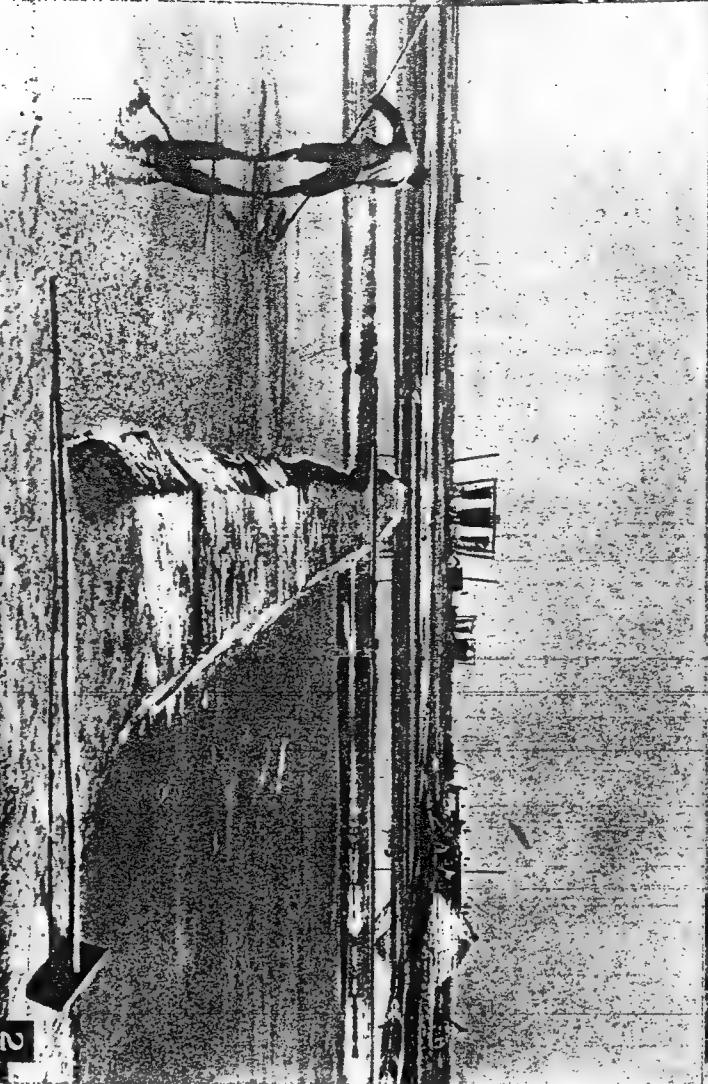


WORLD-FAMOUS OPEN-CUT COAL MINE

The Fushun Colliery, which holds vast coal deposits estimated at one billion metric tons, is operated by the giant South Manchuria Railway Company. Up-to-date mining machinery, operating in the Colliery's renowned open-cut mines, as shown here, have extracted a total of 140,558,000 metric tons of coal since the S.M.R. began to exploit it from the time of its Incorporation in 1907, after the Russo-Japanese War.



Salt Manufacture



3

The salt industry of Manchoukuo dates back to 1862 when the first salt field was laid out at Erltaokou, Kalgingsien. Subsequently salt fields were gradually opened along the coast of South Manchoukuo and particularly in the Liaotung Peninsula. The solar evaporation process employed in Manchoukuo is well suited to the climate of the country and very moderate in cost. Recognizing the prospective contribution of the production of Manchoukuo salt to the salt policy of Japan, the Kwantung authorities have made concerted efforts for the encouragement and improvement of the industry. The result has been gratifying as the country's salt production indicates yearly increases. In 1937 the export of Manchoukuo salt amounted to 9,971,800 piculs, valued at ¥7,236,000, of which the overwhelming share of 9,254,000 piculs were exported to Japan.

1. Neatly checkered salt fields in Fulantien, Kwantung Leased Territory.
2. Spreading out the salt-water drenched mud for solar drying.
3. Piling up the salt for further drying prior to being sent to the refinery.
4. A windmill contraption for processing salt at Kuiping, Mukden Province.

鹽需要に應へる 増産五ヶ年計畫

滿洲の鹽田は西は山東關から東は遼東州普蘭店に至る渤海沿岸と關東州鐵子島から鴨綠江畔大東溝に至る黃海一帶に散在し、約一萬四千六百町に達する。これら鹽田は化學工業の發展とともに年々増加の一途を辿りつつあり、日本に輸出する工業鹽のみでも毎年十萬噸以上に上る。そこで日滿一體の見地から滿洲國では無限の海水を原料とし、天日曬乾或玉牛糞を堆積して鹽業會社を特殊會社としてこの計畫遂行の中権機關たらしめた。この計劃によつて康徳八年には鹽田面積三萬三千七百十四畝生鹽量六十七萬三千八百八十八噸となり、康徳十二年には百三十二萬三千八百六十九畝に達する算定である。

1・普蘭店の鹽田 2・鹽水を薦羅なく天日に曝す製鹽作業 3・大鹽堆場に運搬された精鹽の製造作業 4・鹽平鹽田風車

滿洲的鹽田散在渤海沿岸(東起山東關至普蘭店、及由鵝子島至黃海一帶)約一萬四千六百町。因化學工業發展故鹽田々增加。以無限海水為原料樹立天日曬鹽產五個年計劃。特殊會社滿洲鹽業會社為專營進行中権機關。以康徳十二年鹽田百三十二萬三千八百六十九畝為目標。

1・普蘭店の鹽田 2・鹽水を薦羅なく天日に曝す製鹽作業 3・大鹽堆場に運搬された精鹽の製造作業 4・鹽平鹽田風車

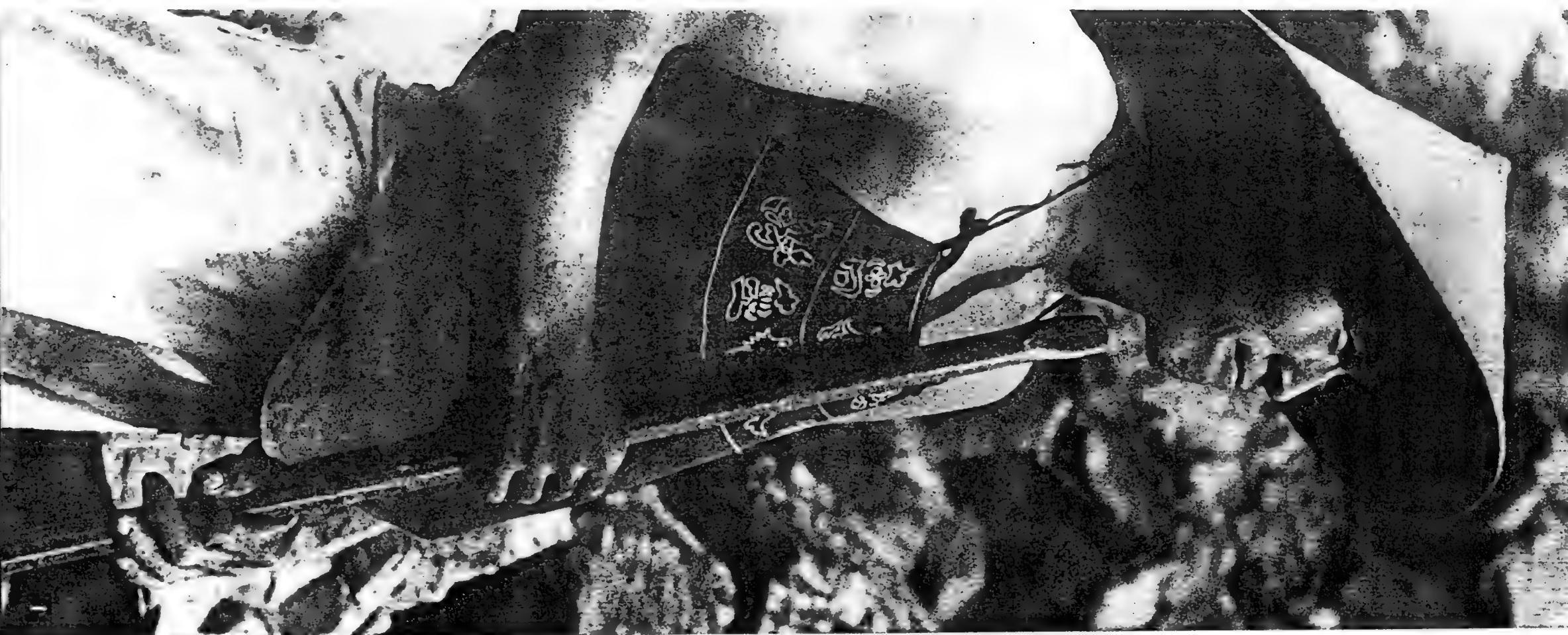


Toilers of

Coolies are indispensable as first-line battlers of the soil. These hardy workers come from all parts but a preponderant number migrate here from Shantung, China.

Prior to the Manchurian Incident, the number of coolie immigrants used to run up from 800,000 to 1,000,000 annually, over-running practically every corner of Manchoukuo, and about 10% of them brought over their families to get permanently rooted to the soil. Following the close of hostilities, the inflow of coolies witnessed a temporary sharp drop because of restrictions imposed by the government for better control of peace preservation. Recently, however, the number is again showing a steady increase.

Each year, around New Year by the lunar calen-



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dar, thousands of coolies swarm into Dairen in order
to catch the boat for home to spend the New Year holi-
days with their families.

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1. Typical working outfit of a coolie; this one works on a dam project in Kirin.
 2. Coolies working at a placer gold mining camp.
 3. Father and son coolie work side by side pushing a car loaded with dirt containing the precious gold.
 4. Dexterously balancing a wheelbarrow containing riches far above his daily wage.
 5. Tapping an iron mine in Takushan, Kirin province.
 6. An underground coal miner of the colossal Fushun colliery.



苦力は建設の協力者だ

舊正月前後の大連はお上りさん苦力の群で異彩を呈する。滿洲に出稼ぎに来る苦力は山東人が大多數で海路はるばるやつて來るので山東苦力の名がある。滿洲事變前までは其渡來數が毎年八十萬乃至百萬つもあって殆ど全滿に行きわたり勞役に從事し、中の幾十%かは家族と共に土着して移民の實をあげ來つたものであるが事變後若干減じたがまた最近その數を増して來た。垢まみれな不斷着の着ぶくれ姿で煎餅布團の巻きぐるみを肩にひっかけ手まはり品を入れた包みをぶら下げた群が毎日幾組となく吐き出されて大連に出現するさまは實に產業進軍の一環である。

1. 腹掛けに笠野性的な勢子といった扮装の吉林ダムに働く苦力 2. 砂金採掘場第一線の働き手 3. トロに精力こめて力を貸す 4. 一輪手押しの操作も巧みに採金場に働く 5. 鐵山にも苦力の汗は流れる 6. 摶順に働くアジヤの面魄
- 苦力率皆來自山東於建國前每年渡來者爲數約在八十萬至百萬、建國後曾一度略淡然近來又呈活潑躍進來協力建設新東亞
- 1・體格健壯的青年苦力 2・砂金採掘場之苦力 3・推車的苦力 4・在採金場作業苦力 5・在鐵山作業的苦力 6・在撈順礦業作業的苦力

"Saar of the Orient"



1



2

Tungbien-Tao, formerly nesting-place of bandit brigands, is now reputed to be the "Saar of the Orient." This mountainous region holds iron and coal deposits of an unusually good quality. Iron deposits are estimated at several hundred million metric tons of low-content ores and 100,000,000 metric tons of high-content ores, a good part of which analyses at the exceptionally high average of 63 per cent. Coal deposits are believed to exceed 200,000,000 metric tons.

Exploiting this vast cache of iron and coal deposits is the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation's subsidiary, Tungbien-Tao Development Company, which was established in September 1938 at a capitalization of ¥10,000,000 with headquarters in Hsinking.

1. Wild flowers bloom where once bandits roamed in the rich iron deposit region of Tungbien-Tao.
2. Coolies and freight transportation have reached the heretofore inaccessible iron depository of Tunghua, in the Tungbien-Tao region.
3. Surveying the virgin-rich iron region in the mountain fastness of Tungbien-Tao.

昔は匪賊おどる東邊道 いまは「東洋のザール」

いまの安東省全部華天間、島兩省の一部及び遼化省の大部分に跨る幾大な地域をいつてゐたが、今では東邊道といへば遼化省の俗稱になつてゐる。大栗子溝、七道溝、老嶺を中心とする鐵礦資源に配するに鐵廠子五道江、八道江、煙筒溝その他の石炭資源及び大栗子溝附近における石灰石耐火粘土などの製鋼用資源があり、大栗子溝の平均含鐵品六三%を誇る世界的富礦をはじめ、七道溝の滿億含有鐵礦、煙筒溝鐵廠子の強粘結性炭など品質も極めて良質で、東洋の「ザール」とまで謳歌される。その埋藏量は鐵は富鐵一億噸、黃鐵數億噸、石炭は二億噸以上と見られてゐるが、山脈、丘陵、かつては匪賊の巢窟とまでいはれたこの地帶にも建設の聲が鳥粧に響してゐる。

東邊道開發株式會社はこの豐富な鐵礦石、石炭の採掘販賣並に純鐵及びその製品の製造販賣を行ふべく昭和十三年九月資本金三千萬圓を以て新京に設立され、滿洲重工業開發會社の子會社として事業計畫をすゝめつゝあるが、なほ大栗子溝、七道江鐵廠子等を中心とする鐵礦石炭の開發並に製鐵事業と手を伸ばす豫定である。

1. 大栗子溝に咲く高山の花 2. 遼化七道溝採鐵所 3. 東邊道開發測量の前哨

現在所謂東邊道是指遼化省而言、大栗子溝有石炭石耐火粘土煙筒溝鐵廠子有強粘結性煤、七道溝老嶺有鐵礦資源、康熙五年九月以三千萬圓資本設立東邊道開發會社積極的開發以上所述的資源

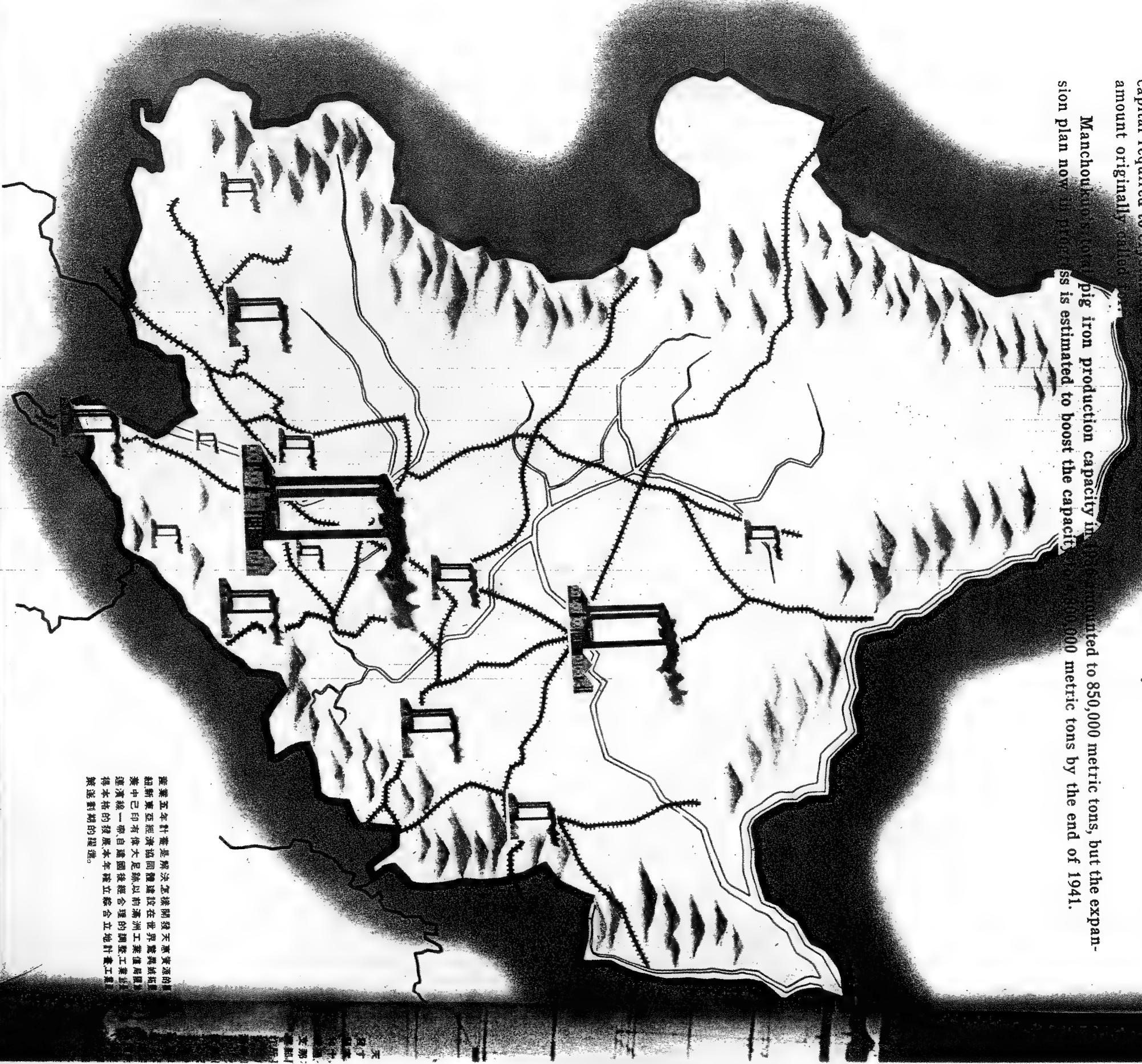
1. 大栗子溝高山之花 2. 遼化七道溝採鐵所 3. 東邊道開發測量

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Industrial Manchoukuo

To bring into modern materialization the rich natural resources of Manchoukuo, the government instituted in 1937 a vast five-year program of industrial development. This program is already in its fourth year, but in step with the drastic domestic and international changes which took place during the past several years, the plan has been greatly altered and expanded. In connection with the heavy industries, until now the capital required to crystallize the Plan amounted to about six billion yen or roughly three times the amount originally called for.

Manchoukuo's total pig iron production capacity initially amounted to 850,000 metric tons, but the expansion plan now in progress is estimated to boost the capacity to 1,000 metric tons by the end of 1941.



產業五年計畫是解決怎樣開發天然資源的
和新東亞經濟協同體建設在世界當與蘇聯
美中印有偉大足跡以前滿洲工業發展
達演繹一帶自建國後經合理的調整工業並
得本格的發展本年確立綜合立地計畫工業
建設計劃的促進。

The Biggest Steel Works in

The Orient

The Anshan district is estimated to have iron deposits of over one billion metric tons and high-content ores exceeding 20,000,000 metric tons. The company which undertakes the development of this rich natural resource for multifarious steel operations is the Showa Steel Works, Ltd., which in 1933 bought the Anshan Steel Works from the South Manchuria Railway Company and in its turn later in 1937 became the subsidiary of the giant Manchuria Industrial Development Company.

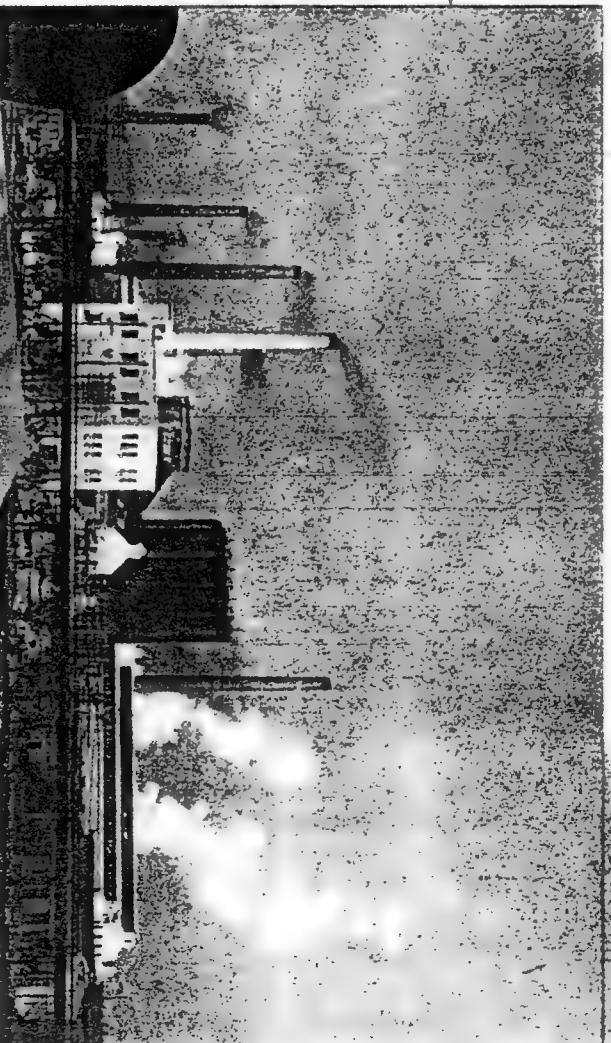
One Showa Steel Works, under its five-year expansion program completed in 1938, will one year ahead of schedule, the construction of four blast furnaces of 700 metric tons each, which has boosted the company's pig iron producing capacity by one million metric tons annually. At present the total production capacity of the Showa Steel Works, Ltd., is 1,700,000 metric tons.

火を噴く昭和製鋼の熔鑄爐

鞍山鐵礦は貧鐵であるが埋蔵量大僅過弓長嶺鐵礦は富鐵二千萬噸を超ゆるものと推定されるが、この資源を開拓して製鐵事業に着手したのが昭和製鋼所である。すなはち昭和八年鞍山製鋼所を滿鐵から譲渡したもので、昭和十二年滿洲重工業の傘下に入り今日に至つてある。昭和十三年には産業五ヶ年計畫による同所の生産擴定書に對し富鐵八・八%、鋼塊九・七%、鋼片九・八%、鋼材一〇・三%の成績をあげた。

前中特筆すべきは熔鍊爐の増設で、昭和十四年末までに完成の豫定であつた第三次及び第四次増產計畫たる七百噸爐四基を、十三年末までに完成し、十四年三月に火入れを終つた。これによつて同所の熔鍊製造能力は百萬噸を増加したわけである。鞍山は今や綜合重工業地帶として不動の地位を築いてゐる。

開拓鞍山弓長嶺鐵礦爲製鐵事業有昭和製鋼所滿洲重工業會社
成立後製鋼所亦入其傘下根據五個年計畫增設熔鍊爐擴建製造
能力更加增大鞍山現已成爲最重量綜合重工業地帶



Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation

滿洲重工業開發株式會社

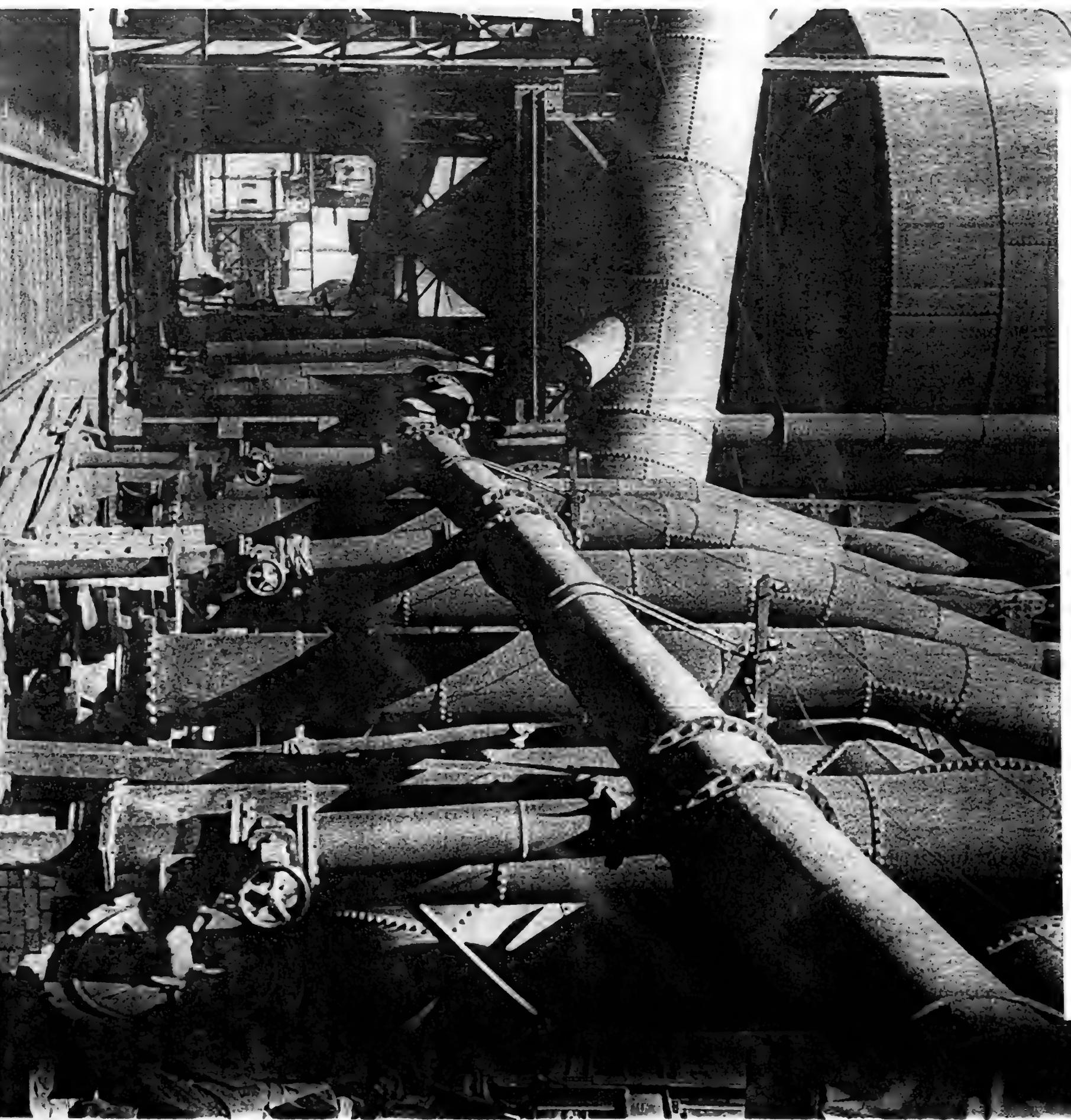
The Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation was established to serve a three-fold mission: (1) how to develop Manchoukuo's heavy industrial resources in the quickest possible way; (2) how to put into practical application the conglomerate operation of the various branches of the heavy industries; and (3) how to meet the sharp demand for heavy industrial products.

In 1937, JMA Government of Manchoukuo promulgated a law providing for the establishment of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation which came into existence following the inaugural meeting which was held in Tokyo. The Nippon Sanyo Co., Ltd. invested 125,000,000, while the Government of Manchoukuo put up a similar amount to give the Corporation the huge capitalization of 3450,000,000. The aim of the Corporation, as indicated in its charter, calls for the making of investments in and guiding the operations of such industries as iron and steel, light metals, automobile and aircraft manufacturing, and coal mining. In addition, it also is entitled to make investments in the gold, zinc, lead, copper and other mining industries as well as in such affiliated enterprises. The president is Mr. Yohisuke Akiba.



GIANT MELTING-POT

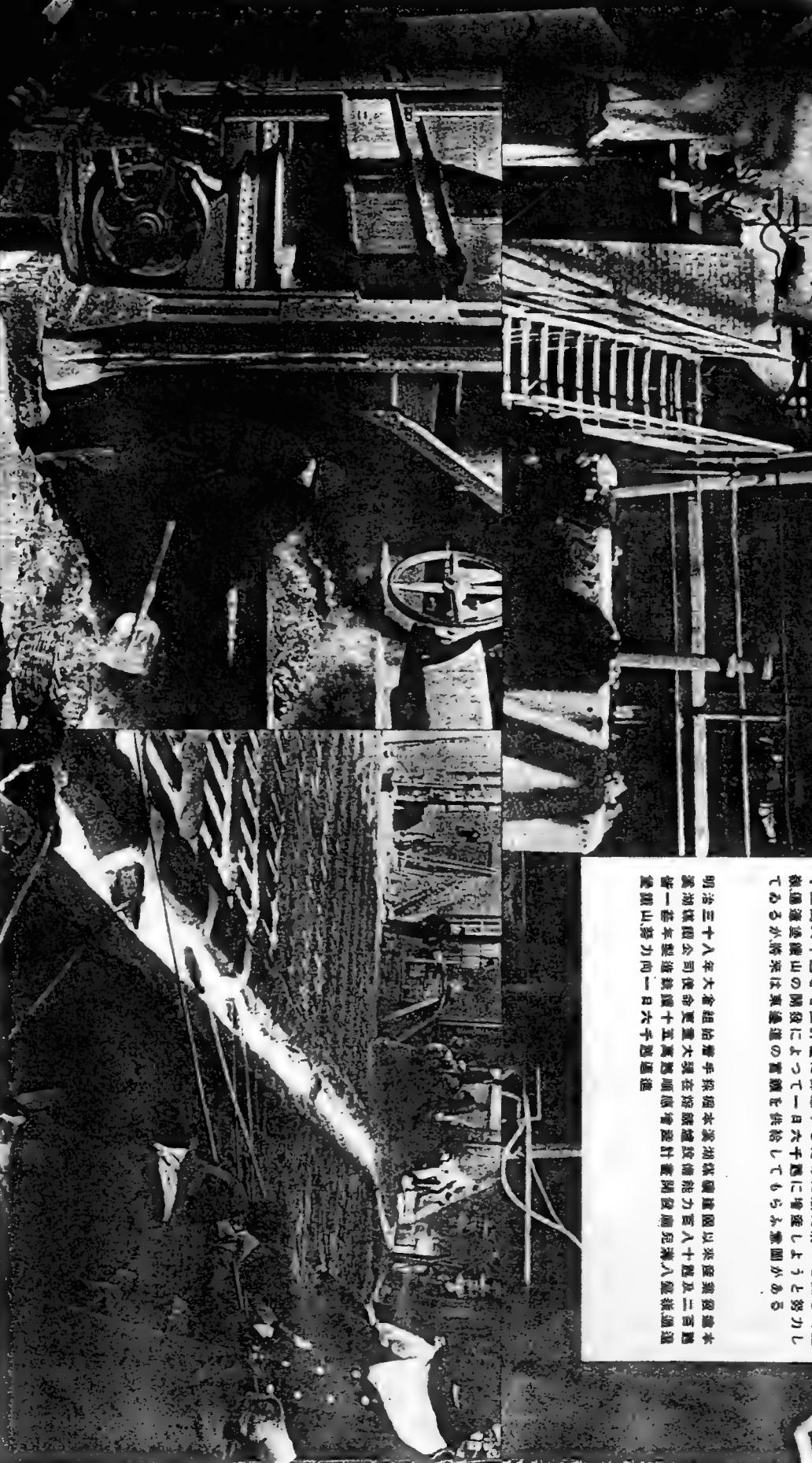
The Penhsihu district, which has rich deposits of coal and iron, was first exploited by the Okura Kumi in 1905. For the manufacture of pig iron out of ores supplied from these mines, the Okura Kumi's Penhsihu Iron Mfg. Co., (Honkeiko Baitetsu Koshi) is at present equipped with one 180-metric ton and one 200-metric ton blast furnaces having a yearly output of 150,000 metric tons. As the company's five-year plan, however, calls for increased productive capacities of 400,000 metric tons each for pig iron and steel products, it is at present working on the construction of two 600-ton furnaces ordered from Germany. One of these giant furnaces is expected to be completed this year.



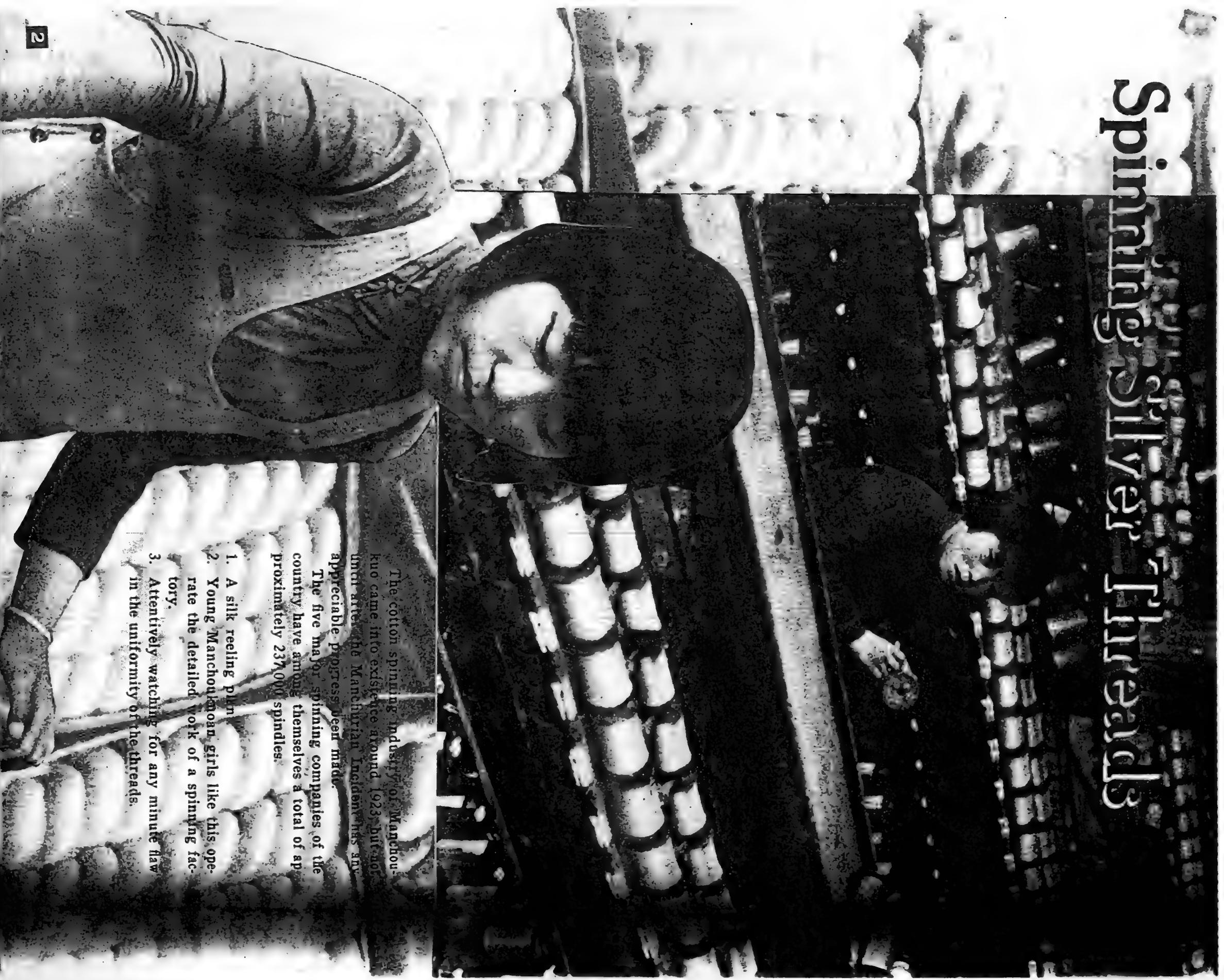
諸鐵山の原鐵 を一爐に容して

明治三十八年大倉組が本溪湖の採炭に着手したのが起點で現在鐵鋼城の技術能力は百八十噸及び二百噸各一基で年十五萬噸の鉄鋼を製造してゐるが堅業五ヶ年計畫により精錬及び鋼材各四十萬噸年産の目標をおいたため六百噸煉鐵爐二基をドイツに住文昭和十三年度から建設工事に着手したがほほ落成通り本年中には一基火入れの運びとなる。

本溪湖の炭質は製錬用コークス炭として最適で埋藏量は現在採掘せる區域附近の確定數量一億噸深部を含すると推定二億二千萬噸といはれる。一方原礦石の大部分を供給する廟兒溝鐵山は富鐵平均品位六十——六八%埋藏量五百萬噸、貯藏三三光哩開量二億噸で現在の採掘量一日七百噸年盛當第二萬四千噸其鐵二十三萬六千噸を増産計畫に即應するために廟兒溝の増産と八盤峴鐵達鐵山の開發によつて一日六千噸に増産しようと努力してゐるが將來は東遼鐵の富源を供給してもらふ意圖がある。



Spinning Silk in Manchuria



2

The cotton spinning industry of Manchou-kuo came into existence around 1923, but until after the Manchurian Incident has an appreciable progress been made.

The five major spinning companies of the country have among themselves a total of approximately 237,000 spindles.

1. A silk reeling plant.
2. Young Manchurian girls like this operate the detailed work of a spinning factory.
3. Attentively watching for any minute flaw in the uniformity of the threads.

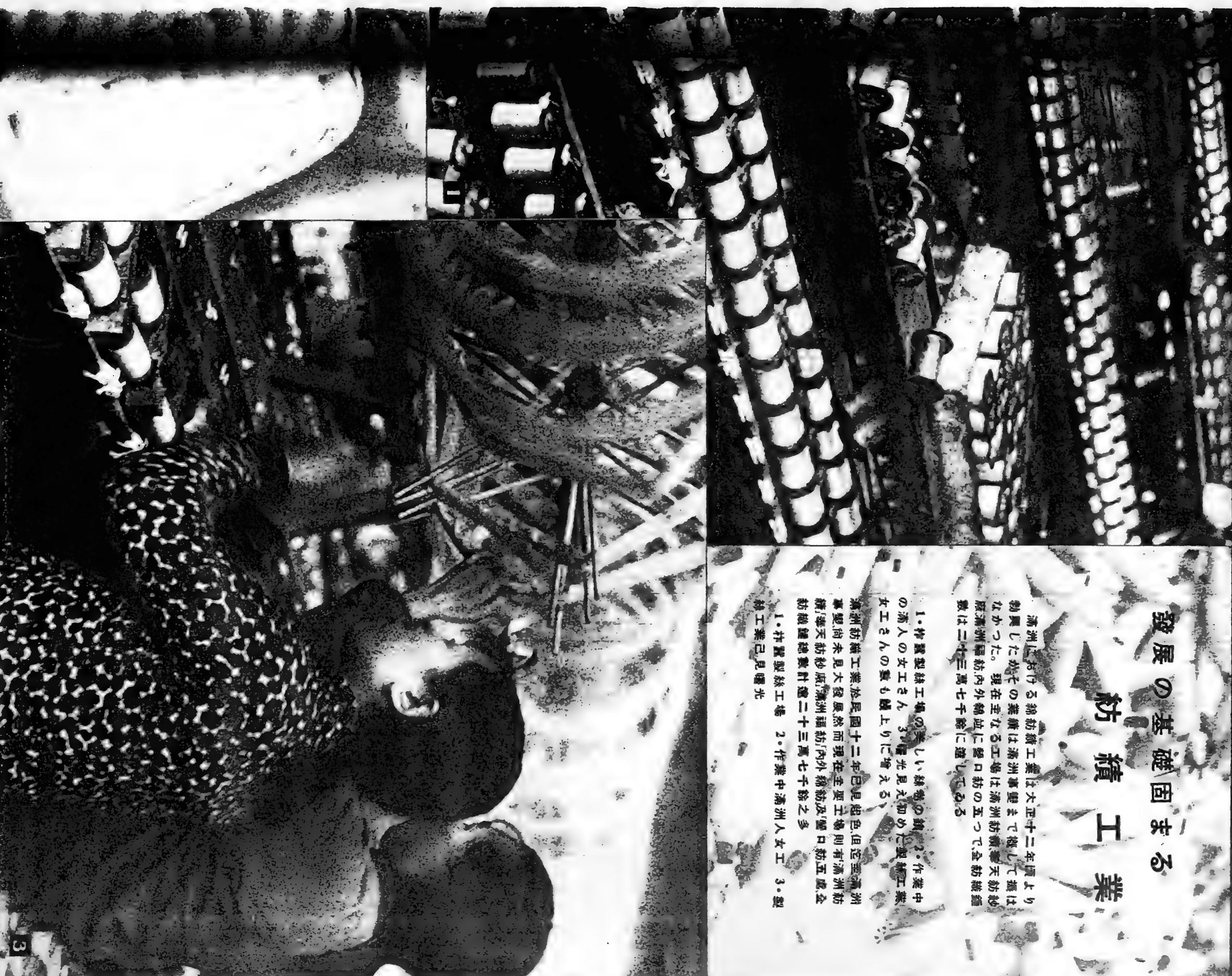
發展の基礎固まる 紡績工業

滿洲における綿紡績工業は大正十二年頃より勃興したがその業績は滿洲事變まで極めて遅くなかった。現在主なる工場は滿洲紡織奉天紡紗原滿洲紡紗内外綿紗に營口紗の五つで全紡織業數は二十七萬七千餘に達してゐる

1・作業製絲工場の美しい絲塊の前 2・作業中の滿人の女工さん 3・曙光見えた初めた製絲工場 女工さんの数も毎年上りに増える

滿洲紡織工業於民國十二年已見起色但迄至滿洲事變尚未見大發展然而現在主要工場則有滿洲紡織奉天紡紗原滿洲紡紗内外綿紗及營口紗五處全紡織業總數計達二十三萬七千餘之多

1・作業製絲工場 2・作業中滿洲人女工 3・製絲工場見曙光

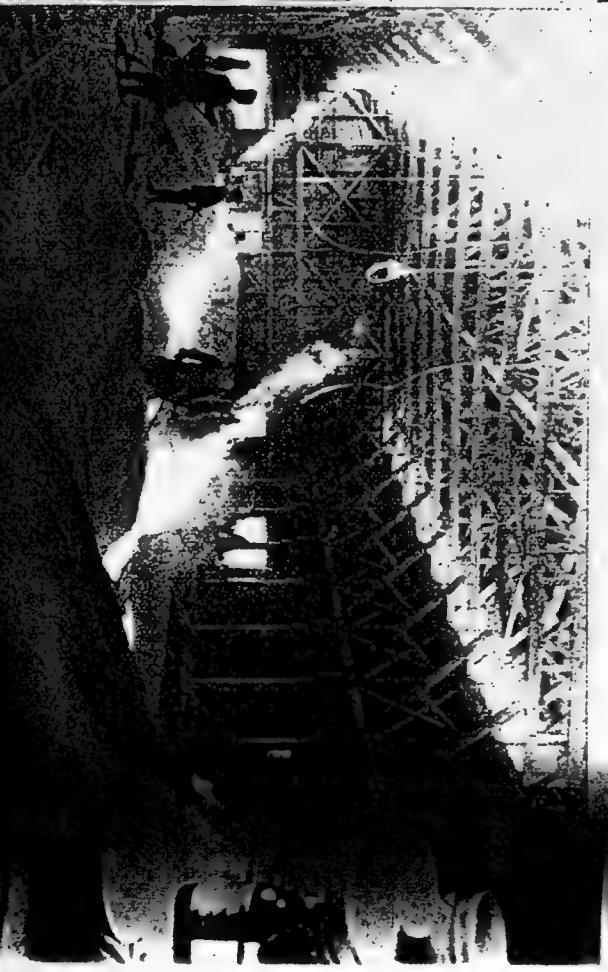
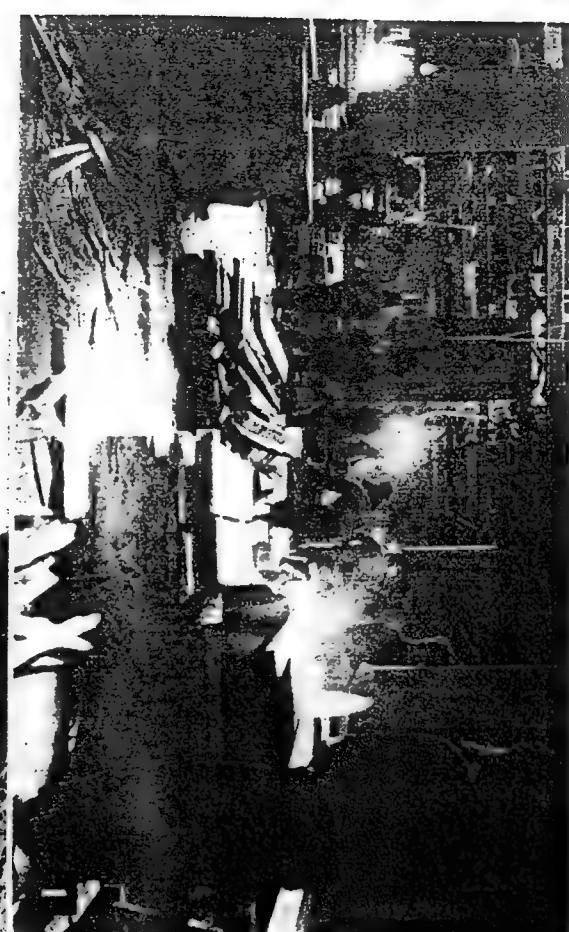
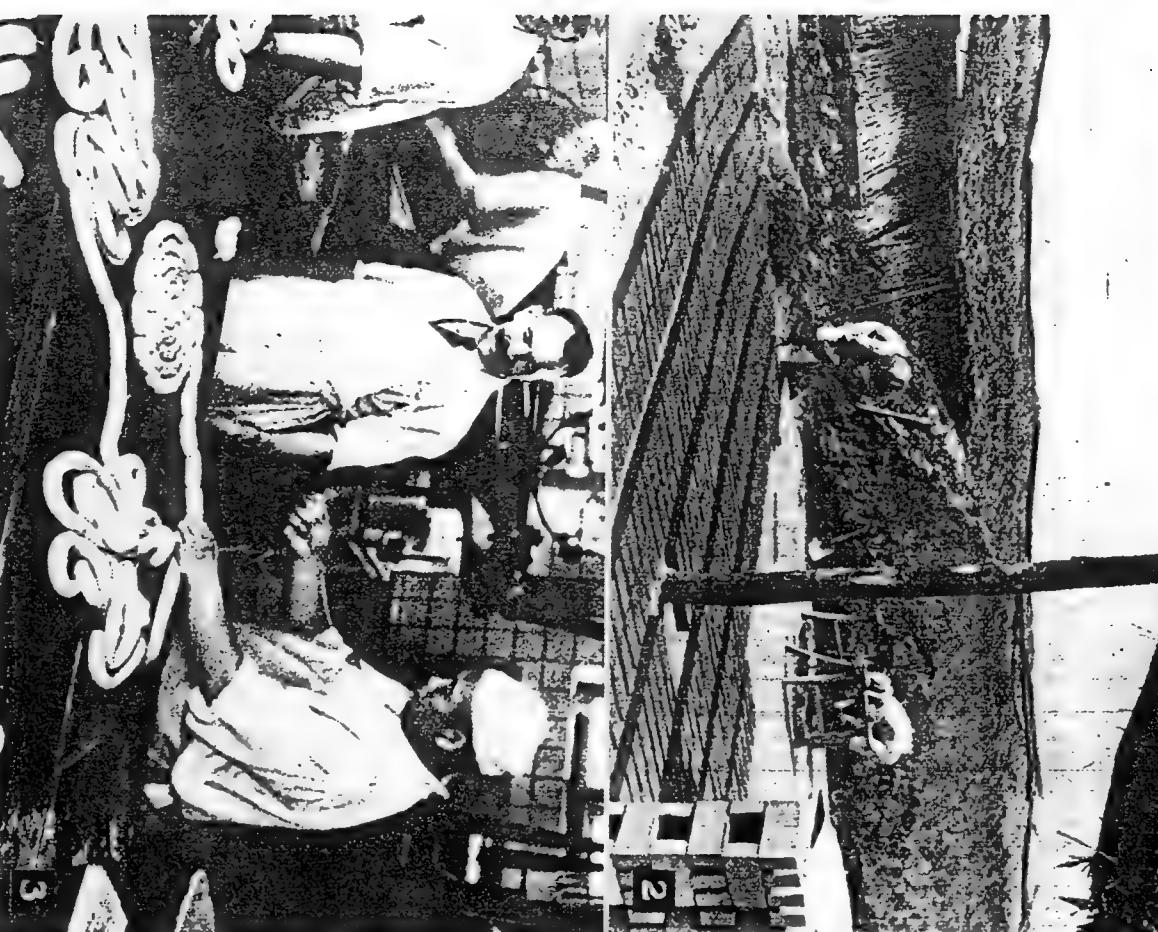


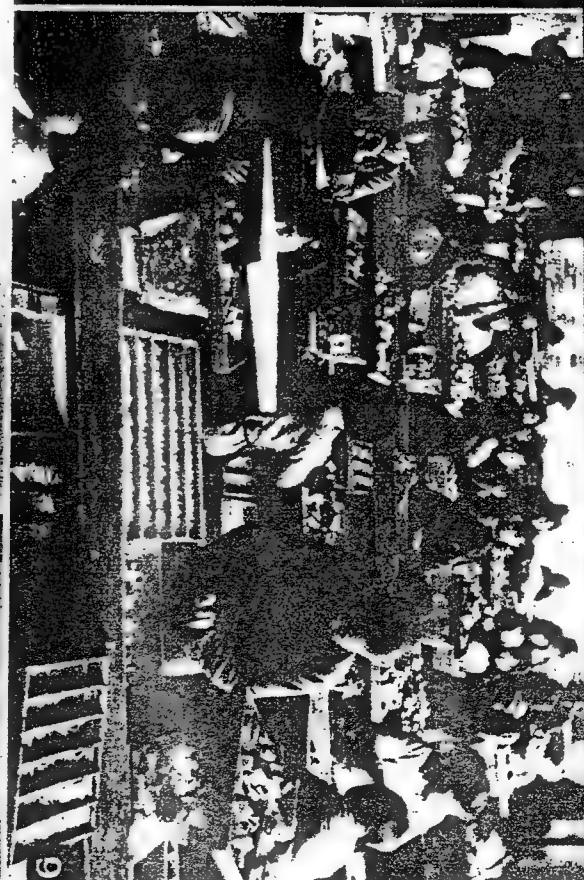
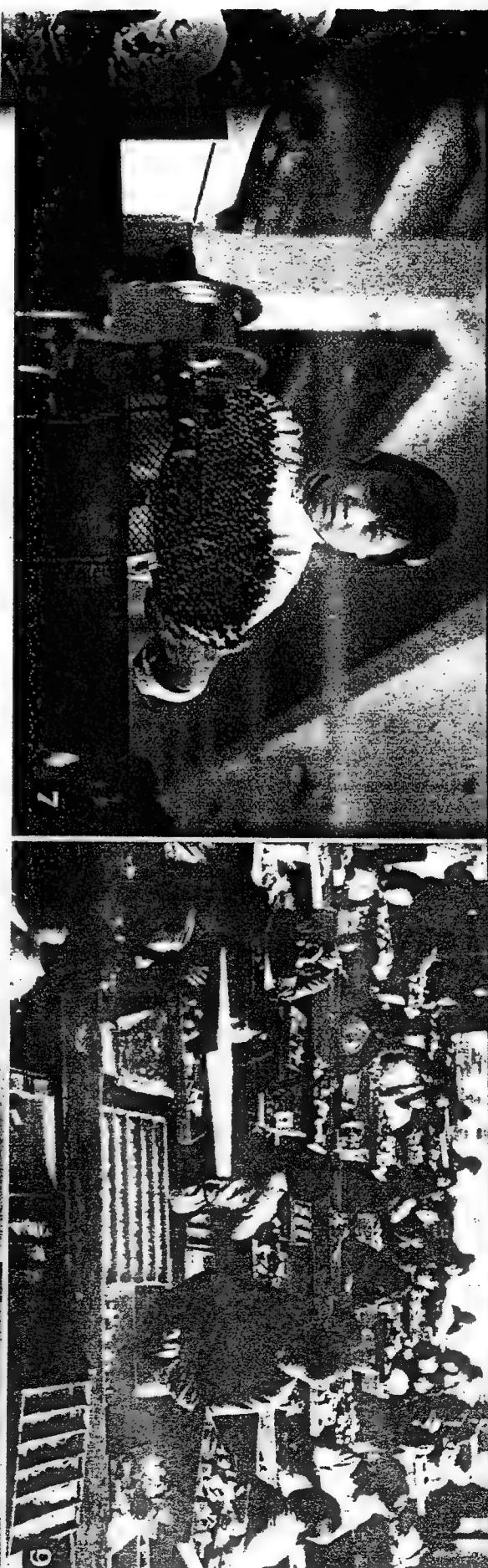
Rising Indus

ties in the Manchurian Region of
Mutanchia.

1. A lumber mill in the Manchurian region of Mutanchia.
2. A brick shop in the Japanese "Ohinata" village on the Harbin-Lafa railway line.
3. The South Manchuria Railway Company's sausage packing plant in Harbin.
4. Beer bottles drying out in the sun at this large brewery in Manchoukuo.
5. The lively process of shearing wool.
6. Dolomite is produced mostly in the Kwantung Province.
7. Cigarettes produced by the Manchou Tobacco Company at its Hsinking plant.
8. Adding the finishing touches at a pottery shop in Haicheng, Mukden province.
9. A match factory in Antung. The match industry in Manchoukuo was started in 1906. In 1936 the country's match production amounted to 379,786 boxes.
10. The giant Fushun powerhouse.

Twenty-one industries, headed by arms manufacturing, are designated as government-controlled enterprises, and the capital invested in these industries approaches more than 70% of the total industrial capital of Manchoukuo. The list of manufacturers under the control law are: arms, aircraft, automobile, liquid fuel, metal refining, wool, cotton spinning, cotton weaving, hemp, hemp spinning, flour, beer, sugar, tobacco, soaps, industrial fertilizers, oil, cement, matches, etc.





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11. The Dowa Automobile Company is a special concern having Japanese-Manchoukuoan investment. Established in March 1933, it is engaged in assembling omnibuses and trucks, manufacturing bodies, repairing and the sale of automobiles and parts.
12. A paper manufacturing plant in Antung. Manchuria however, still must import a good deal of foreign paper in order to meet her large domestic demand.

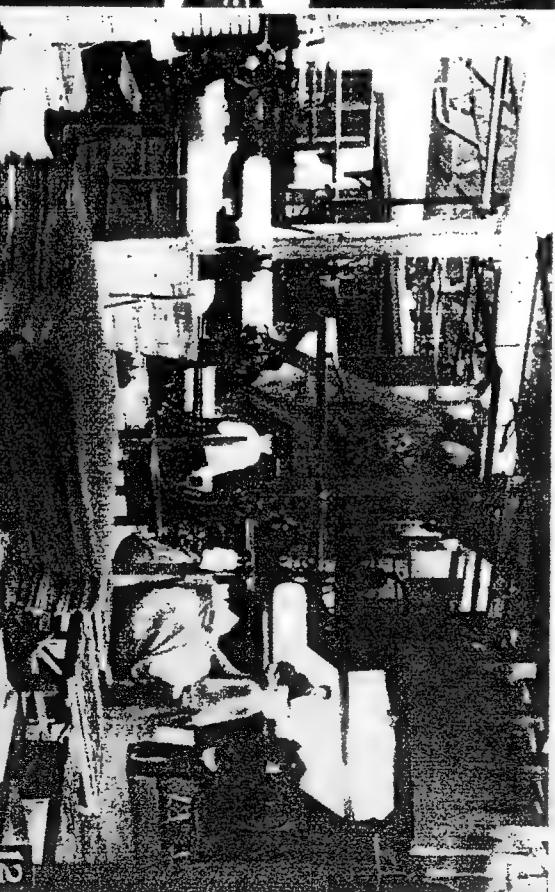
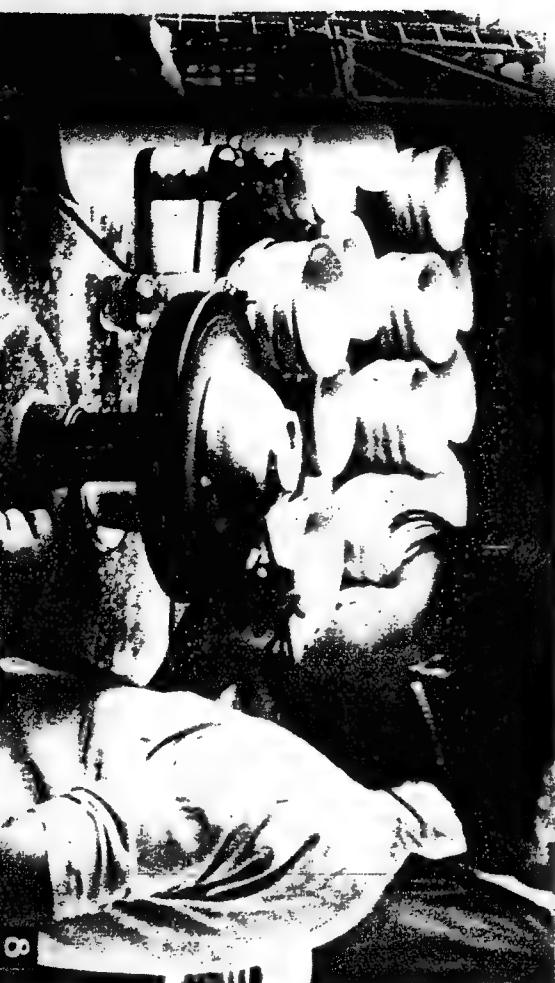
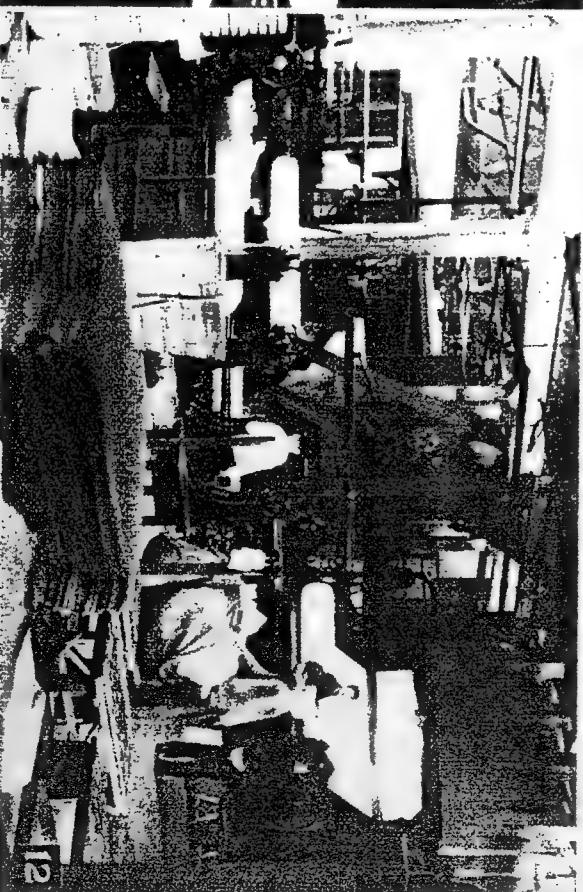
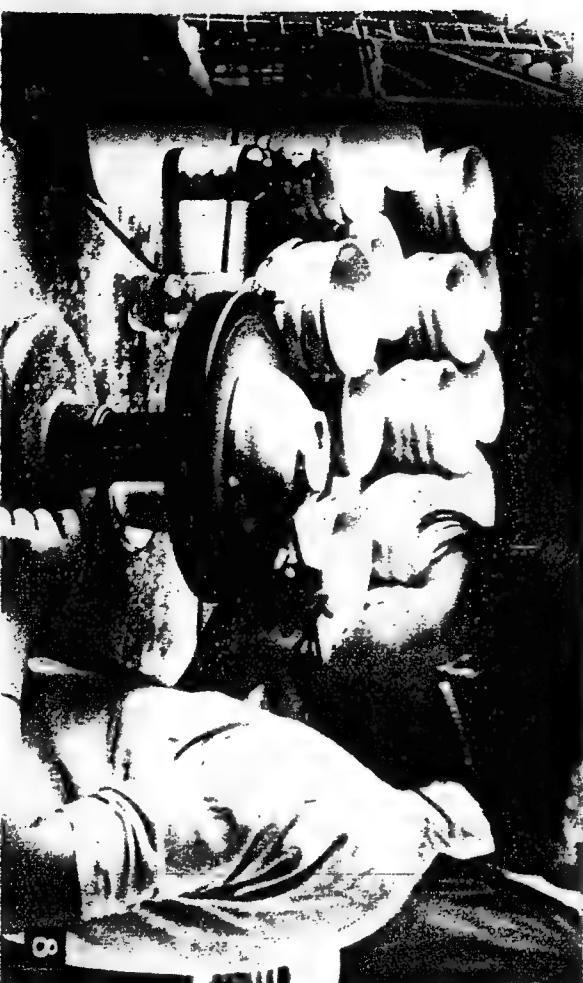
満洲工業のいろいろ

滿洲國の工業は産業建設要綱並に重要産業統制法に基き兵器製造業以下二十一産業が統制企業として指定され、工業資本總額の七割以上が統制企業の分野に属してゐる。重要産業統制法の規定による重要産業は、兵器製造、航空機製造、自動車製造、液體燃料製造、諸金属の精錬業、毛織物製造、絲織物、綿織物製造、麻製造、麻紡織製粉業、麥酒製造、製糖、烟草製造、葛達製造、化學肥料製造、バルブ製造、油坊業、セメント製造、煉瓦製造等である。

1・牡丹江の木材工場 2・大日向村煉瓦工場 3・哈爾濱のソーテー工場 4・ビール工場の空場の山 5・羊毛の刈取り 6・ドロマイト工場 7・滿洲烟草股份有限公司の満人女工 8・奉天省瀋城縣のある製陶場 9・安東燐寸工場 10・撫順發電所 11・同和自動車工場 12・安東製紙工場

滿洲工業資本總額七成以上が屬於統制企業分野重要産業統制法規定重要産業爲兵器、航空機、自動車、液體燃料、毛織物、絲織物、綿織物、麻紡織、諸金属精錬業、製粉業、麥酒製造、烟草製造、葛達製造等。

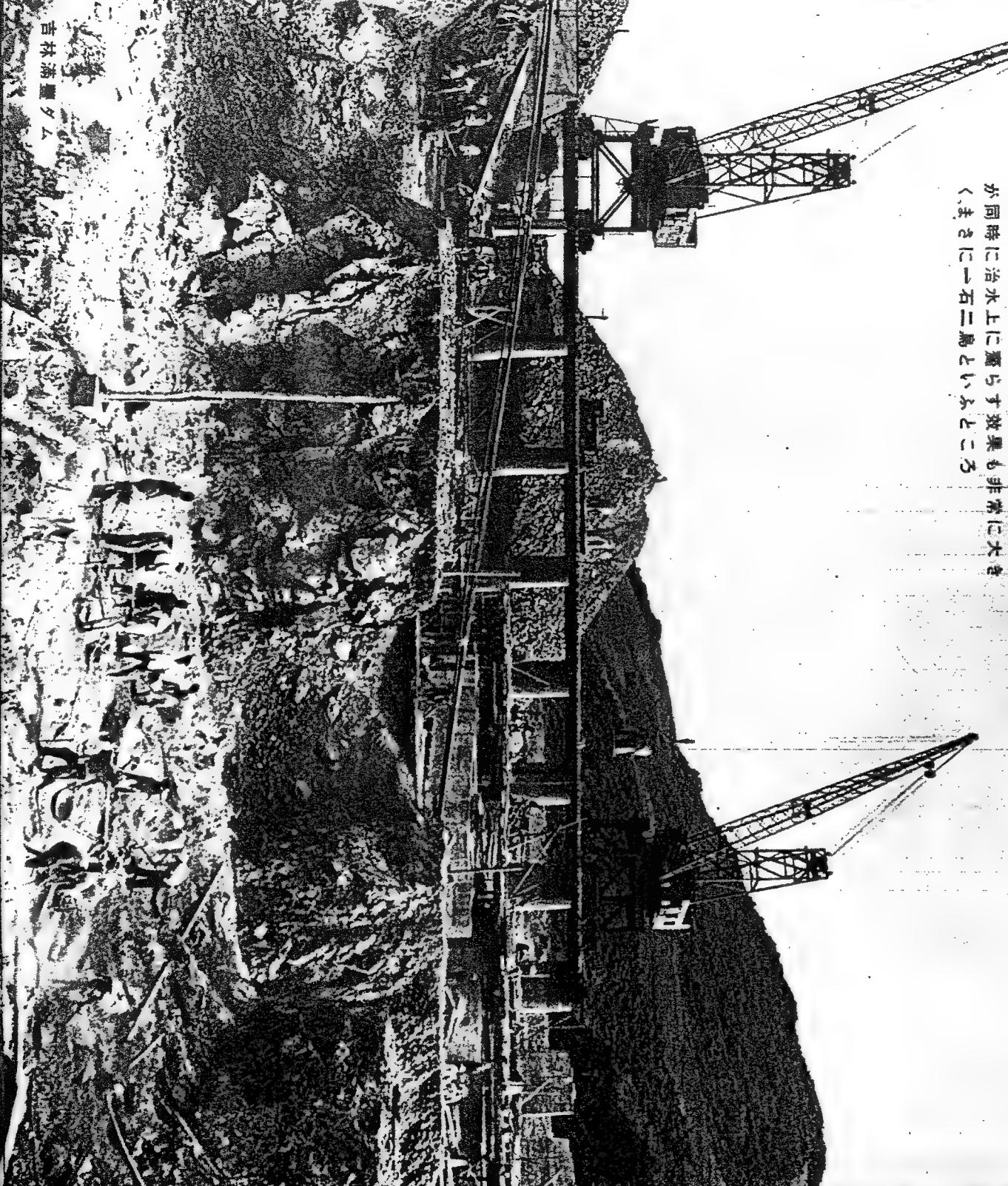
1・牡丹江木材工場 2・大日向村煉瓦工場 3・哈爾濱香島工場 4・啤酒工場 5・羊毛剪取 6・白雲石(Dolomite)工場 7・滿洲烟草股份有限公司 8・陶器工場 9・安東火柴工場 10・撫順發電所 11・同和自動車工場 12・安東製紙工場



Harnessing Water Power

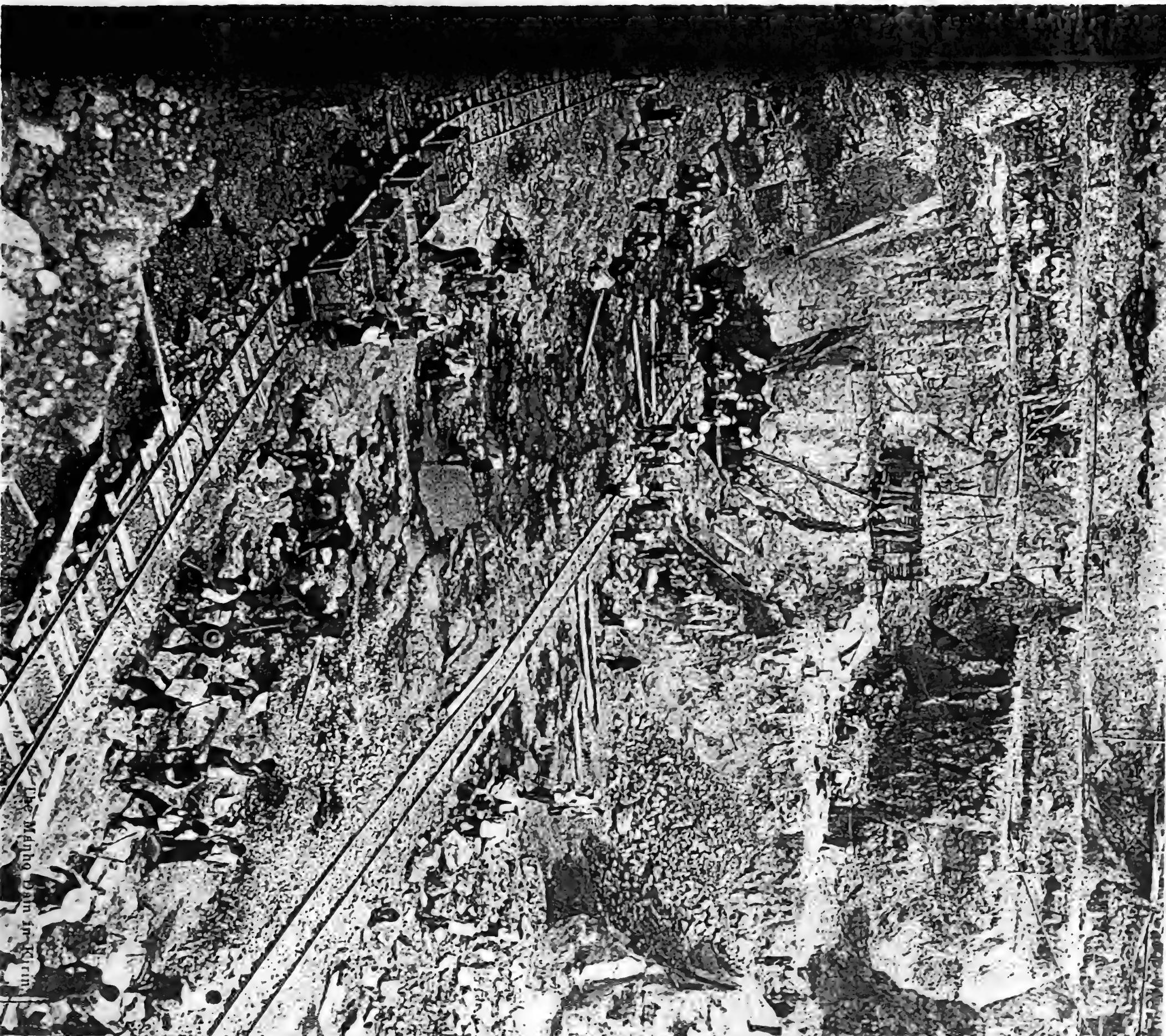
Electric power is the basic force necessary to drive the colossal industrial program of Manchoukuo. The government's revised five-year plan calls for the attainment of 2,600,000 kilowatts of power, mainly hydro-electric, by the end of 1941.

The constructions underway at present are the No. 2 Sungari, Chingpohu and Yalu projects. The first two are government enterprises while the latter is undertaken jointly by the Manchurian Yalu and Chosen Yalu hydro-electric companies. Upon completion the No. 2 Sungari power plant will generate 480,000 kilowatts while the Chingpohu and Yalu will turn out 80,000 and 700,000 kilowatts respectively.



吉林溝豐ダム

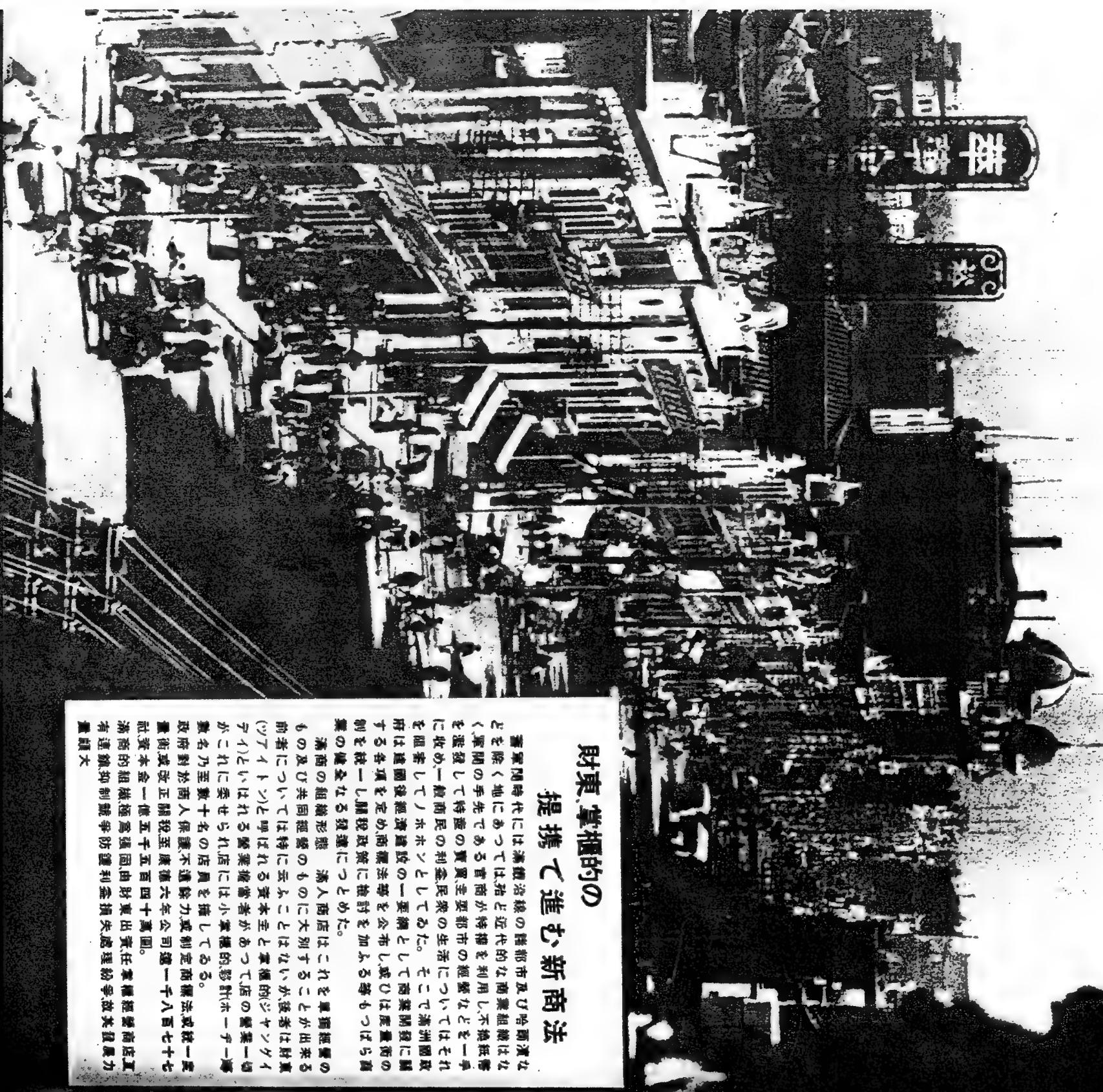
水力發電建設工事現在有第二松花江鏡泊湖及鴨綠江
前二者是國營事業後者是滿洲鴨綠江水電與朝鮮鴨綠
江水電野口系共同開發目標是鏡泊湖八萬基羅第二松
花江四十八萬基羅鴨綠江七十萬基羅



Manho Dam in Kuirin

Business

During the former days of military regimes, Manchoukuo had practically no modern business system outside of Harbin and the cities in the South Manchuria Railway zone. Because the agents of the warlords, taking full advantage of their special privileges, recklessly issued inconvertible notes and wantonly controlled the management of the principal cities, the state of civilian enterprise was in a woeful condition. Following the establishment of the new state of Manchoukuo, however, the government strenuously worked to place business on a sound basis by instituting wide reforms. The results since then have been phenomenal.



財東、掌握的の

舊軍閥時代には滿鐵沿線の諸都市及び哈爾濱などを除く地にあつては、殆ど近代的な商業組織はなく、軍閥の手先である官商が特權を利用し、不換紙幣を濫發して特產の貿易、主要都市の經營などを一手に收め、一般市民の利益、民衆の生活についてはそれを顧慮してノホボンとしてゐた。そこで滿洲國政府は、建國後經濟政策の一要綱として商業開發に關する各項を定め、商標法等を公布し、或ひは產量面の制を統一し、關稅政策に檢討を加ふる等もつばら商業の健全なる發達にとつめた。

滿商の組織形態 滿人商店はこれを單獨經營のもの及び共同經營のものに大別することが出来る前者については特に云ふことはないが、後者は財東(ツァイント)と呼ばれる資本主と事業的(ジャンゲイティ)といはれる營業擔當者があつて、店の營業一切がこれに委せられ店には小掌櫃的夥計(ホーダー等)數名乃至數十名の店員を擁してゐる。政府對於商人保護、不適餘力、或制定商標法、或統一產量衡規改正關稅至康德六年公司達一千八百七十七社資本金一億五千五百四十萬圓。

滿商の組織、極為強固、由財東出資、任掌櫃經營商店、有連鎖抑制競爭、防護利益、減少其發展力、

9. 8. 7. 6. 5. 4. 3. 2. 1.

招牌に書物がズラリお買物は御便利

Realistic Signboards

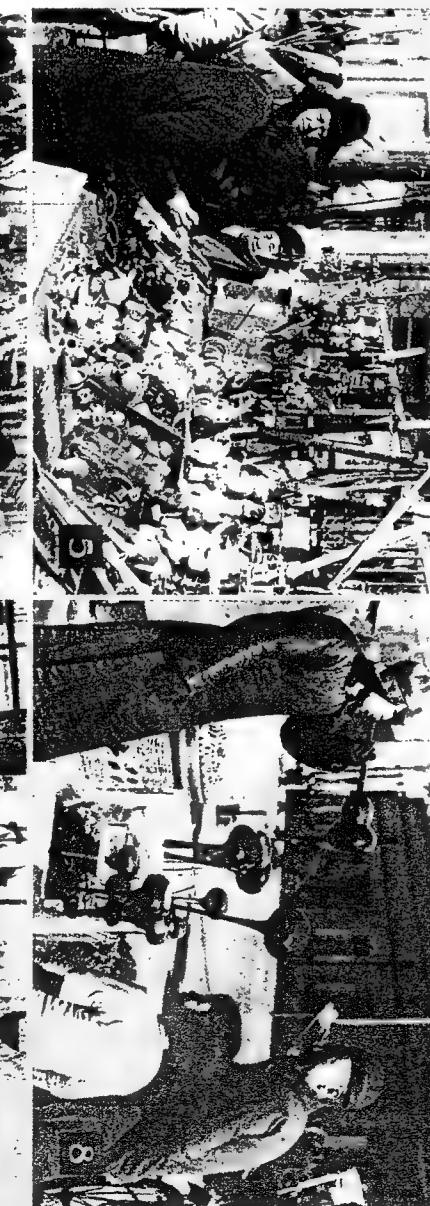
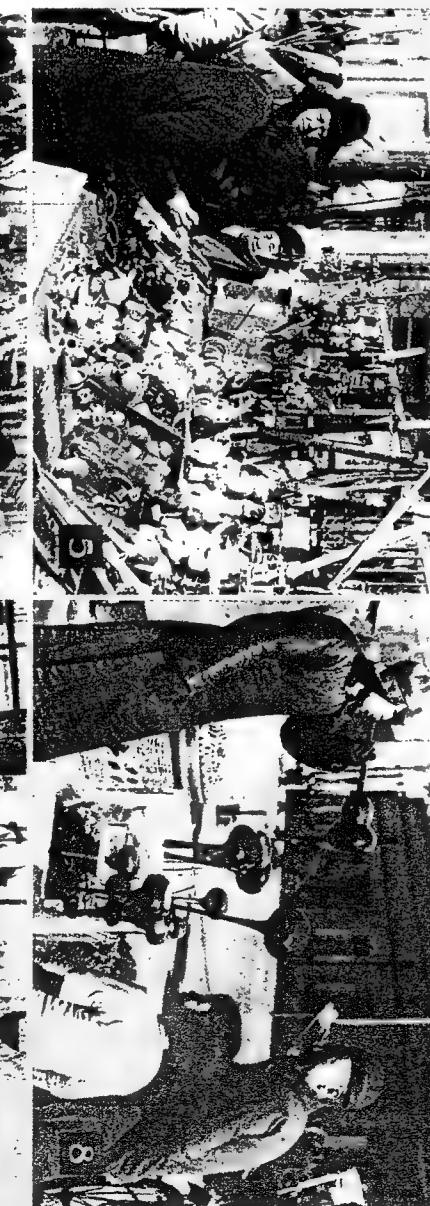
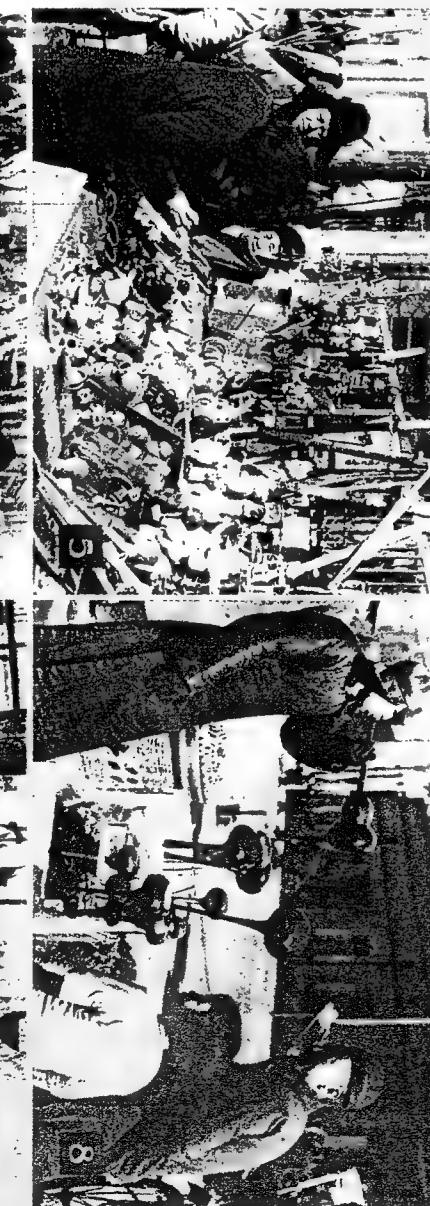
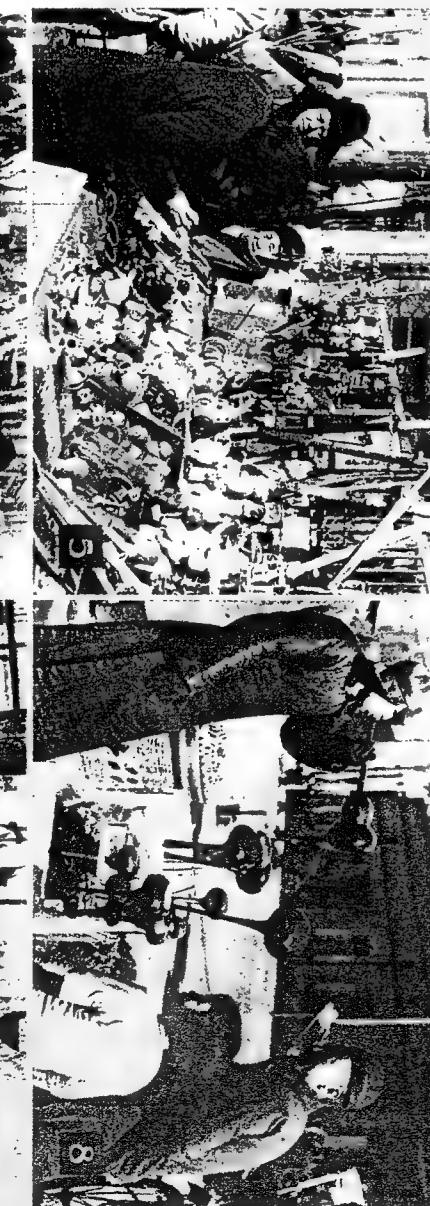
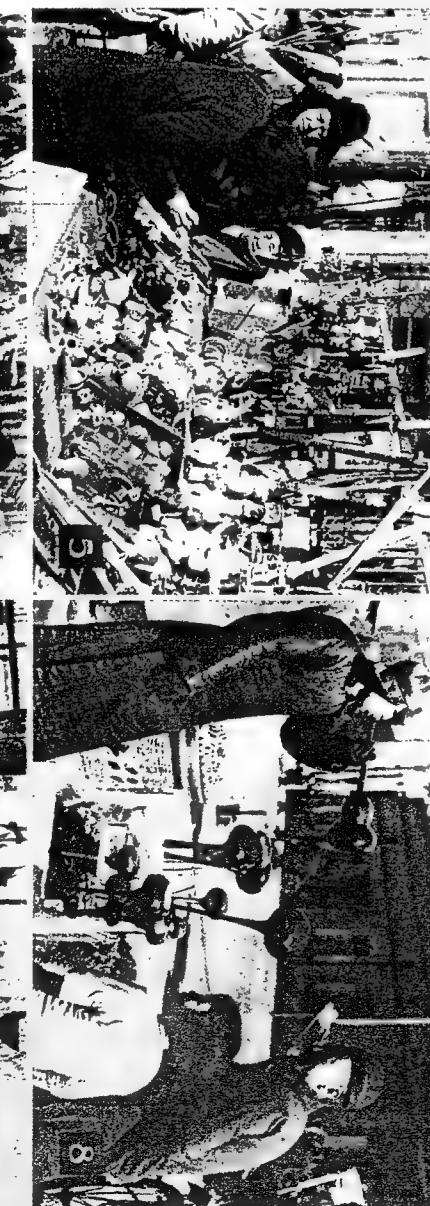
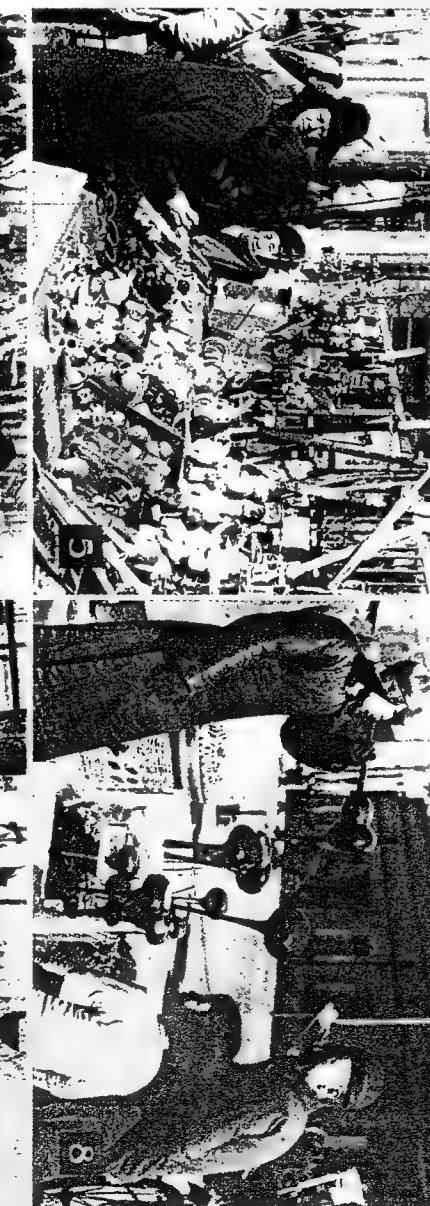
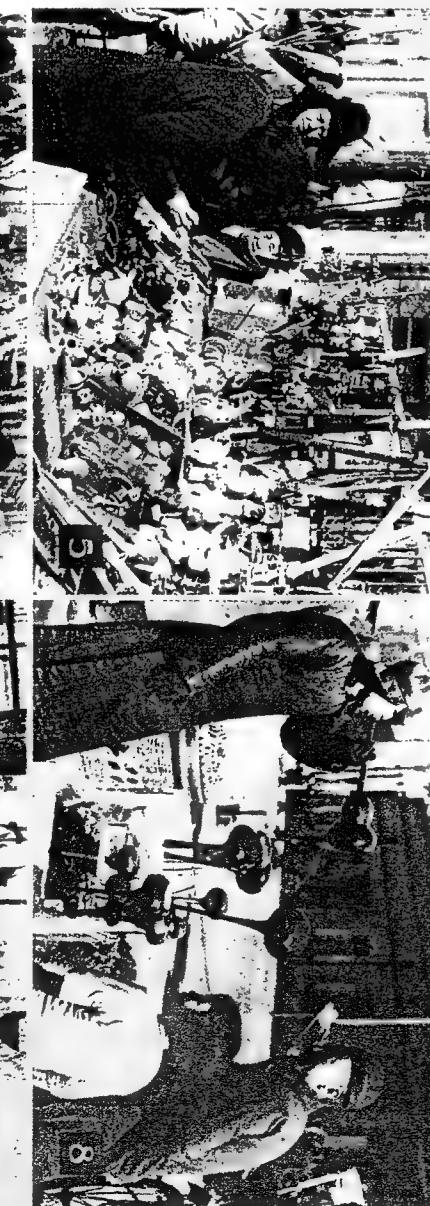
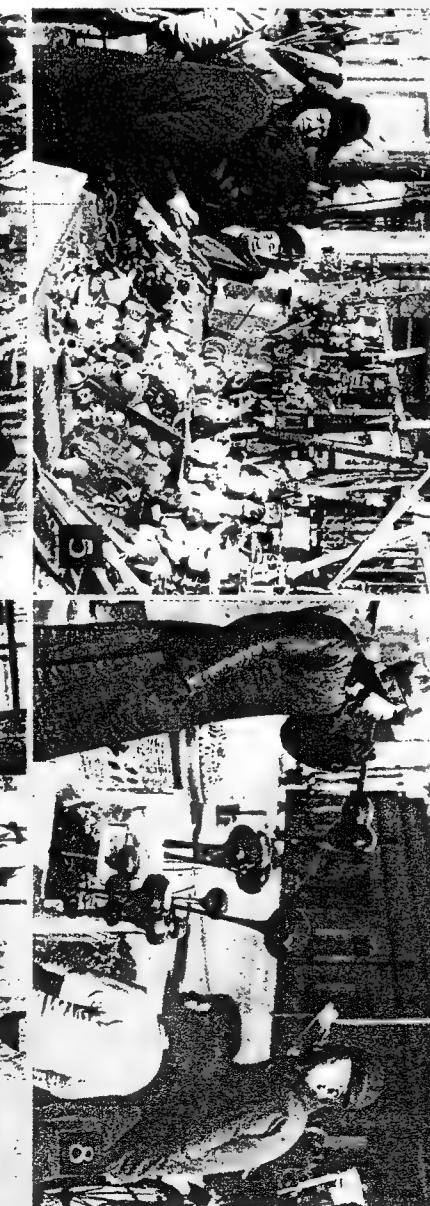
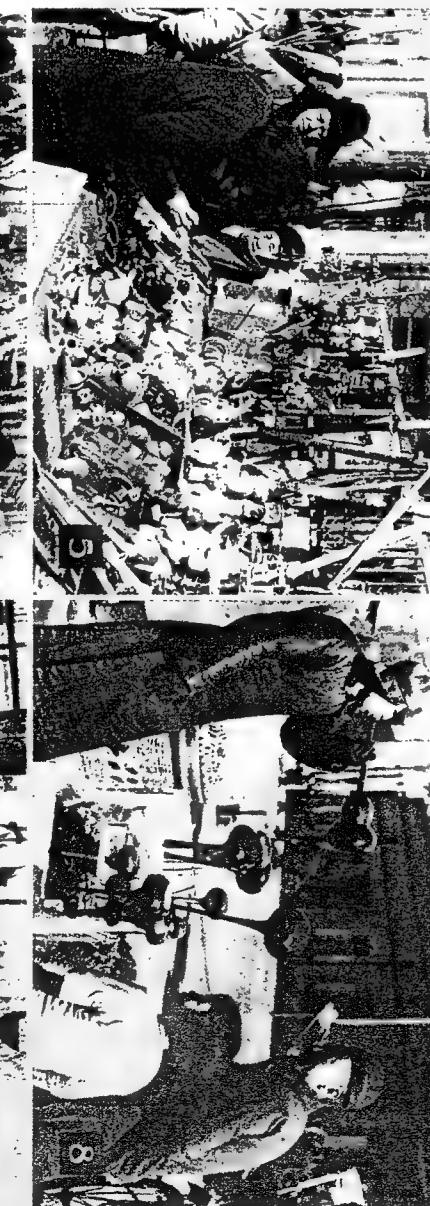
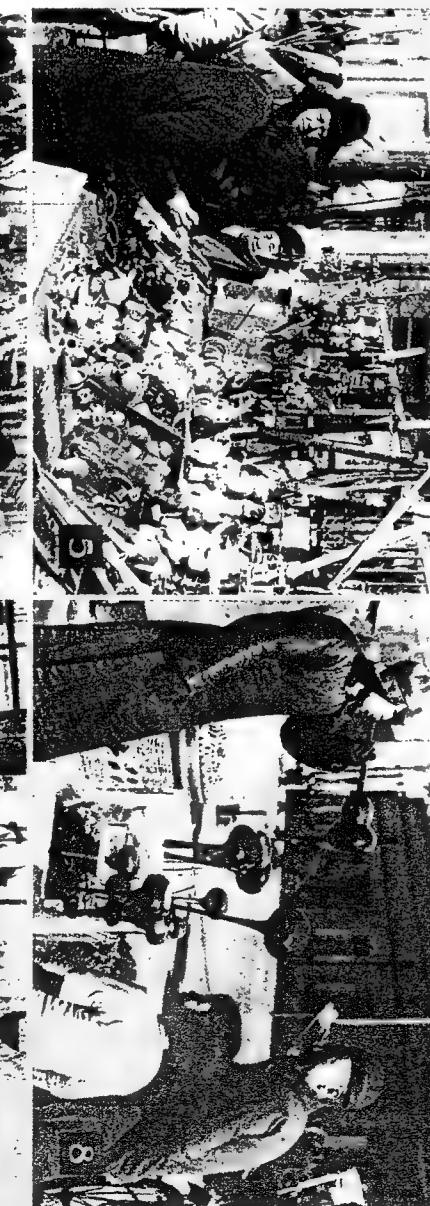
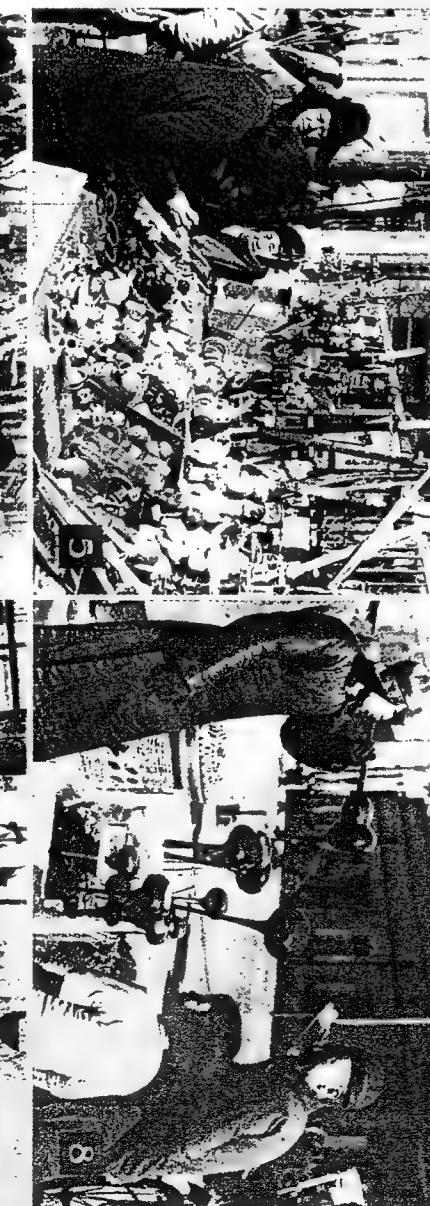
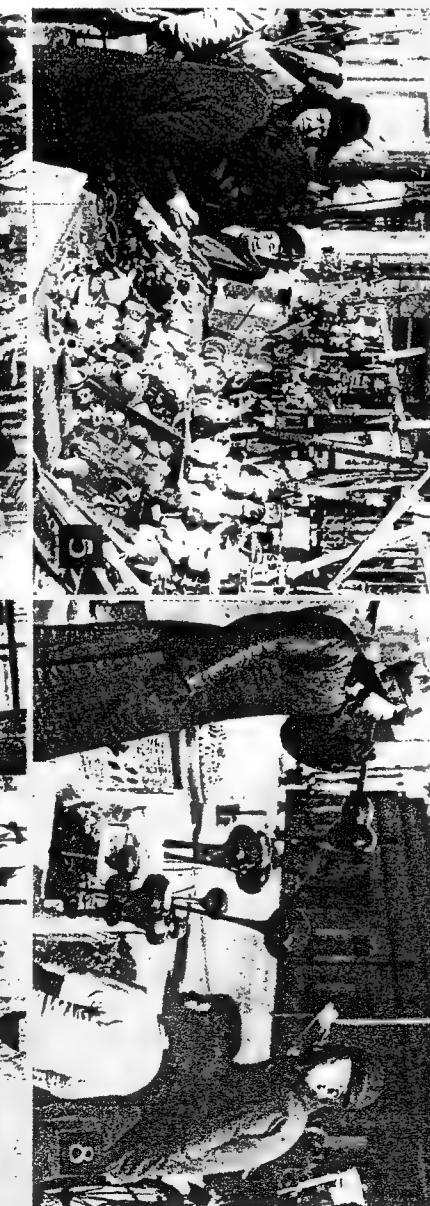
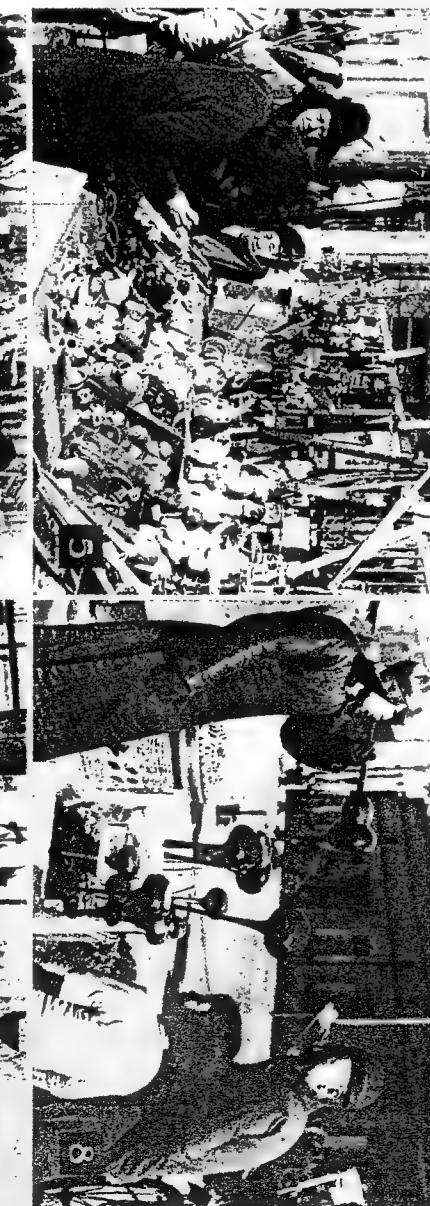
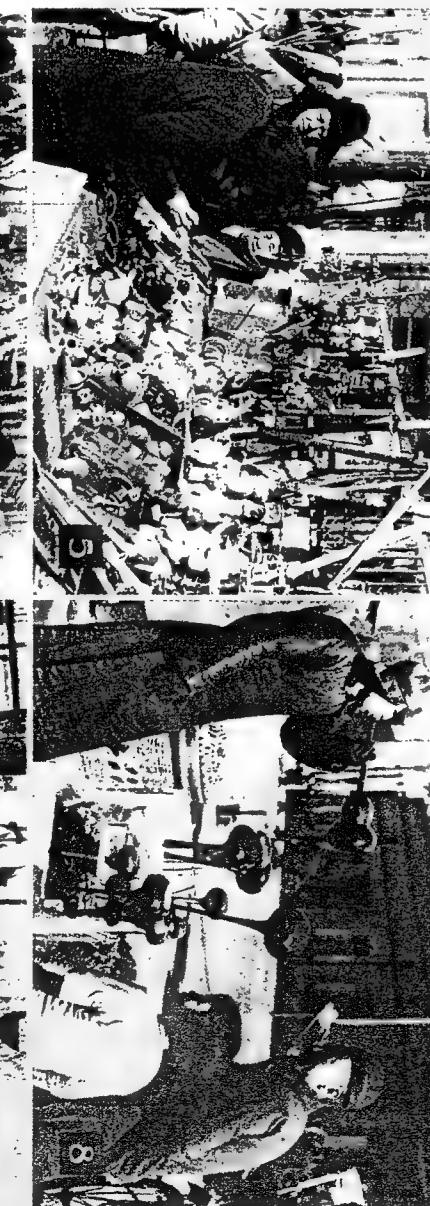
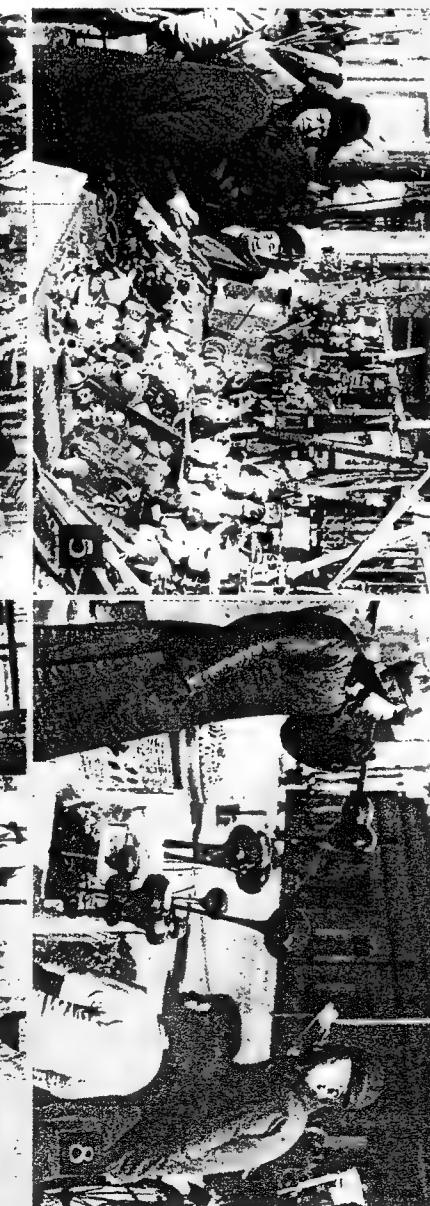
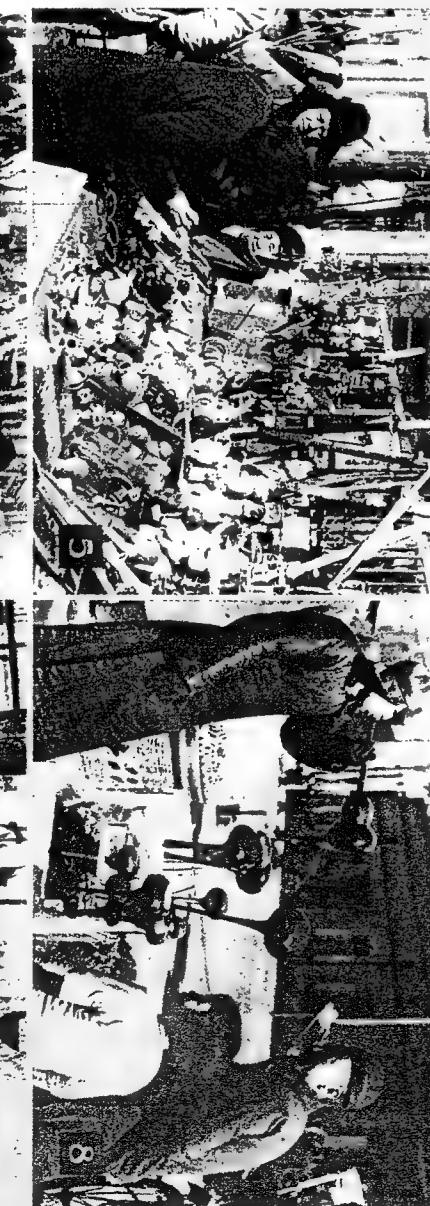
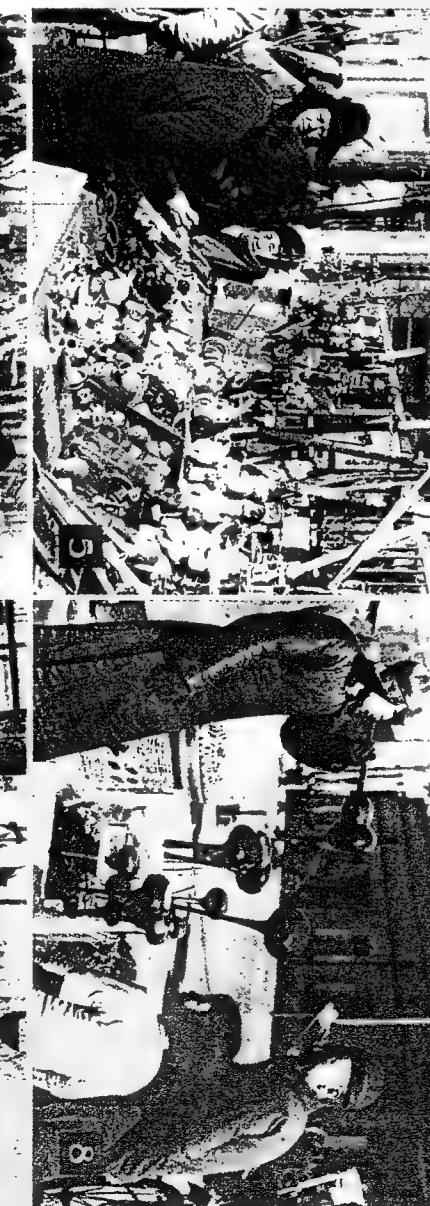
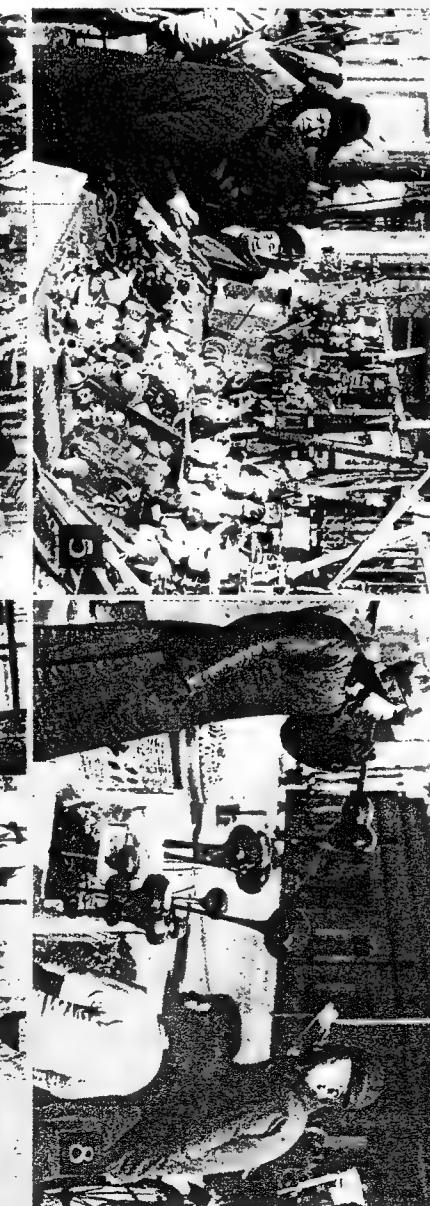
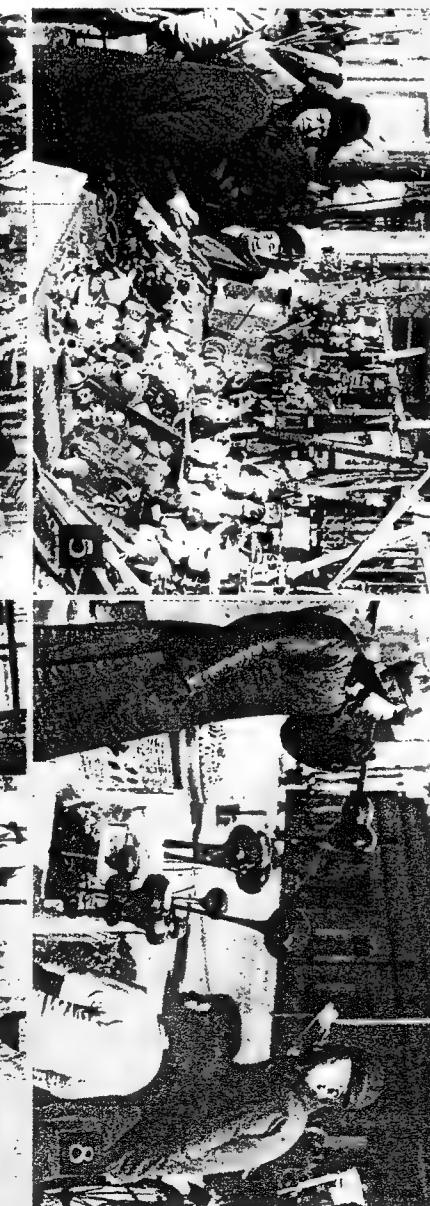
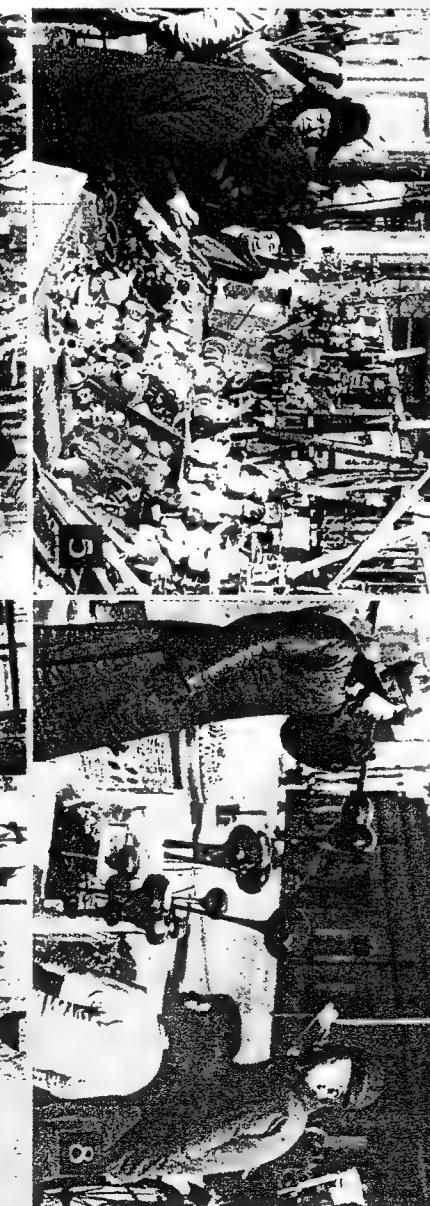
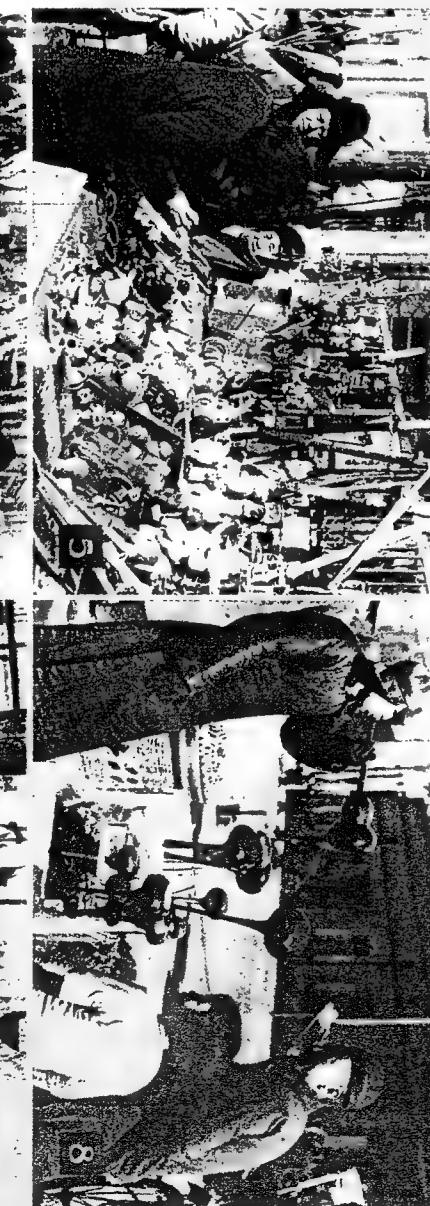
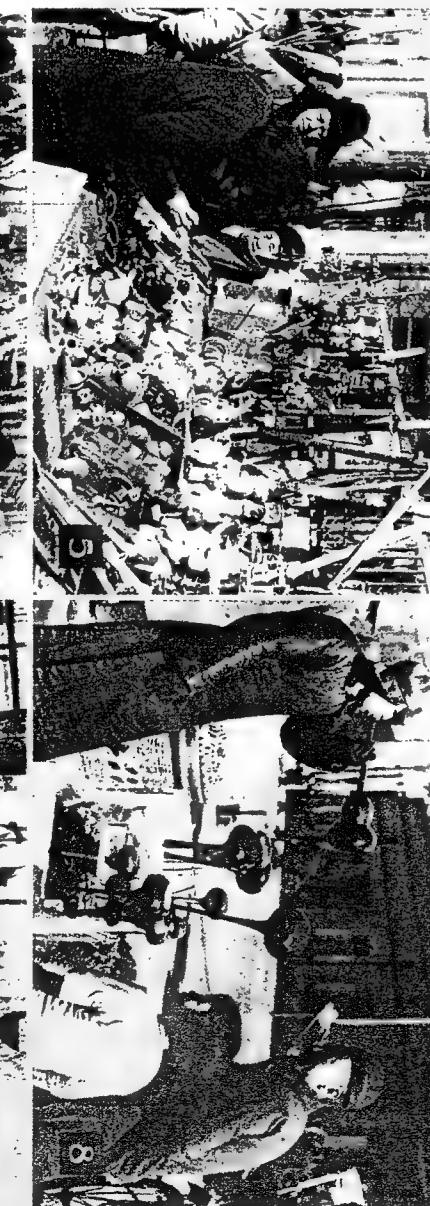
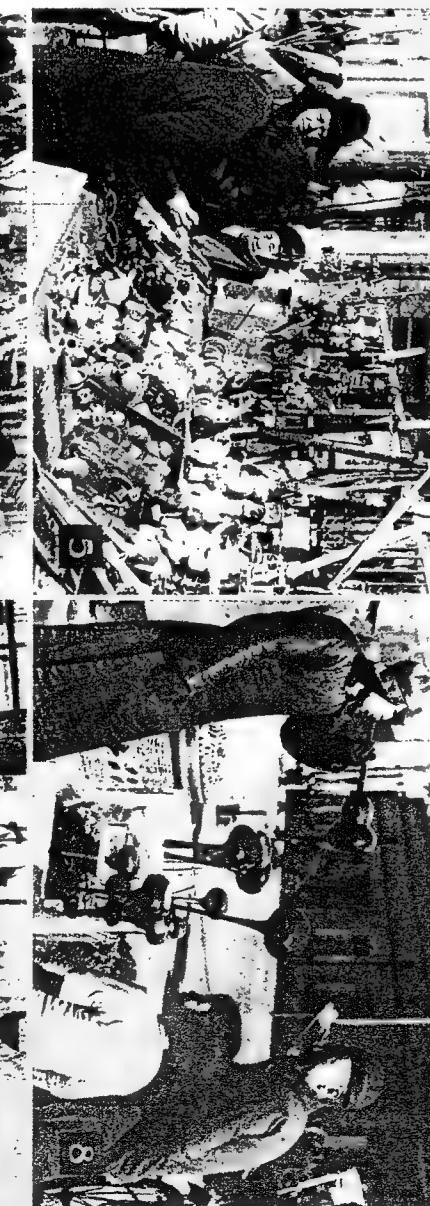
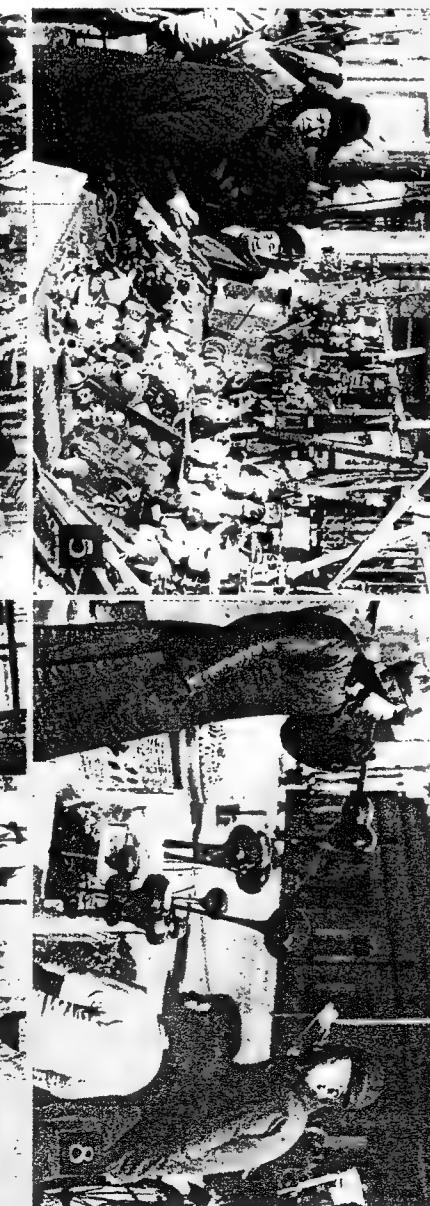
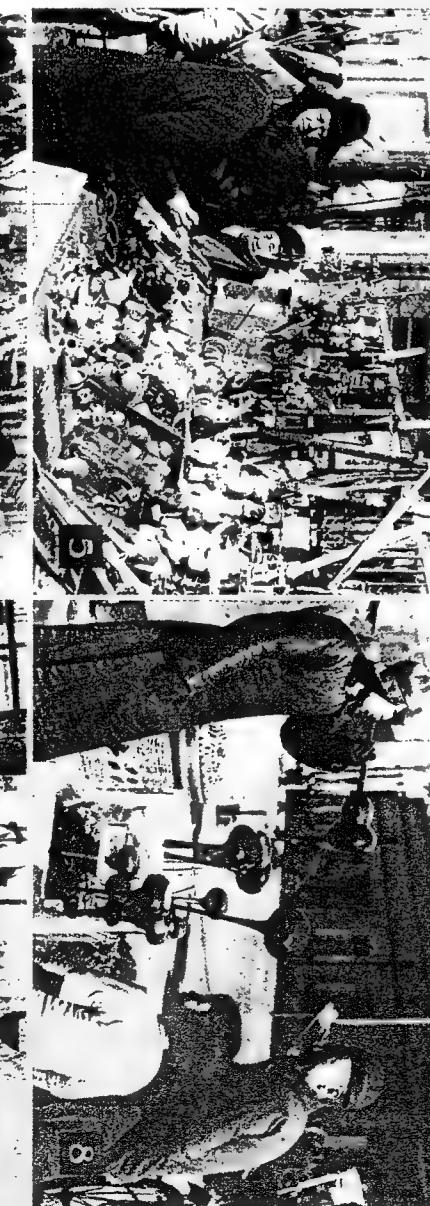
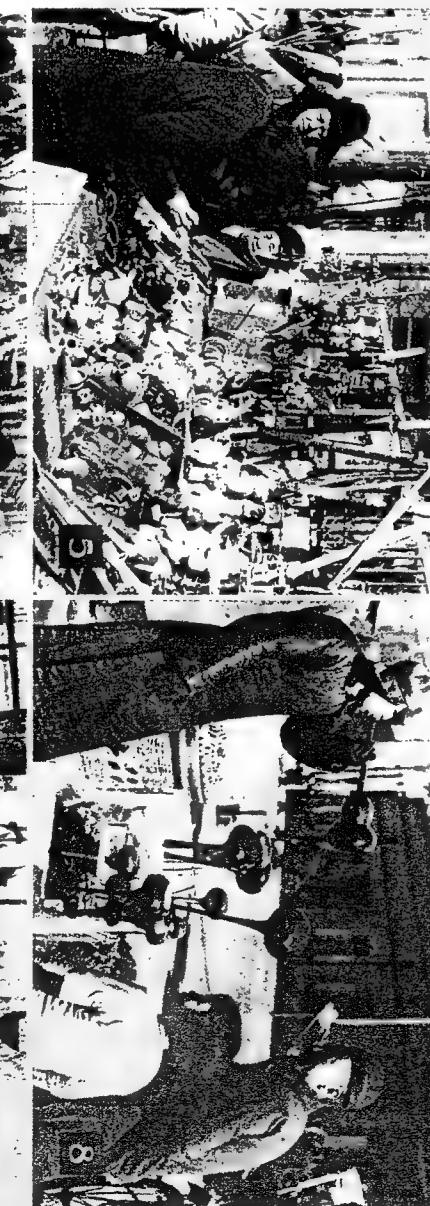
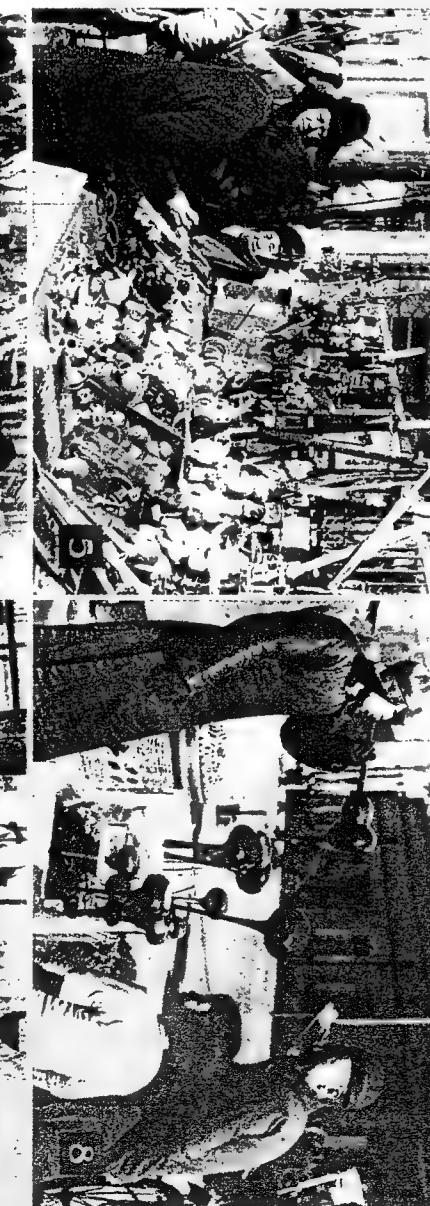
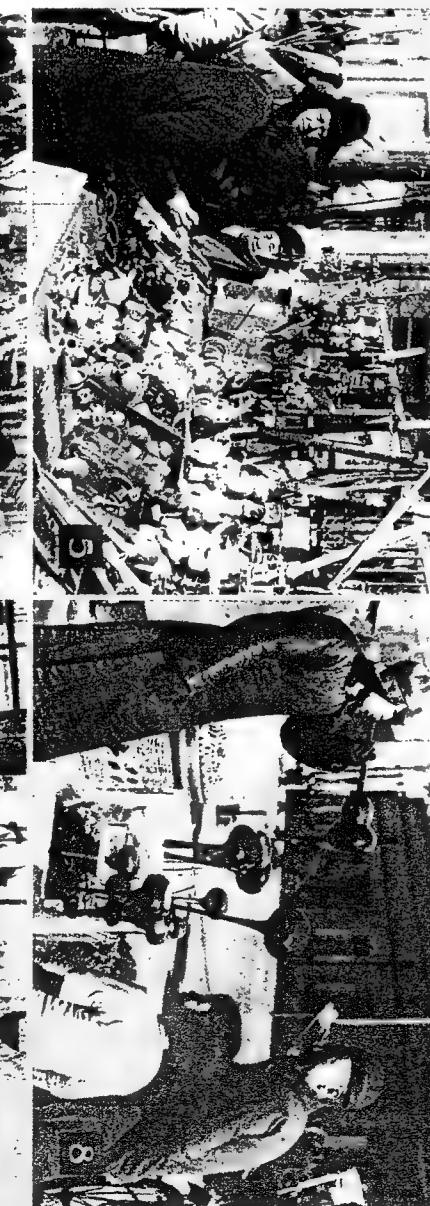
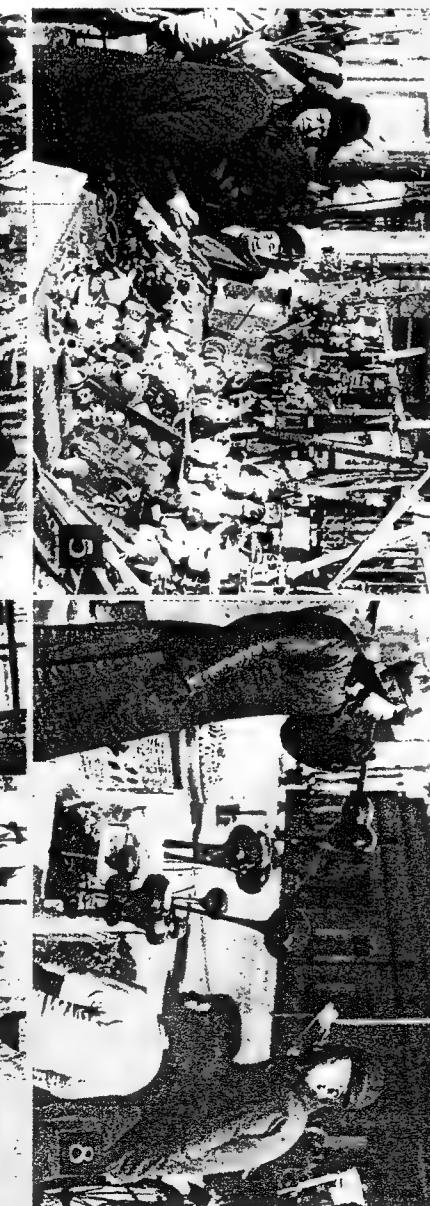
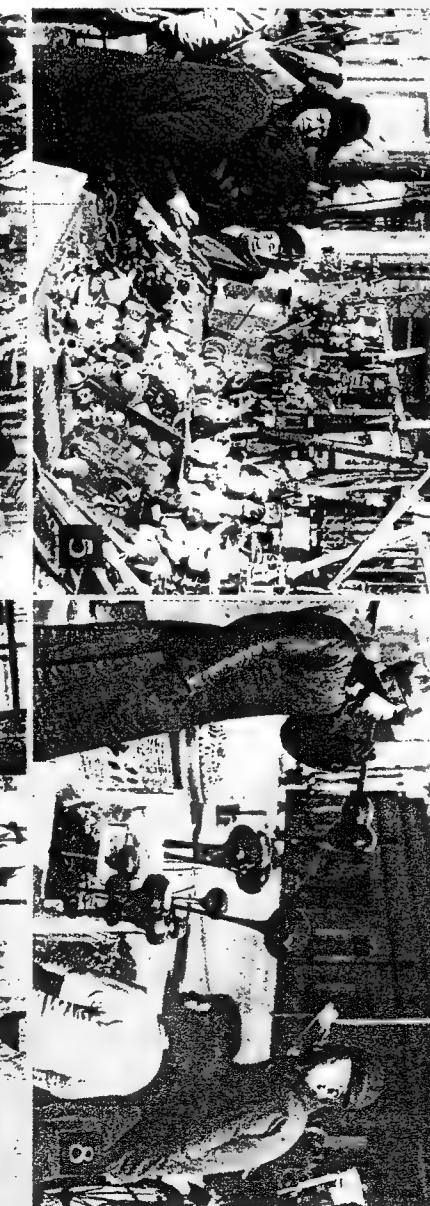
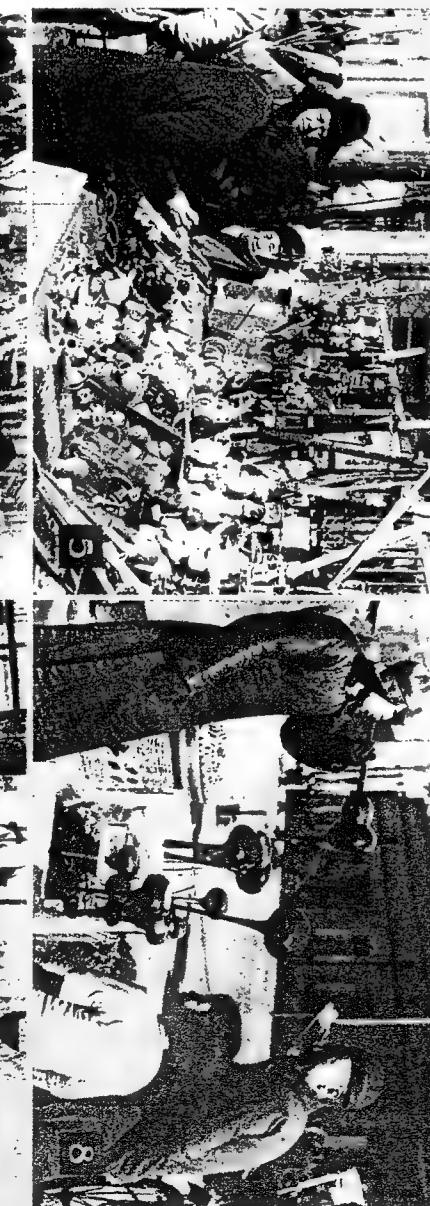
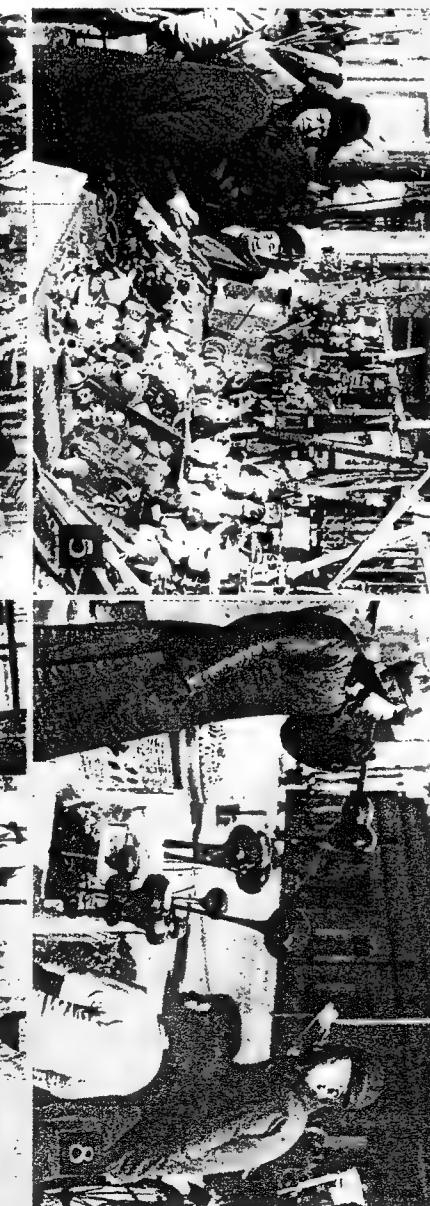
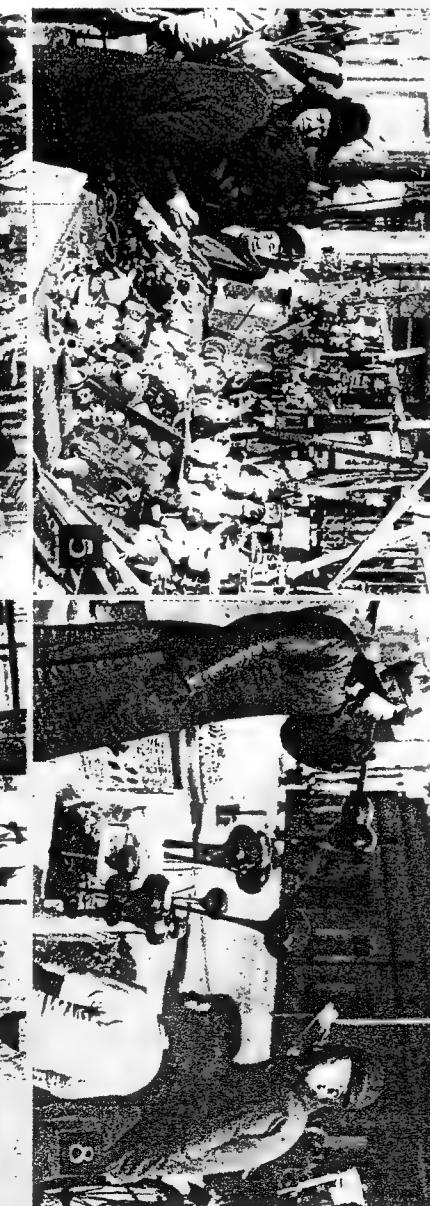
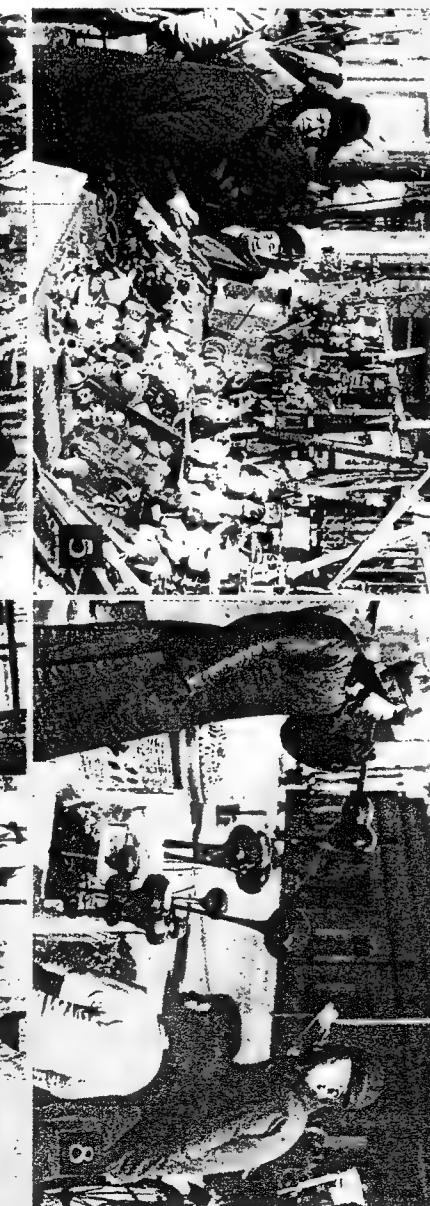
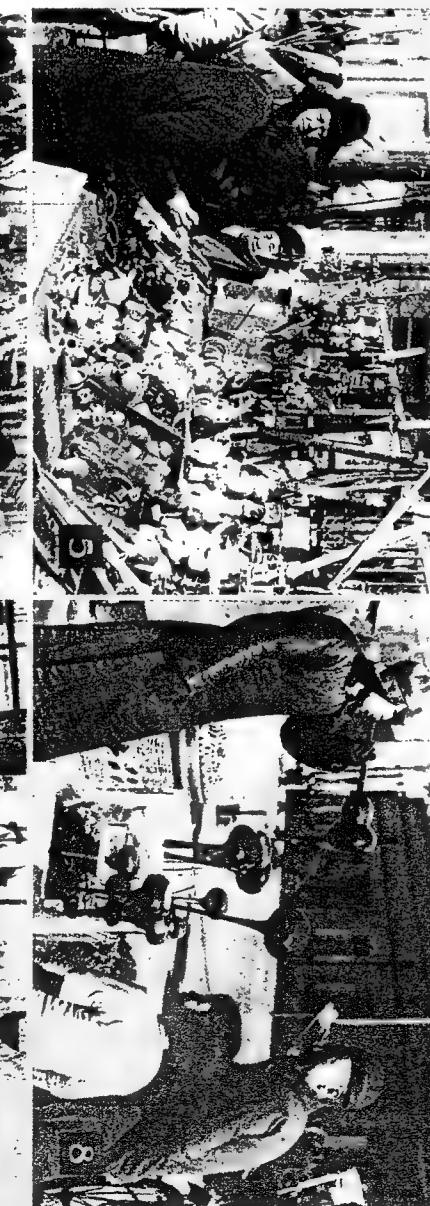
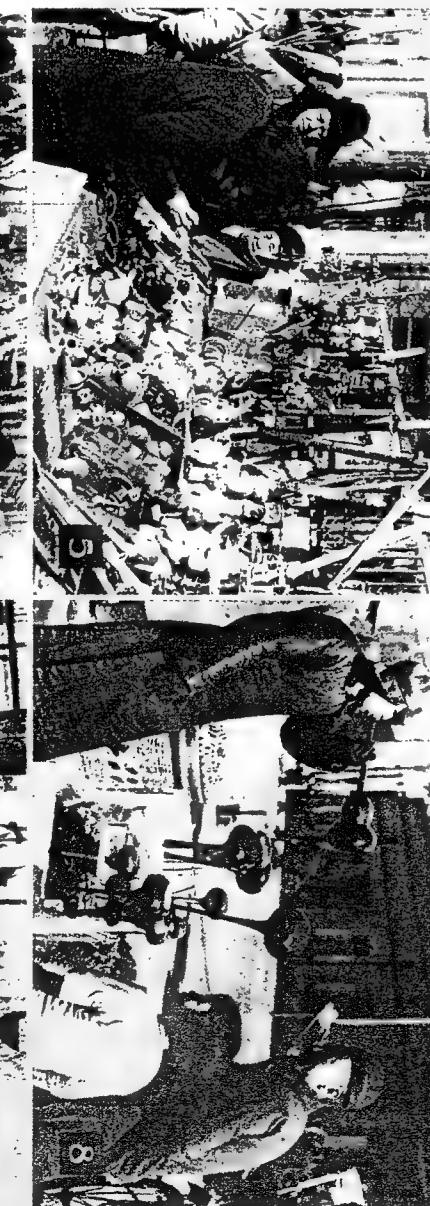
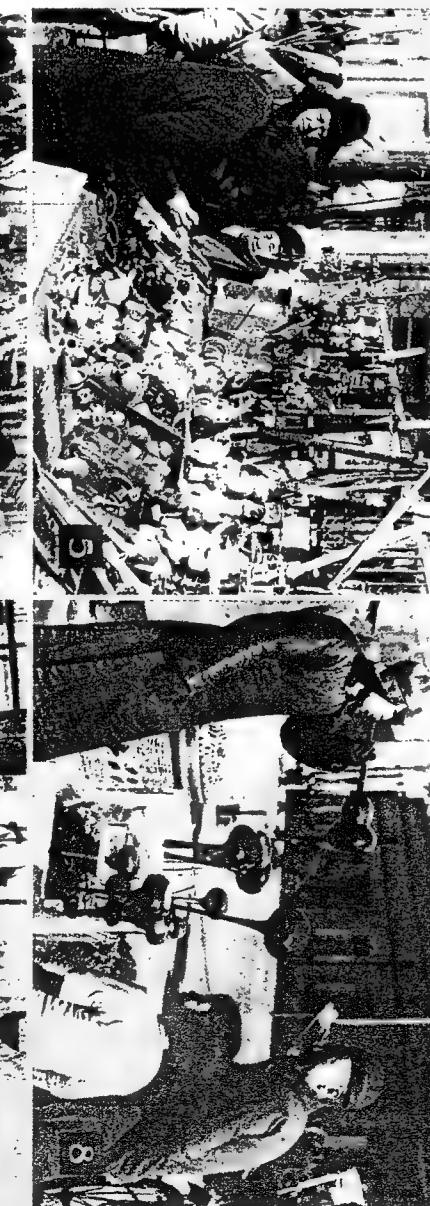
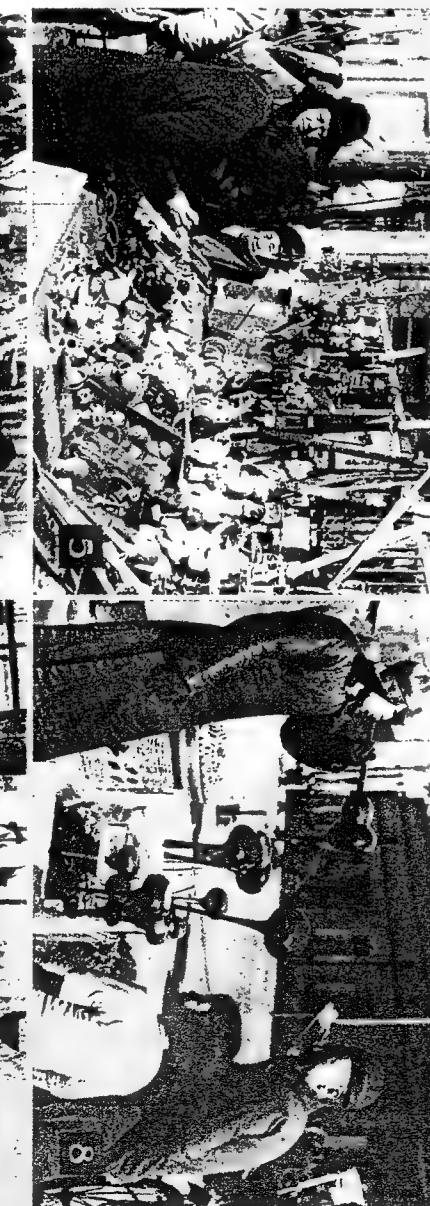
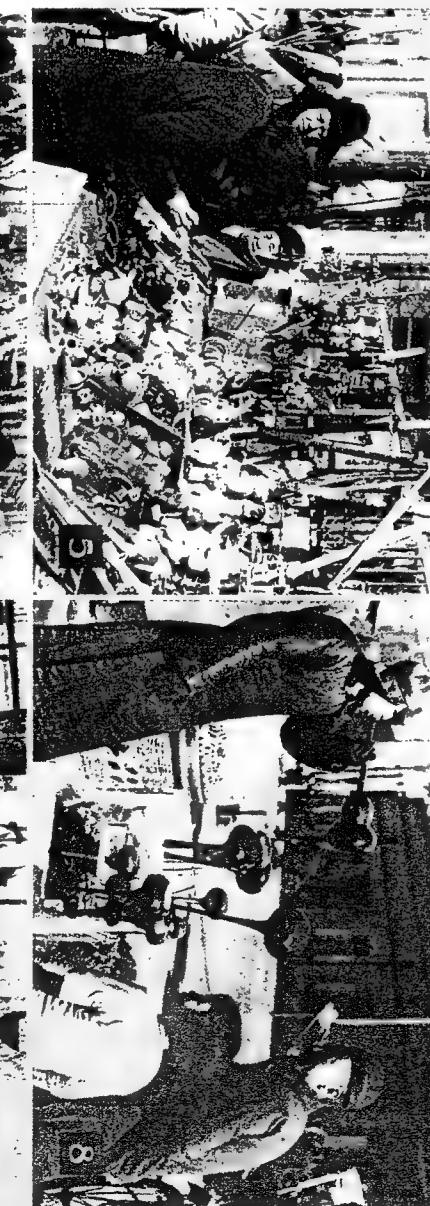
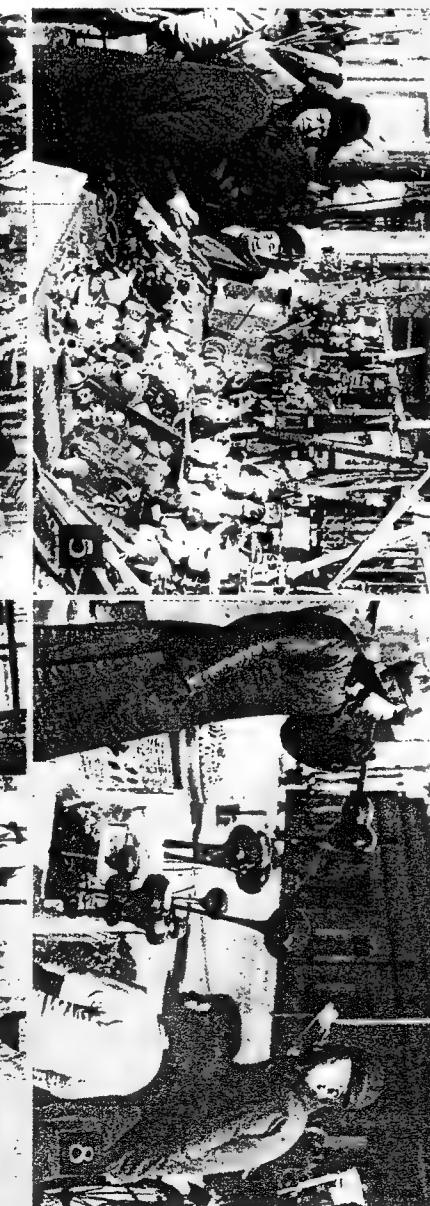
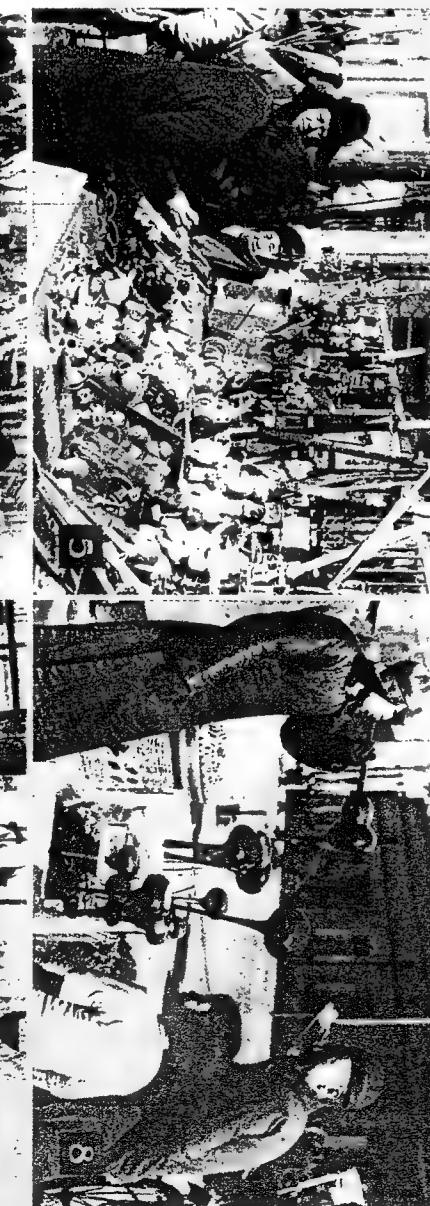
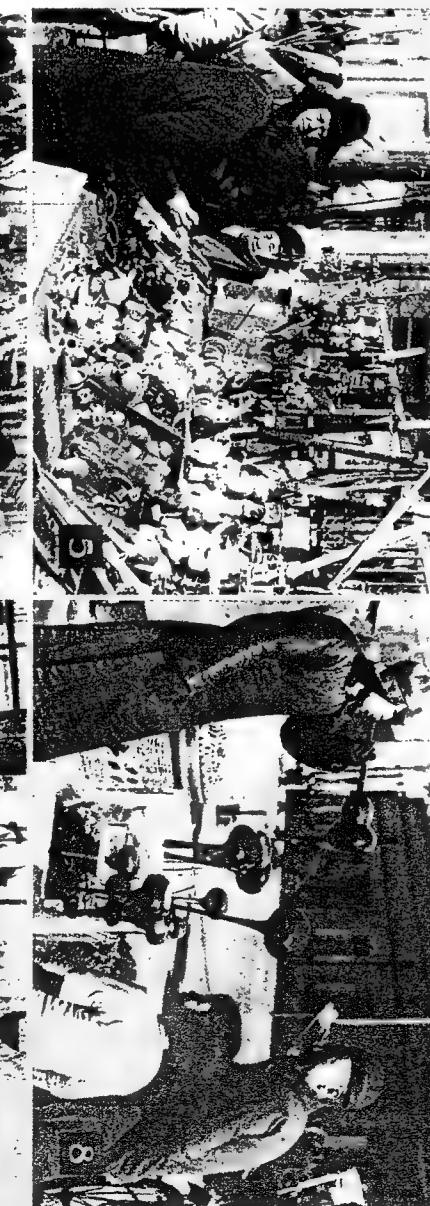
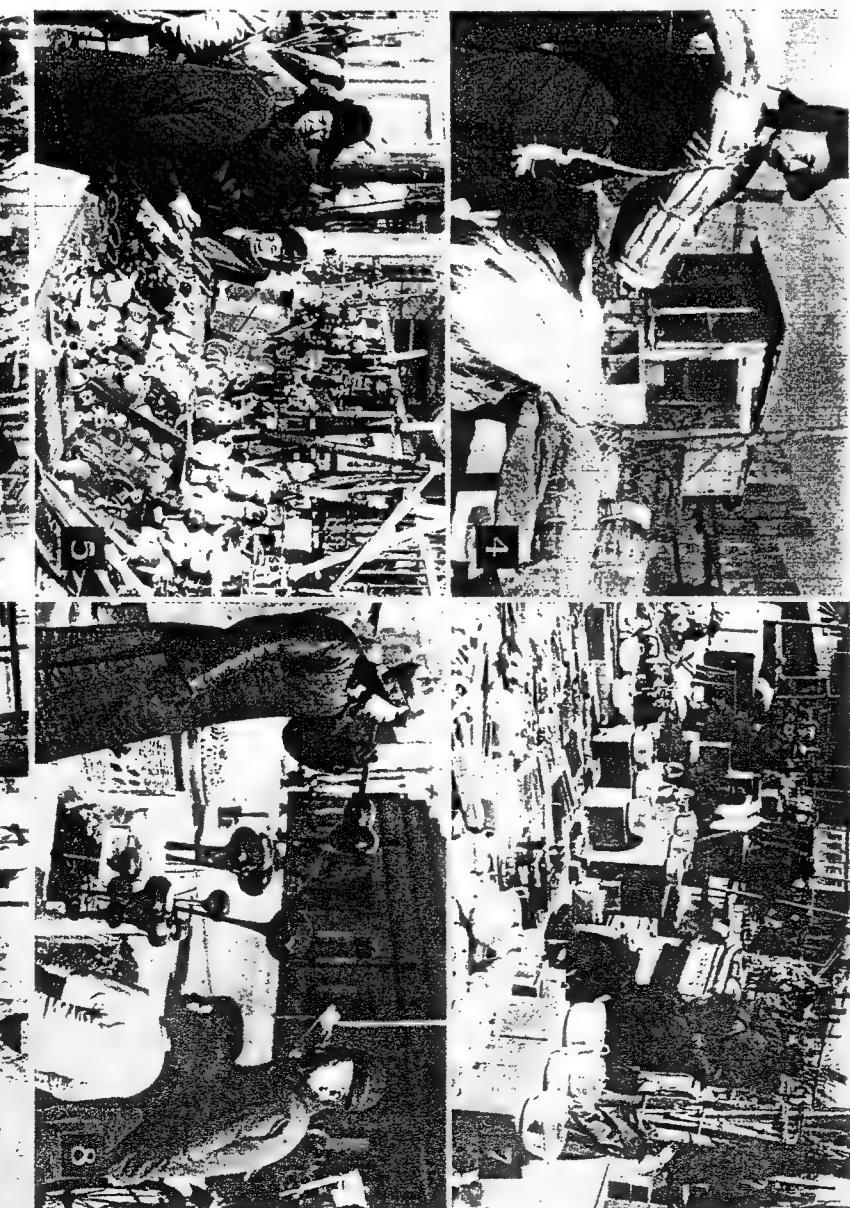
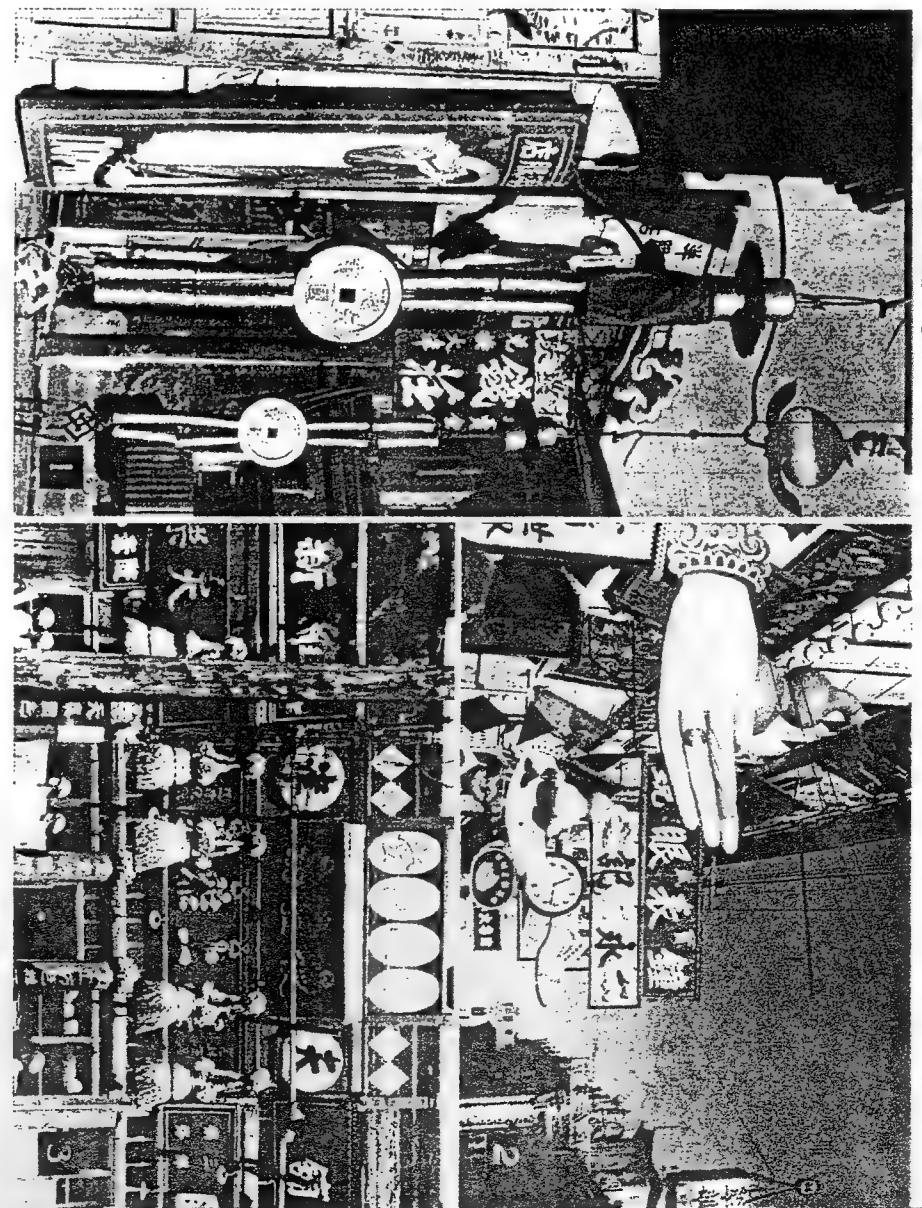
The store fronts of shops in Manchoukuo are dizzyly decorated with realistic signboards of primatively ornate designs. Although modern letter signs have recently become rather popular in the cities, the country districts still gloriously retain the advertising art of old. Signboards of realistic design are by far the most prevalent, followed in order by symbolic, religious and letter billboards.

Street Stalls

Walking the streets of Manchoukuo is like being in a fair concession. This is because the streets are lined with scores of street stalls selling goods of almost every description imaginable.

In addition to the booths selling the common everyday necessities, the streets are occasionally enlivened by the performances of magical and circus troupes, scenes of mobile barbers plying their trade right on the road, and many other surprises, to the unprepared visitor.

露店に窺はれる街の経済表情



Manchoukuo

Due to the sharp increase in imports of machinery and other durable goods for the accomplishment of its huge five-year industrial program, the trade balance of Manchoukuo has shown a continuous excess of imports over exports since 1933. Statistics reveal that the country's imports in 1938 was ¥1,274,747,000 while exports amounted to ¥725,454,000 for an unfavorable trade balance of ¥549,293,000.

1. Loaded with Manchoukuoan products, this ship is steaming out towards the distant horizon.
2. The pier of Yingkou port as seen from the anchor hole of another ship.

滿洲經濟



國内産業建設資材輸入と對外特產輸出

滿洲の貿易は、産業五ヶ年計畫をはじめとする諸建設計畫を遂行するための機械工具車輛など所謂生産財の輸入激増のため、大同二年昭和八年以降入超の連續である。その大半が日本から輸入されてゐる。康徳六年昭和十四年の輸出入額をみると輸出八億二千六百十九萬圓輸入十七億八千三百三十六萬圓大差引超九億五千七百十七萬六千圓であつて、輸入の中八成もうちで日本に依存してゐる。しかしながら支那事變の影響もあって建設資材の一部を對第三國に求める傾向が強くなつて來たことも注目される。康徳五年における對第三國貿易についてみると、輸出三億九百萬圓、輸入二億七千八百萬圓、出超三千百萬圓となつてゐる。滿洲國政府は協定貿易にも力をそ

そいである。すなはち康徳五年八月滿獨貿易協定の改訂を行つて來り同年七月には日滿伊貿易協定を締結し、滿洲大豆を中心とする輸出貿易を振興することによつて相手國から材料の購入を促進しつゝある。

1. 波濤を越えて進出する滿洲製品 2. 横やかな營口埠頭を

満洲特產的價値不僅在生活必需上佔重要地位、同時也是輸出品中的大宗、在國際市場上已博得聲譽、將來發展來實可限量。

1・進出各方之滿洲製品 2・從船錨孔中遙望營口碼頭

全滿の鐵路擧げて一元的運營

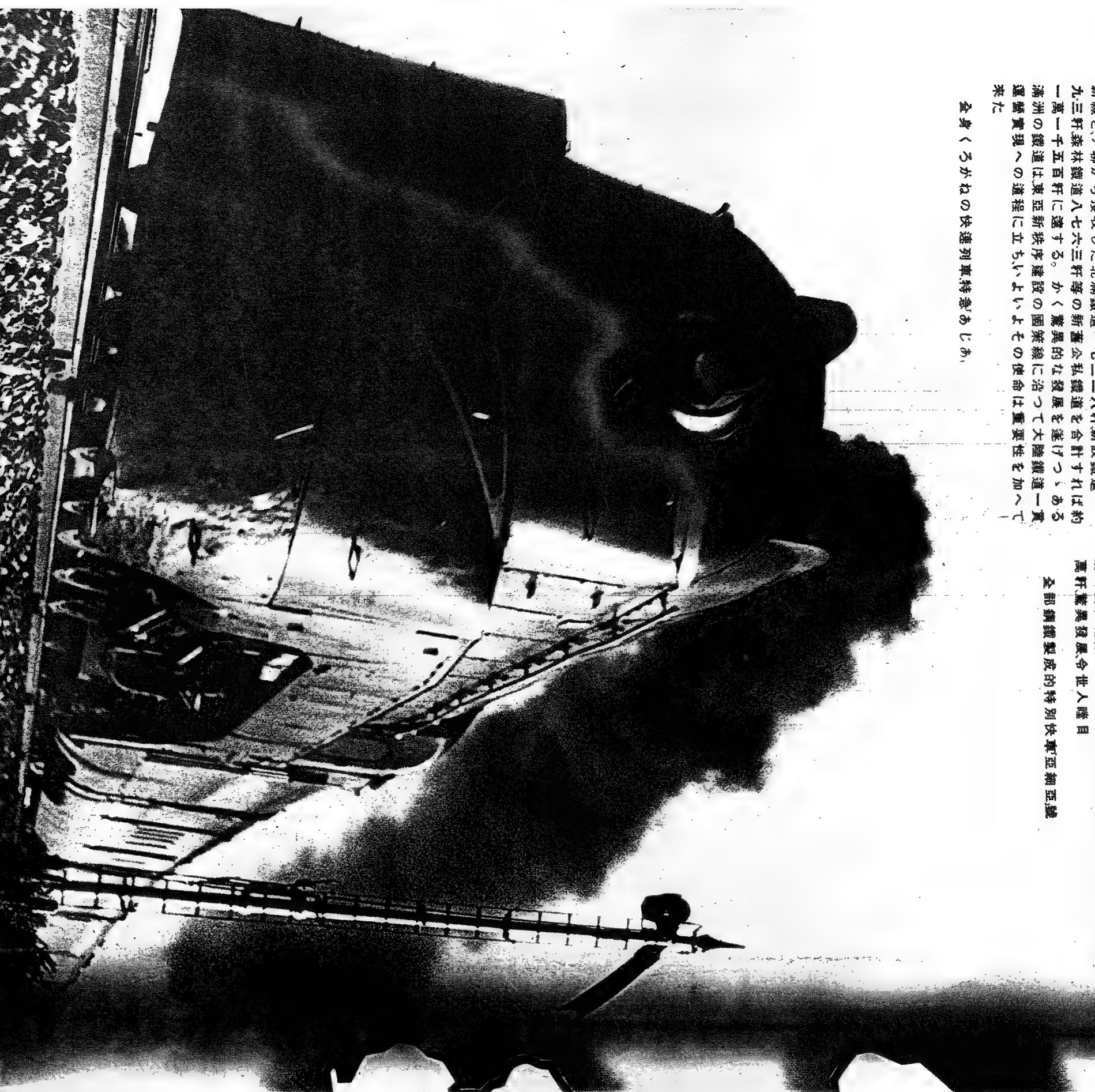
Railroad

滿洲國の鐵道は一八九五年ロシア東清鐵道の敷設に始まり、その後南滿洲鐵道會社の創立、支那側の一部鐵道建設時代を経て滿洲帝國建國後は鐵道の統一新線の建設により初期的な鐵道を遂げた。滿鐵が鐵道總局を創立した當時の滿洲國國有鐵道は、十九線二九六八・五杆(昭和八年三月末日現在)であったが、昭和十四年十月一日現在には僅に一萬杆を突破した。すなはち建設總杆程は建設局の手になつたもの四二六七五杆で、この他工務局關係の建設になる國內津韶線等の鐵道があり、これらの新線と、ソ聯から接收した北滿鐵道一七三二八杆新設鐵道一九・三杆、森林鐵道八七六三杆等の新舊公私鐵道を合計すれば約一萬一千五百杆に達する。かく驚異的な發展を遂げつゝある滿洲の鐵道は、東亞新秩序建設の國策線に沿つて大陸鐵道一貫運營實現への道程に立ち、よといよその使命は重要性を加へて來た。

全身くろがねの快速列車、特急あじあ。

中東路爲滿洲鐵道之產鰐、其後南滿洲鐵道株式會社成立、中國亦建設一部鐵道、滿洲建國後、全滿鐵道因北鐵買收成功遂全統一、政府乃委任滿鐵創立鐵路總局經營之、康熙六年十月一日遂突破一萬杆、驚異發展、今世人曉目。

全部鋼鐵製成的特別快車「亞細亞號」



Empire



The first railroad in Manchuria was built by Russia in 1895, but with the subsequent advent of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the railway system of the country has come to be practically monopolized by this dominant Japanese institution.

When the Railway General Office of the S.M.R. was established in 1933, the railroad mileage owned by the Manchoukuo Government was only 2,968 kilometers. Under the progressive enterprise and efficient management of the S.M.R., however, the web of railway lines as of October 1, 1939 easily exceeded 10,000 kilometers.

The pride of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the crack, streamlined "Asia Express" which runs daily between Dairen and Harbin.

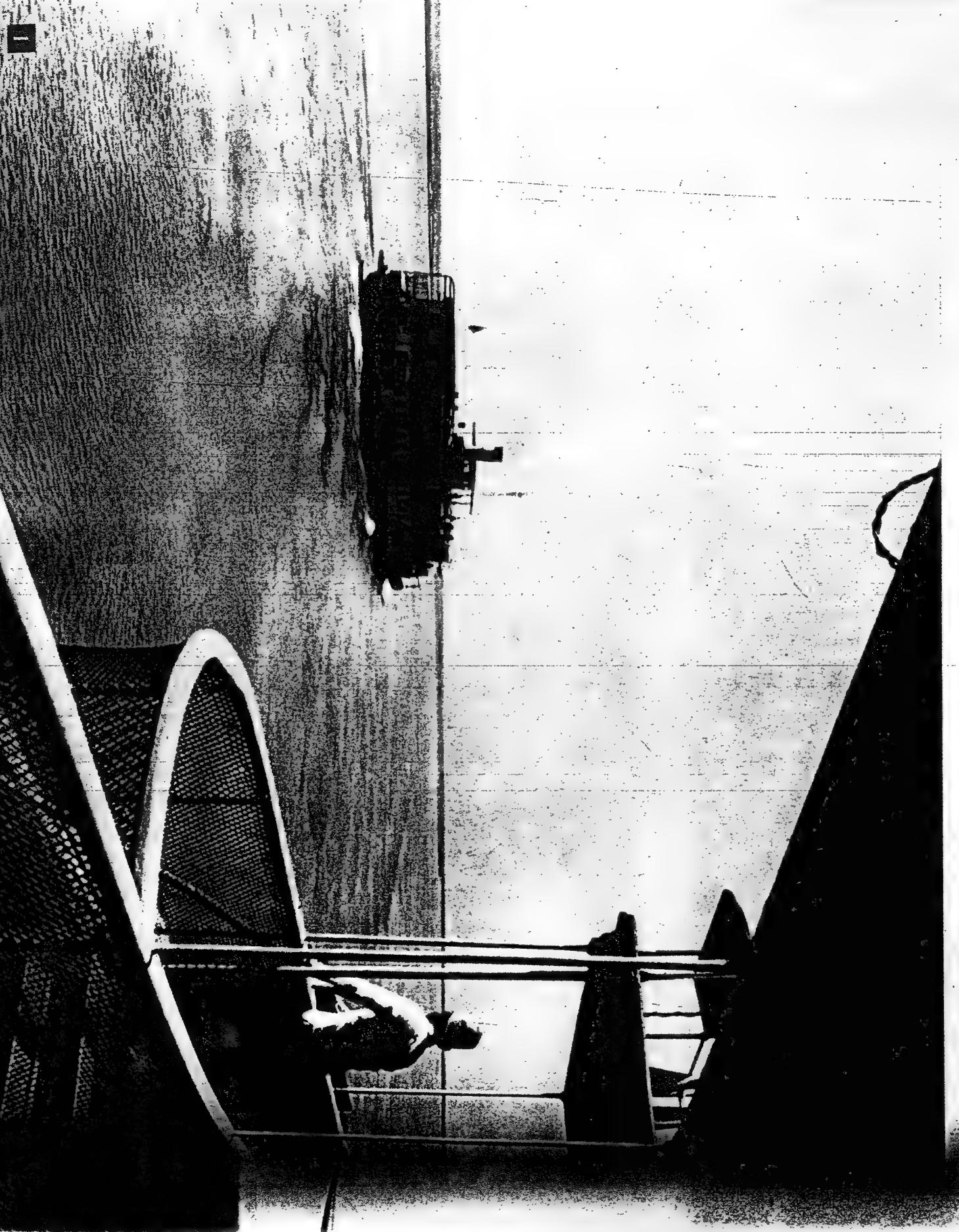
River Transportation

大河水豊かに航運繁く

餘

Rivers suitable for navigation are located chiefly in the northern parts of the country. Principal among these are the Amur River, which flows between the Soviet-Manchoukuo boundary, and the Sungari River, which cuts through the central part of northern Manchoukuo.

In the south are the Liao-Ho and Yalu rivers. At present these two rivers do not have much transportation value, being limited to the plying of junks. However, upon completion of the projected canal between Yingkou and Mukden, the Liao-Ho River will assume great importance as the main waterway transport system for the resources of southern Manchoukuo. The Yalu River, on the other hand, will also considerably enhance its value upon completion of the hydroelectric project now in progress and the construction of a dam.



1. 奧地への貢賦をなす豊かな河船(松花江)

滿洲國の航行河川は主として北滿にある。南滿では渤海にそぐる遼河と淮海流域を流れる鴨綠江の兩河であるが、日下のところ航行開始を図る程度で利用価値は少ない。しかし遼河は盤口、奉天間の遼河開墾計畫が本年度より実施化され、は漁業資源の主要輸送路としての面目を一新して航運上の價値を高めるであらうとした鴨綠江も日下航行中の水力發電計畫に伴つて運河が築造されればこれも遼河河川に變ることになる。一方北滿河川には満洲國境を流れる黑龍江と烏蘇里江それに北滿の中部を貫流する松花江など海運に好適な多くの河川があり水運上の價値は極めて高い。

2. 日本
3. 满洲
4. 二萬大
5. 航空
6. 空港式
7. 空運業
8. 满支間
9. 東北支那
10. 日本

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餘すところなく天翔ける銀翼 Wings Over Manchoukuo

滿洲における航空路には三つの系統がある。一つは満洲航空會社の内五十五飛行場を結ぶ航空路網および北支線で今一つは大日本航株式會社の内地満鮮運輸航空路、他は中華航空株式會社の大連北京線である。日本航空と満洲航空兩社の路線は京城で連接して日鮮満の航運線にあたり、中華航空は満洲航空、日本航空とそれぞれ連絡して日支、支間航空輸送を行つてゐる。以上の如く満洲國の航空事業は僅國以南的發展を遂げ現在では全滿除すところないまでに航空路が開拓され、日滿支航空輸送のスピードアップも遙々實現を見てゐる。

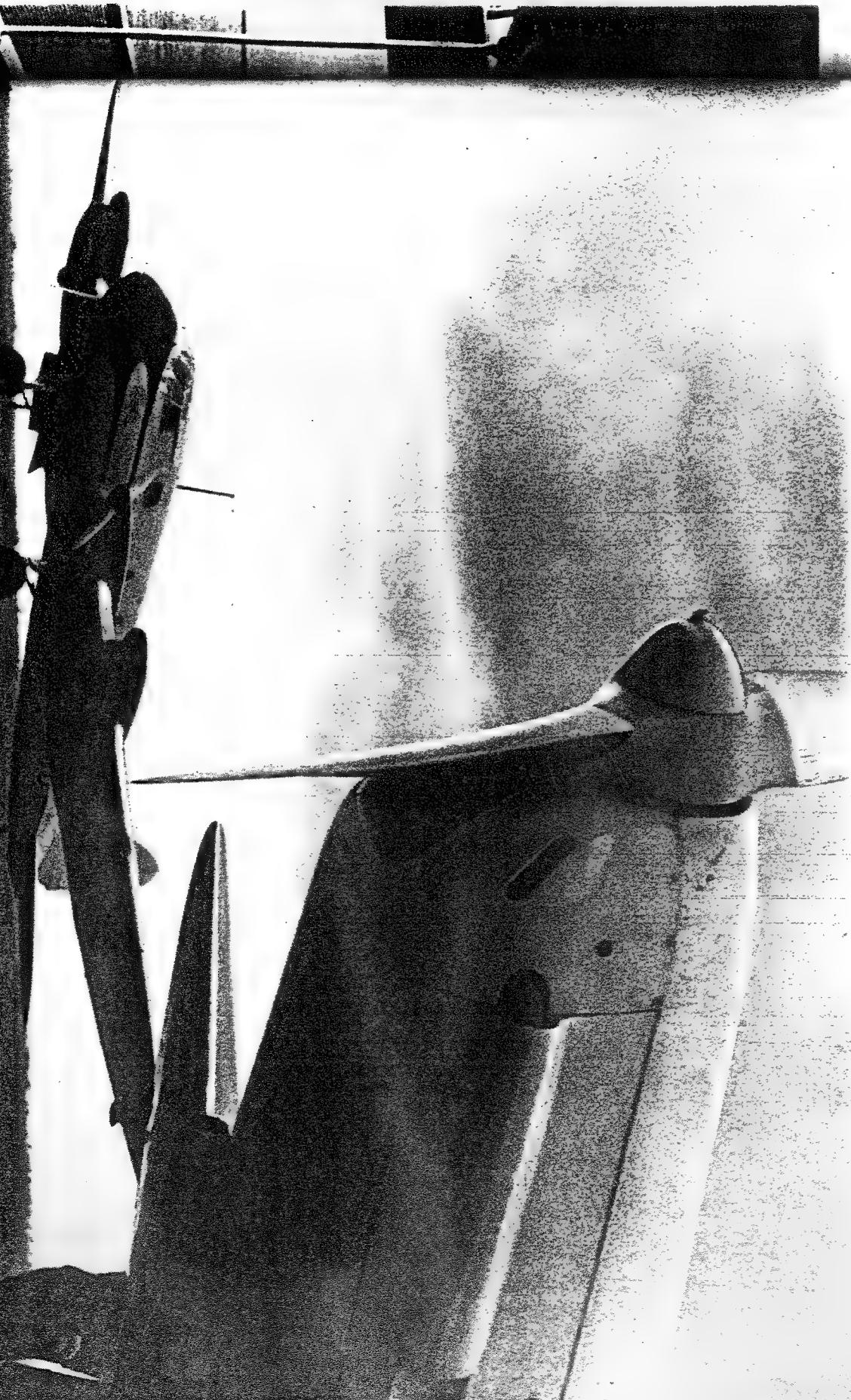
1. 日滿支スピードアップ連絡に待機する銀翼

【空路系統分三第一爲満洲航空會社之運輸網内五十五飛行場航空路共二爲大日本航空株式會社之内地満鮮運輸航空路共三爲中華航空株式會社之大連北京線満航、中航、日航緊密連絡、日滿支一體航空事業前途極端光明】

2. 日滿支連絡特機之銀翼

Manchoukuo has three airway systems. One is operated by the Manchoukuo Transport Company, which has 55 domestic airports and also lines running into Korea and North China. The second is the Japan Air Transport Co., which links Japan with Korea and Manchoukuo, while the third system, which connects Dairen and Peking, is operated by the China Transport Co. Seoul, Korea, is the junction connecting the Japan Air Transport and Manchoukuo Transport systems. As new airway routes are rapidly being developed, it will not be long before lines will extend into all corners of the country.

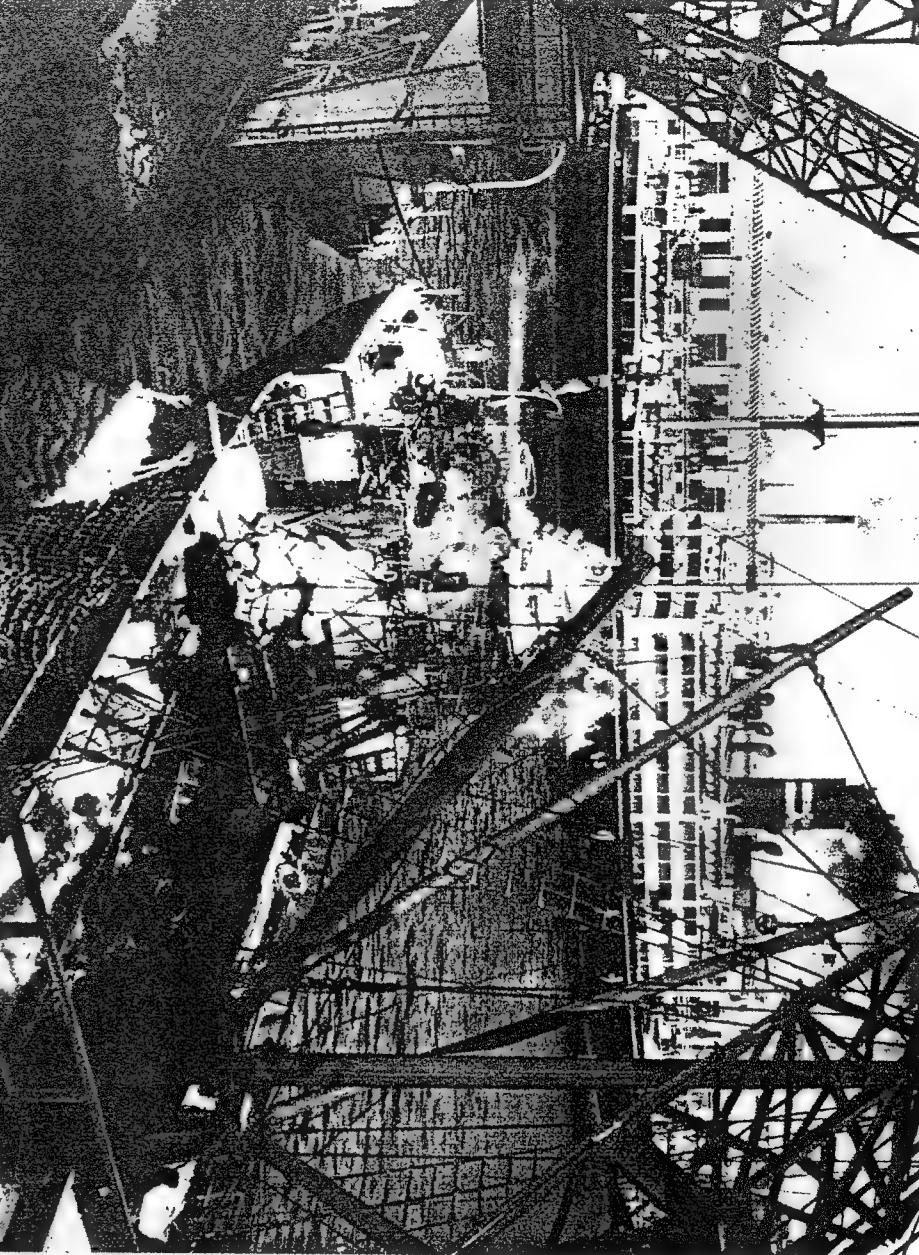
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建設進む

満洲國の港灣

満洲線の短かい満洲國には直港が少く海運市場も大連安東寧口の南溝三港と滿洲開港後急速に發達した北溝三港の四つに大別することが出来るが大連安東寧口の三港灣の吞吐量は年々增加の一途を辿り北溝三港は日本への最近経路として日滿物資交流に大きな役割を果してゐる。大連は滿洲國海運市場の中心たる地位を尙堅持し北支那中南支那海、東日本向の近海航路と歐洲向の遠洋航路との結び目ともなつてゐる。満洲國政府は専特來の發展に備へて蓋羅島大連港に夫々大規模の基港を急いでゐる。特に後者は不凍港で且満洲のサール東鐵道を背後に控へ将来大工業都市に發展するであらう。



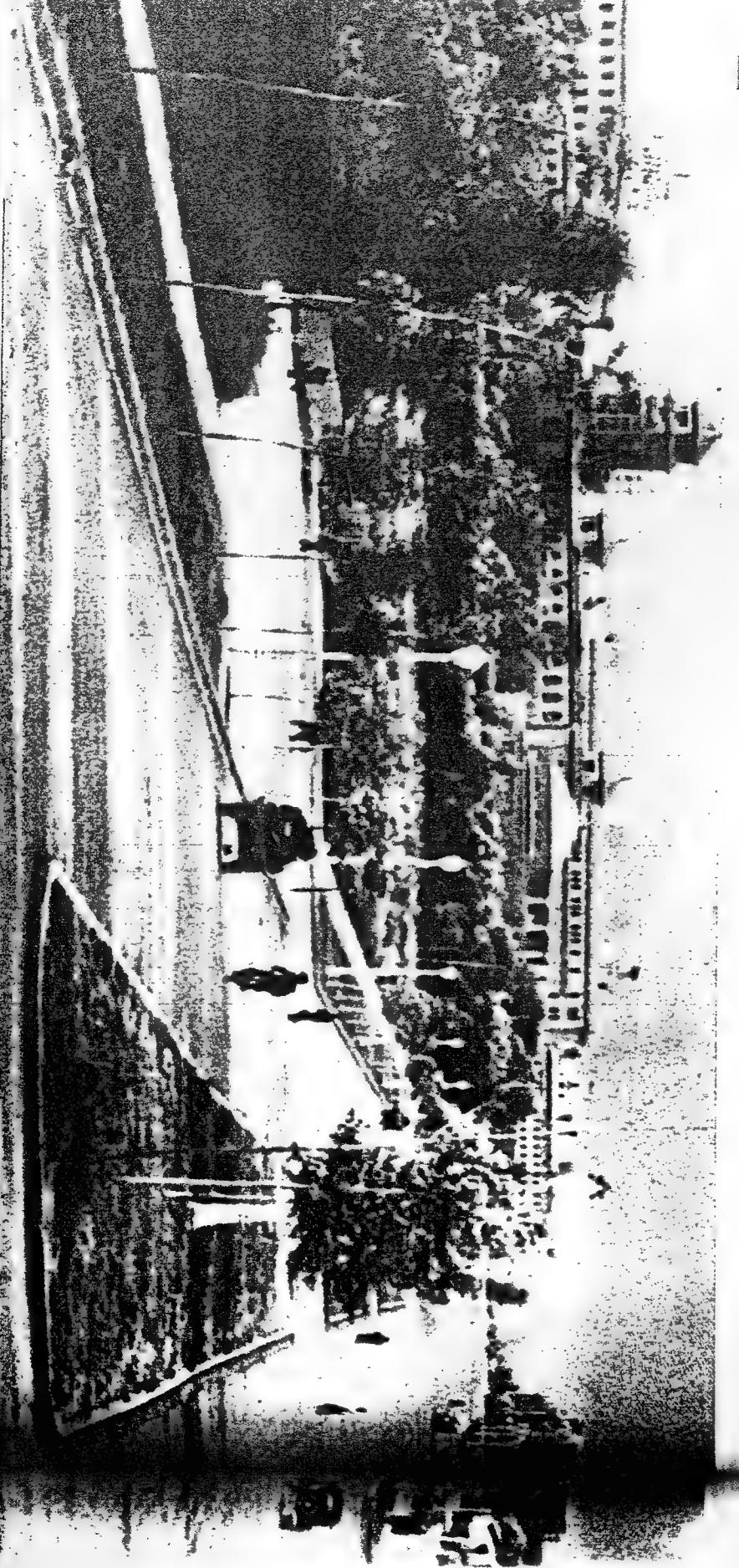
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LIVERPOOL OF THE ORIENT

Having little seacoast to boast of, Manchoukuo suffers from a dearth of good harbors. Although there are three ports in southern Manchoukuo—Dairen, Antung and Yingkou—the latter two are really auxiliary ports to the former. Consequently Dairen bears practically the entire burden of Manchoukuo's shipping activities.

Converging at Dairen are sea routes from Yokohama, Kobe and ports bordering on the Japan Sea, China, South Seas and Europe, while the resources and goods of Manchoukuo pour into the city for distribution to all parts of the world.

2



満洲線夏港比較少大連安東寧口三港為往日本捷運日滿物資交流上使命頗大、大連依然為海運市場之中心將來蓋羅島大連港築港完成海運陣營更加完備

1. Dairen, the great free port of Manchoukuo which plays an important role in international trade.
2. The wide, well-paved Tatung Avenue in Hsingking.
3. A popular hiking course in the outskirts of Kin-chow, Mukden province.

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MODERN HIGHWAYS

As good roads go hand in hand with the smooth development of a country, the Government of Manchoukuo has, from its inception, launched a great program of road repairing and construction of new highways under a ten-year plan. Since the beginning of this highway plan, more than 11,150 kilometers of roads and highways and 36 bridges already have been completed, but the mileage is expected to be doubled by the end of the program.

文化の動脈國道網一萬キロ完成

滿洲國の道路は都市相互間を連絡する所謂官大路が清朝時代から發達してゐるほか鉄客閣を運搬する大小道路が設けられてゐたが道路の生命なる官道と民道を差別出来ぬほど荒廢してゐた。め建国と同時に治安の維持文化の發展産業の開拓をはかる目的で國內道路の改修新設に乗り出し國道建設十ヶ年計畫を樹立した。同計畫は當初國道六萬杆建設を目標としたがその後更を加へ第一期建設五ヶ年計畫大同元年より康徳三年に一萬杆第二期建設五ヶ年計畫康徳四年より同八年に一萬三千杆合十ヶ年で二萬三千杆道路の建設を目指してゐる。

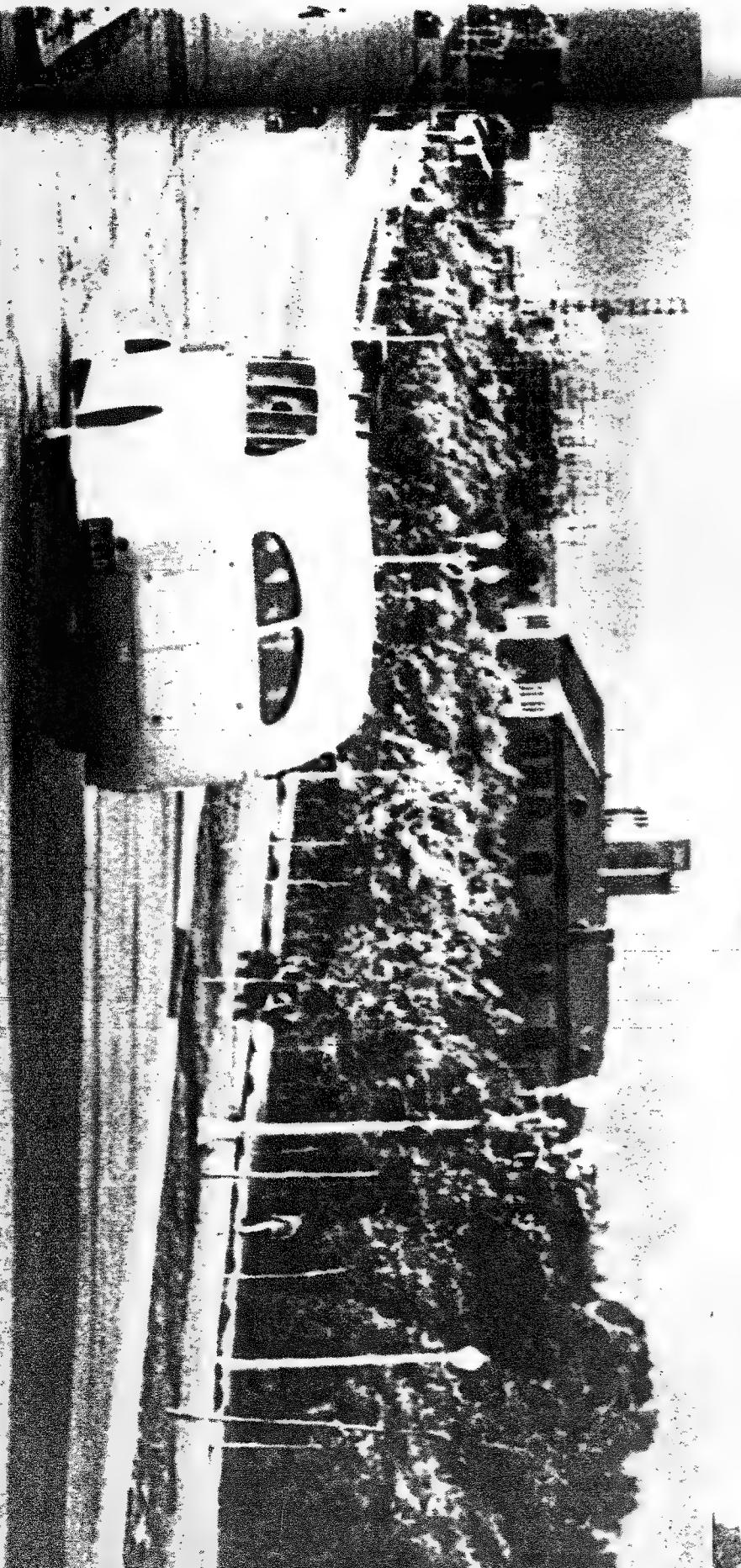
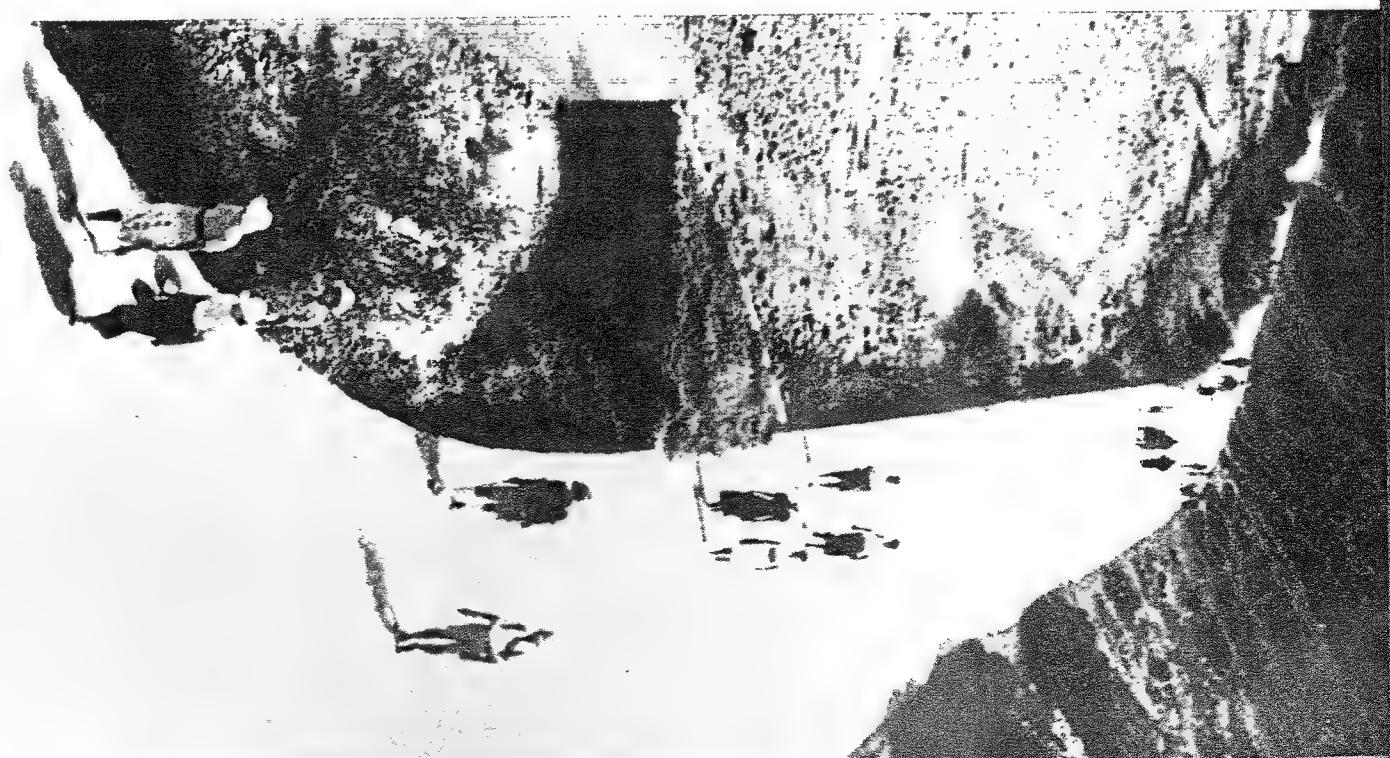
第一期建設五ヶ年計畫において國道網は八千九百九十餘杆の竣工を見約二十ヶ所の特殊構梁の架設完成第二期建設の初年度たる康徳四年度の實績は特殊道路の建設六百九十九餘杆第一種道路一千四百七十餘杆、特殊橋梁十六ヶ所の竣工を見眞に一萬杆に達する國道網が完成されてゐる。

1・大連埠頭 2・新京大同大街 3・金州郊外のハイキングコース

清朝時代已有所謂官大路連絡都市相互間交連建設以後確立國道建設計畫第一期建設五年計畫國道網已完成八千八百九十九餘杆特殊橋梁架設約二十餘所至現在則達成一萬基羅矣

1・大連埠頭 2・新京大同大街 3・金州郊外登山路徑

3



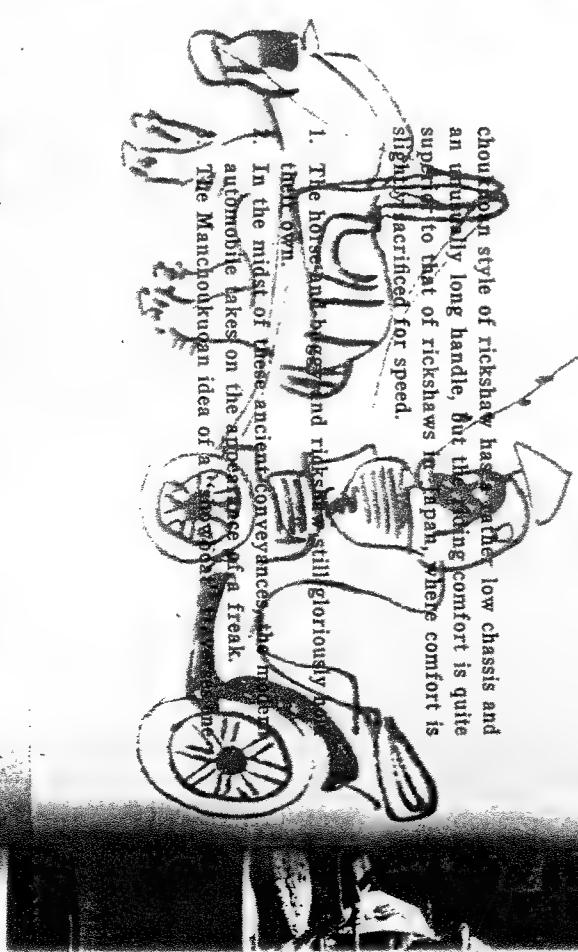
Picturesque Forms of Conveyance

One of the most fascinating, and in many cases weird, sights in Manchoukuo are the great variety of transport contrivances busily put about the streets. Although the motor car has made inroads into the land, it creates numbers of inconveniences just as the horse-drawn carriage does. In modern developments, however, steam-powered rickshaws and Hack-taxis are still regarded as the most popular and cheapest forms of conveyance. Though not speedy according to modern standards, the Hack will take one comfortably and safely over any reasonable distance for a mere ten or twenty sen. The Man-

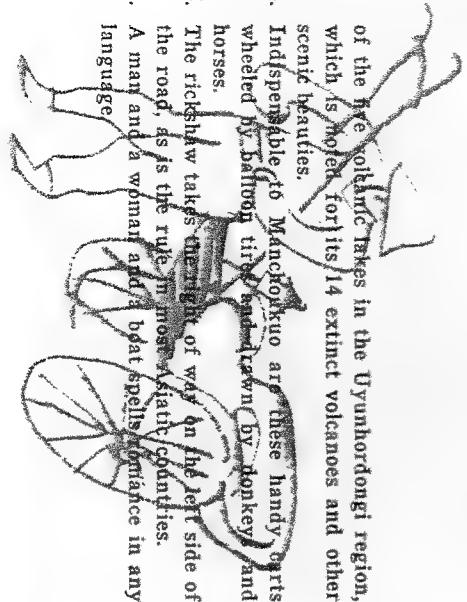
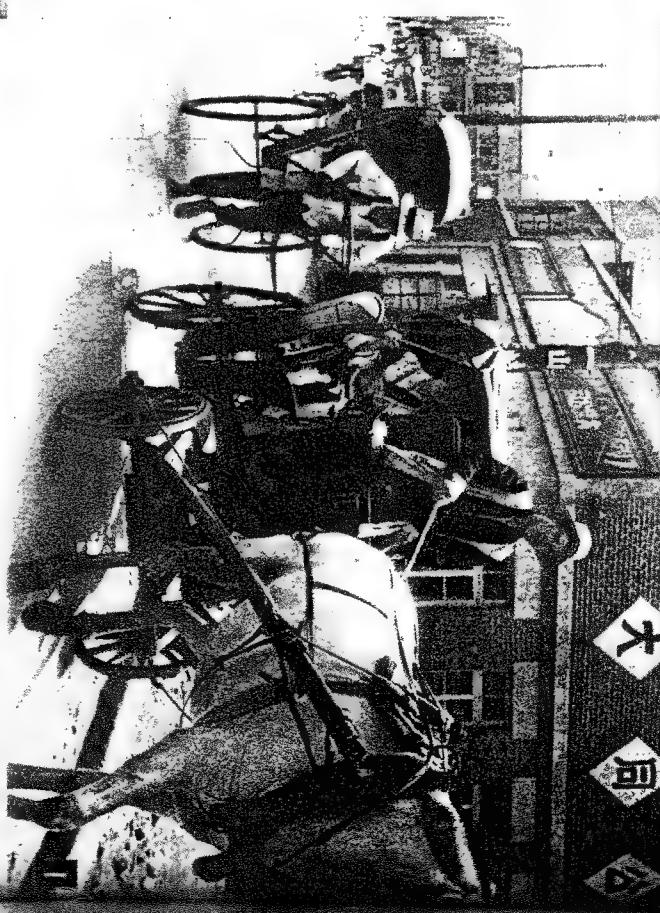


2

chou, or style of rickshaw has a very low chassis and an unusually long handle, but the driving comfort is quite superior to that of rickshaws in Japan, where comfort is sacrificed for speed.



1. The horse-drawn and rickshaw still gloriously hold their own. In the midst of these ancient conveyances, the modern automobile takes on the air of a freak. The Manchoukuo idea of a "modern" car.

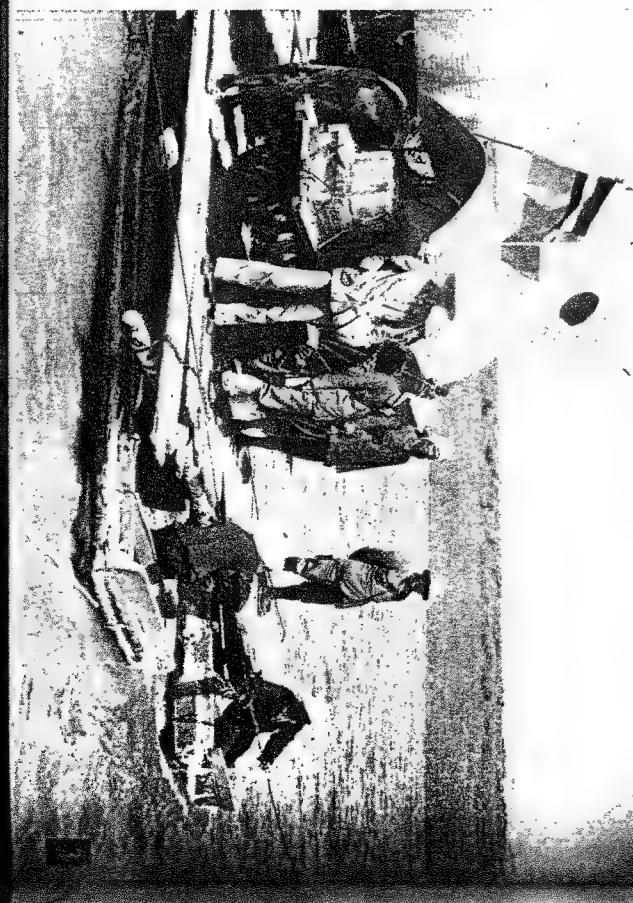


of the five volcanic lakes in the Uyunhordongi region, which is noted for its 14 extinct volcanoes and other scenic beauties.

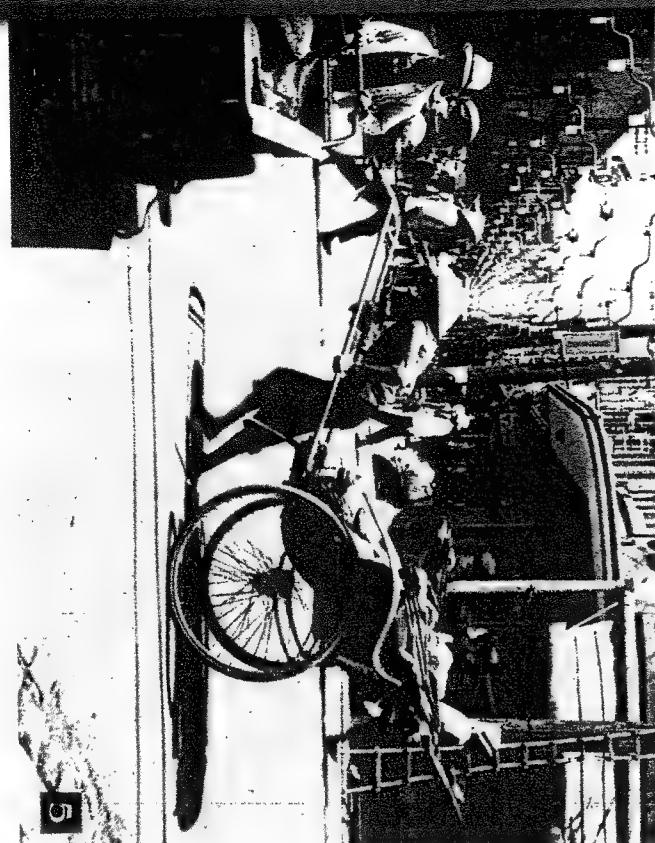
4. Indispensable to Manchoukuo are these handy carts wheeled by two men, pulled by donkey and horses.

5. The rickshaw takes the right of way on the left side of the road, as is the rule in most of both countries.

6. A man and a woman and a boat spells infinite in any language.



大陸の魅力・快々的の馬車と洋車



1



10

や泥濘けには脚や腰痛で二歩とかと躊躇したりしてゐるので一見威勢は張りが乗る心地はないが、日本式洋車は運力を第一に満洲式は乗り心地を重視するから、どちらにも國民性が繋はれて面白い。

その他地方の風俗習慣によつて乗り物は多々あり、黒髪りな渡船なども見ひられてゐる。

1.人力車と自動車の合の子のうちはが頭が高くから夫張り馬車等の自動車この鳥瞰圖はあるが乗り心地は満點だ。2.洋車と馬力と自動車この鳥瞰圖はある。



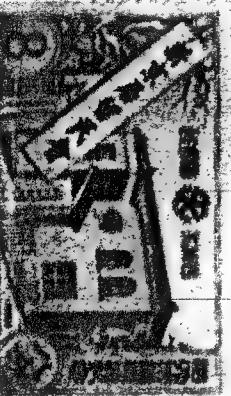
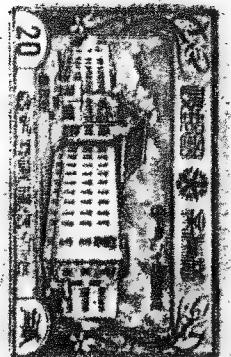
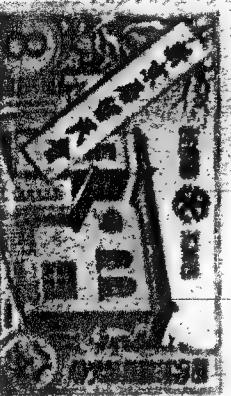
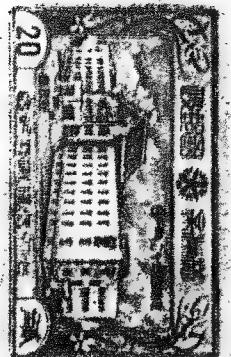
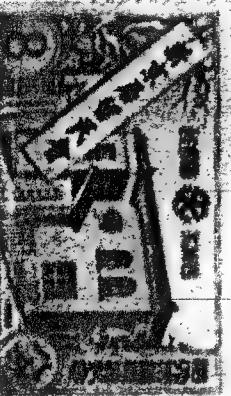
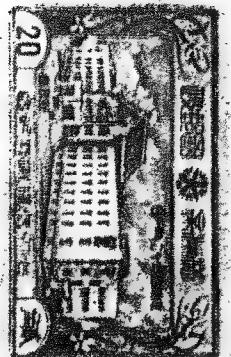
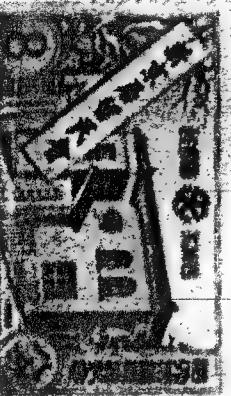
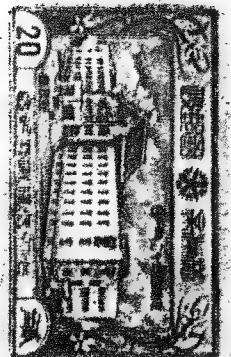
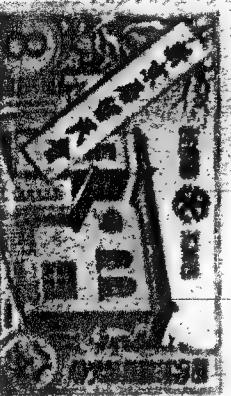
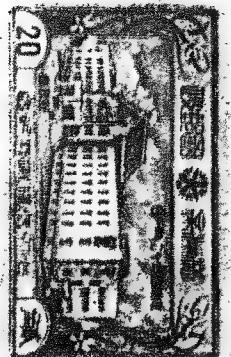
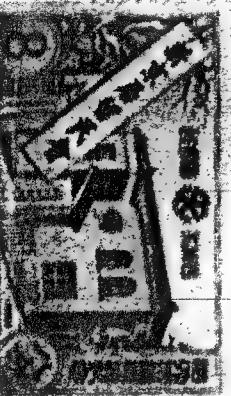
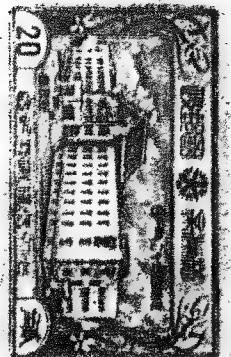
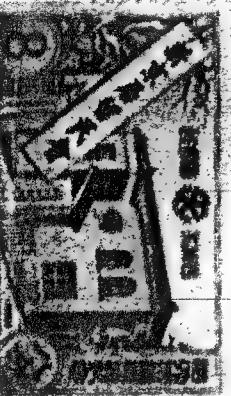
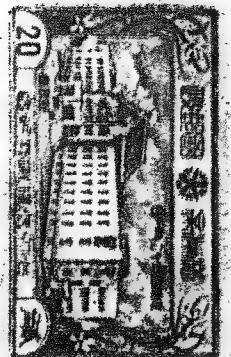
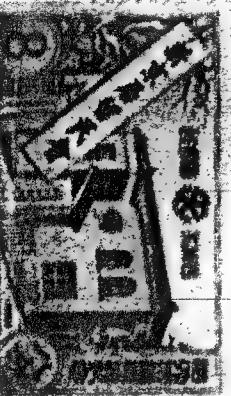
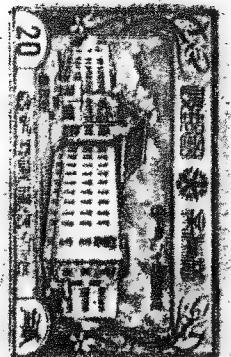
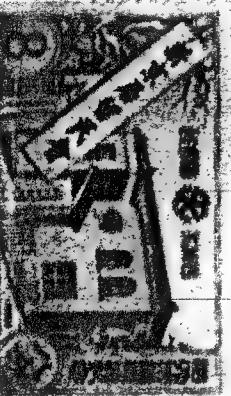
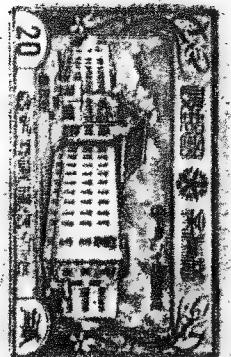
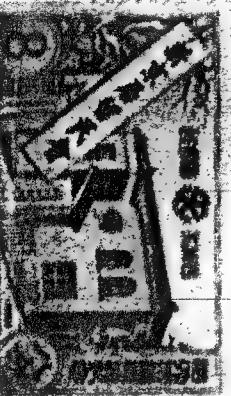
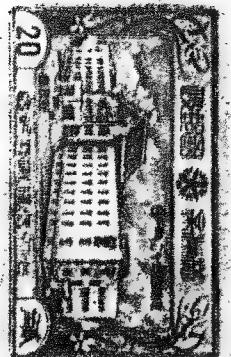
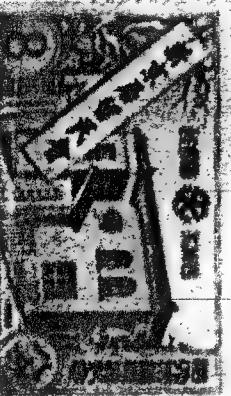
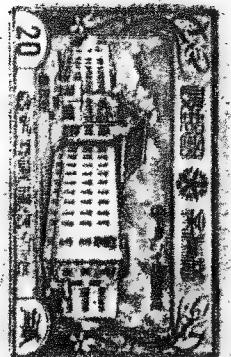
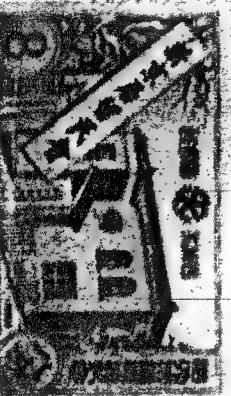
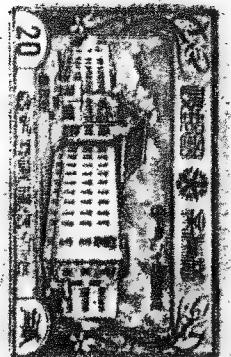
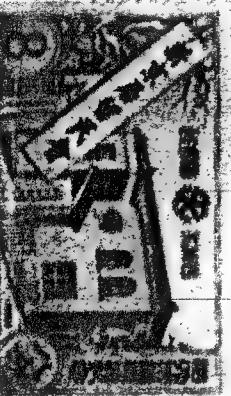
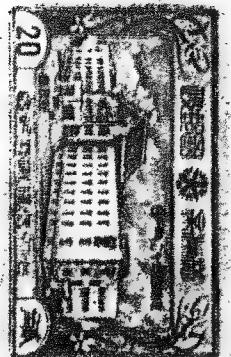
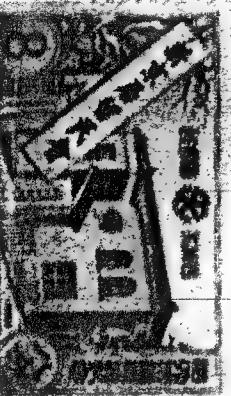
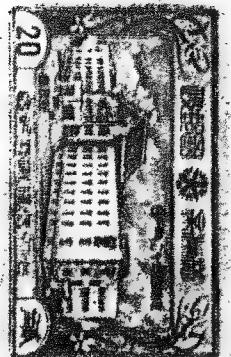
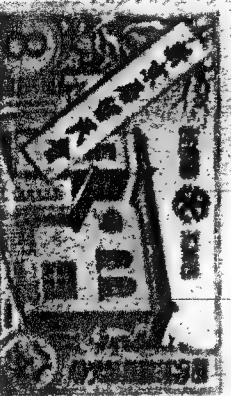
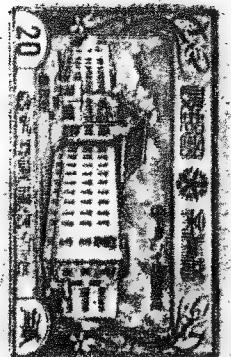
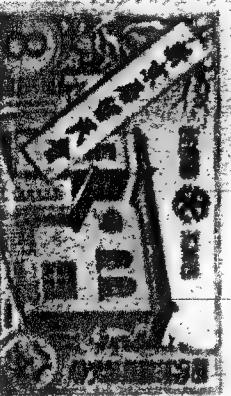
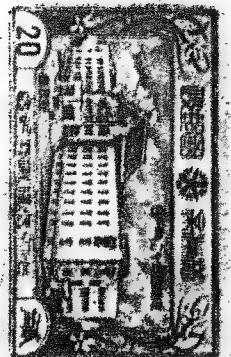
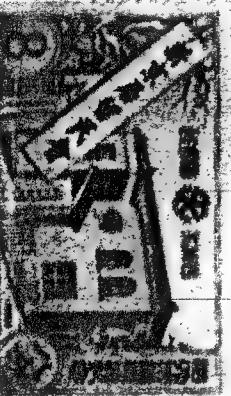
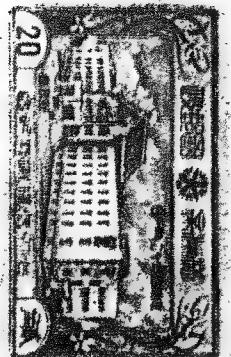
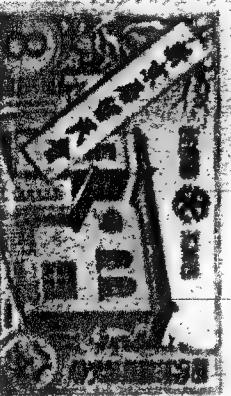
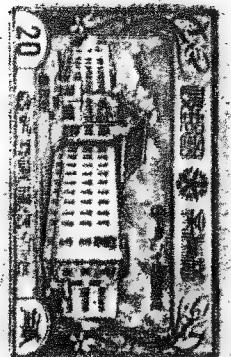
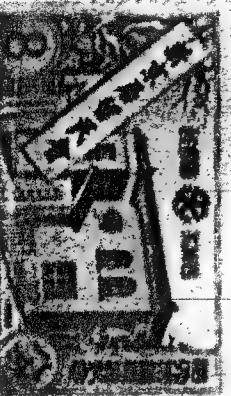
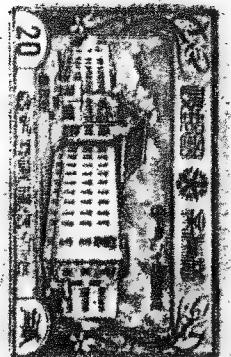
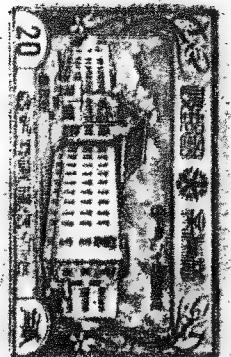
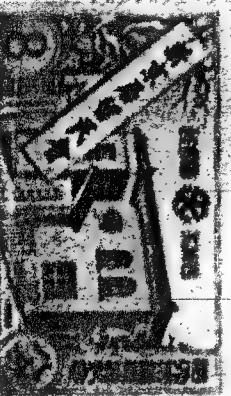
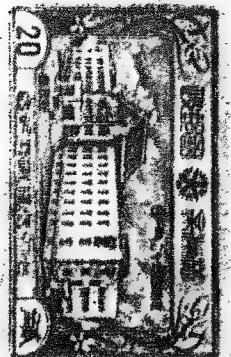
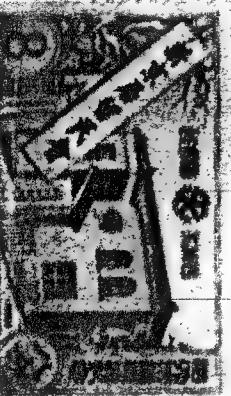
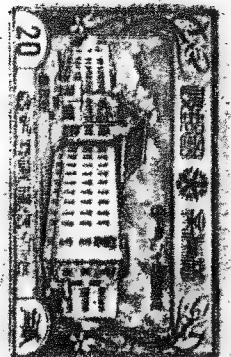
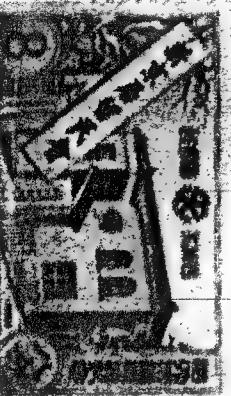
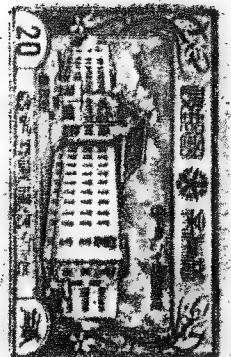
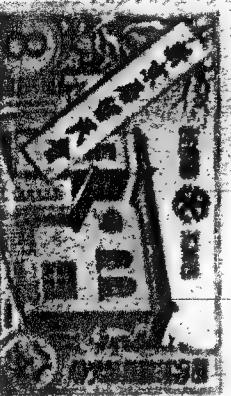
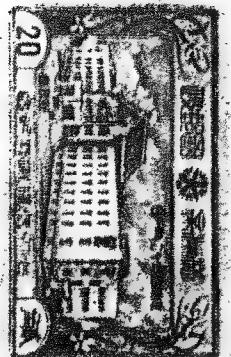
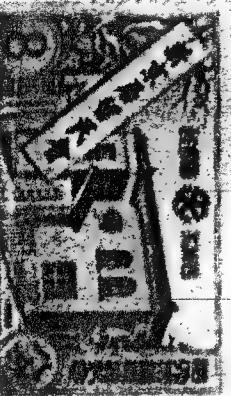
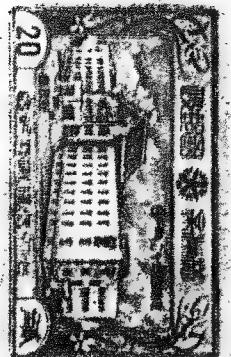
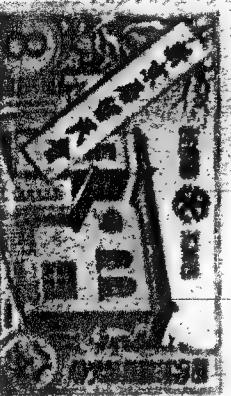
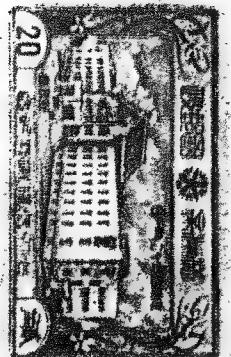
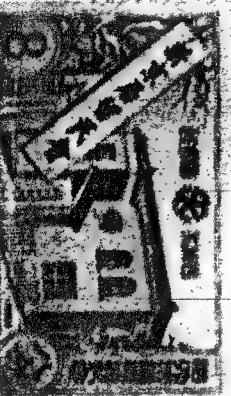
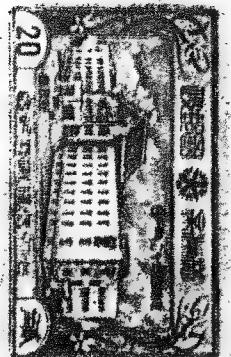
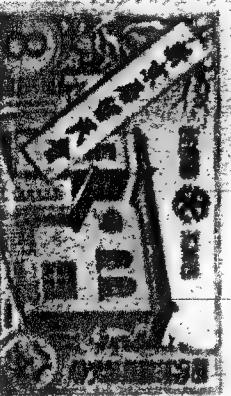
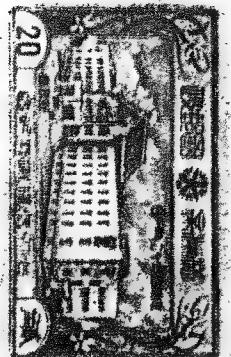
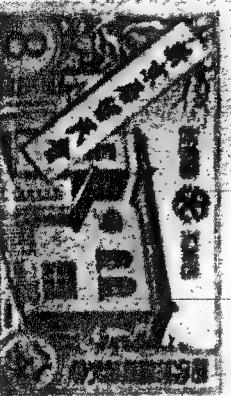
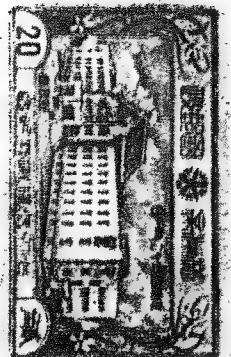
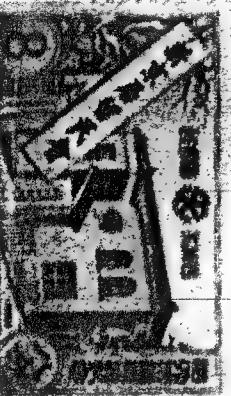
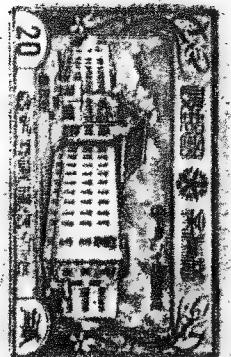
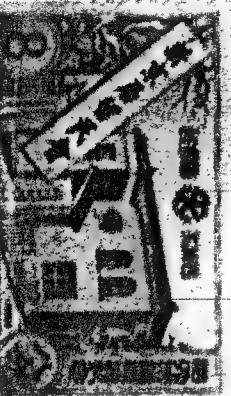
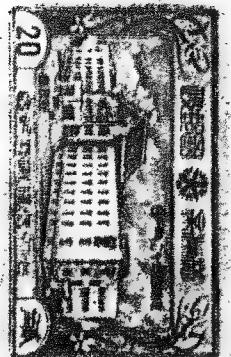
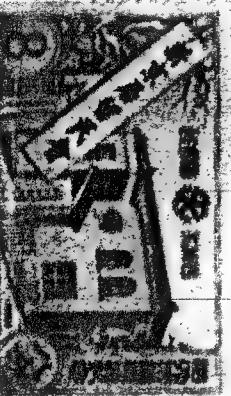
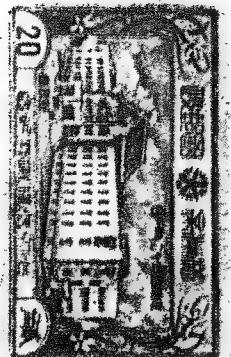
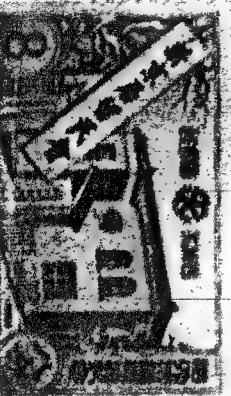
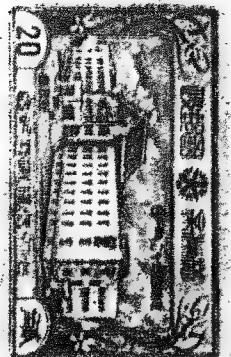
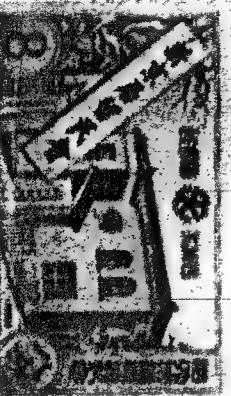
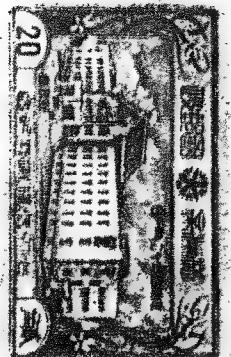
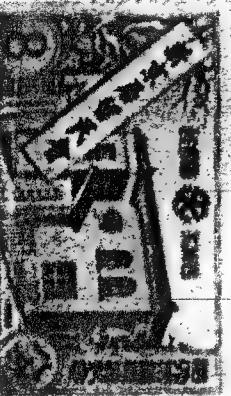
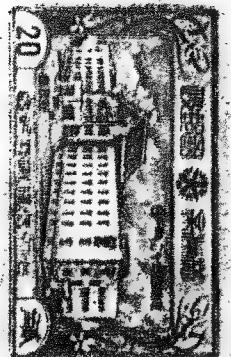
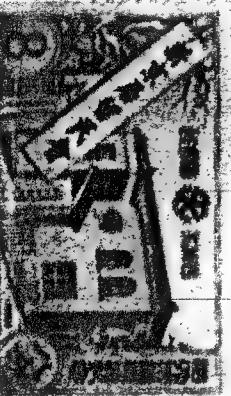
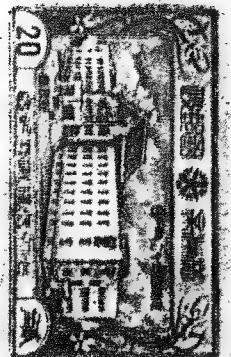
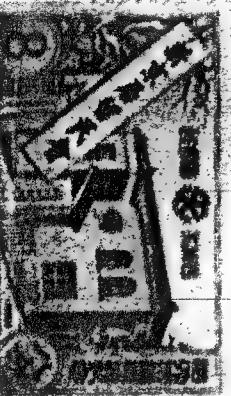
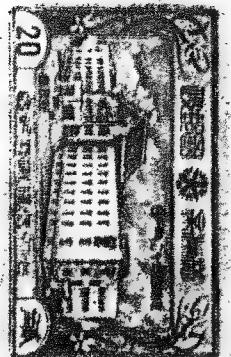
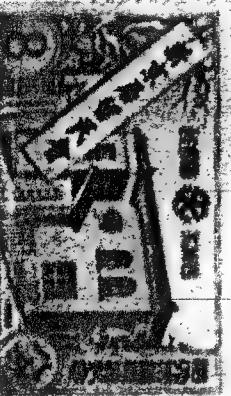
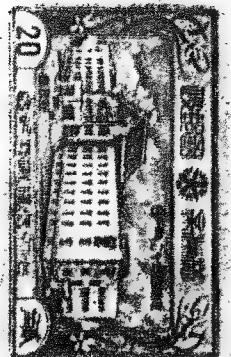
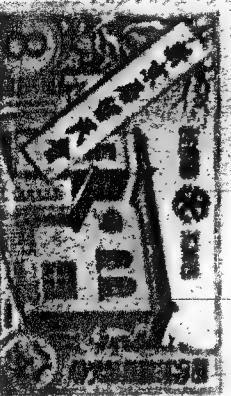
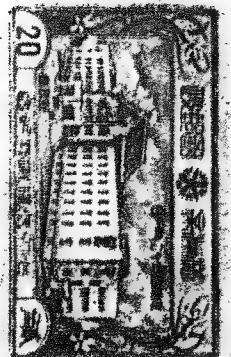
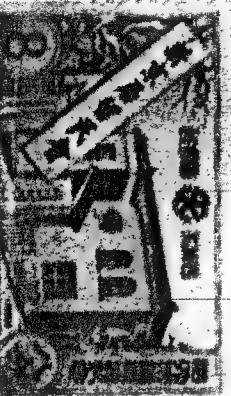
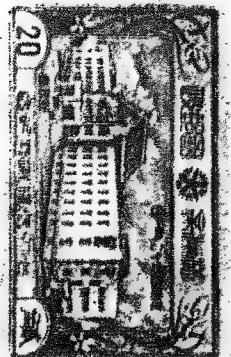
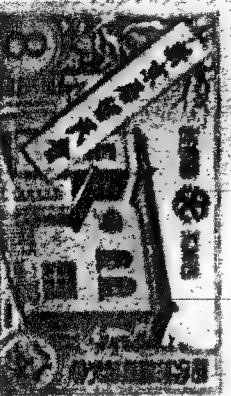
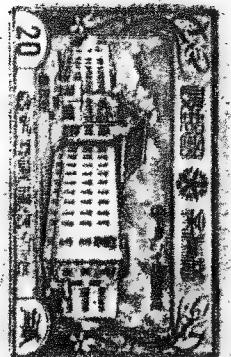
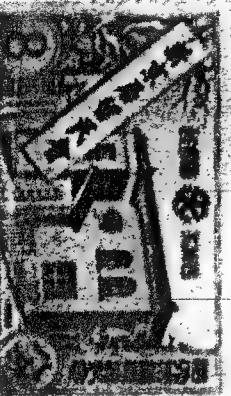
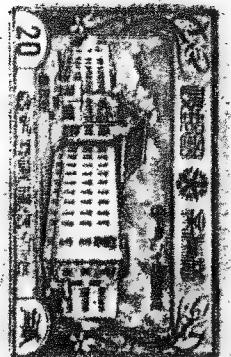
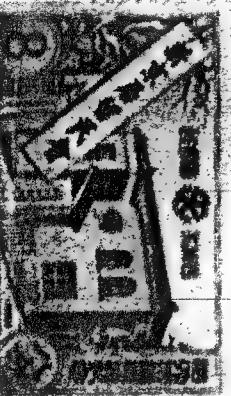
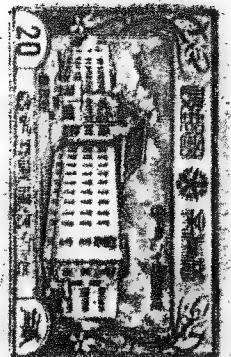
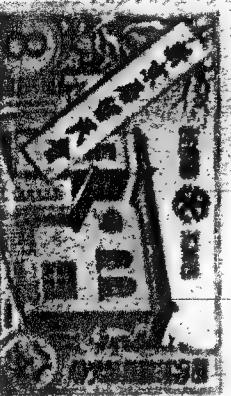
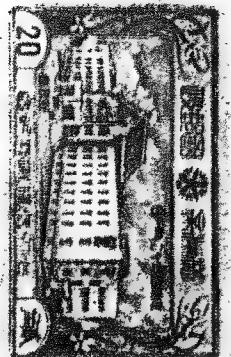
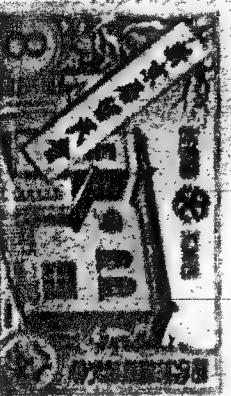
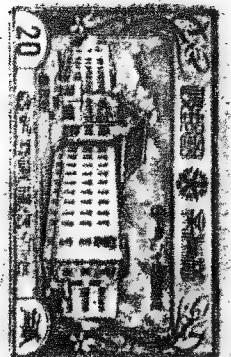
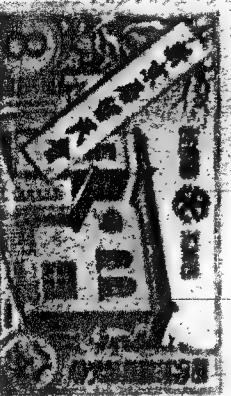
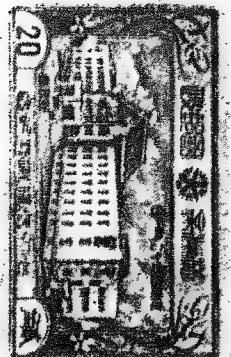
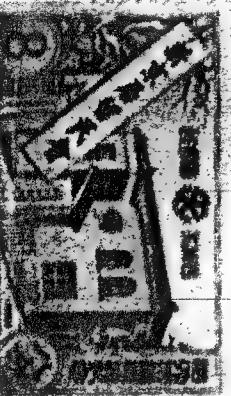
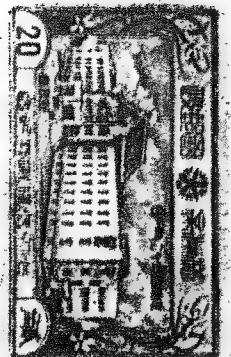
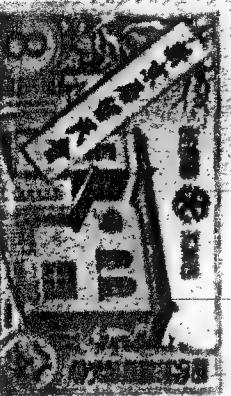
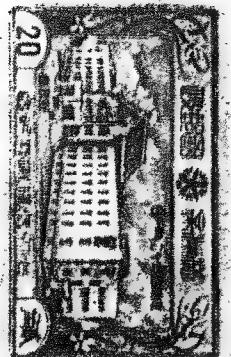
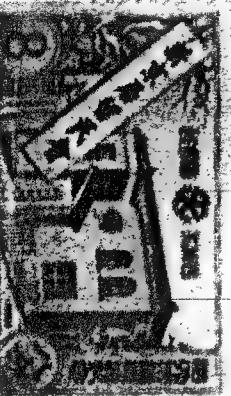
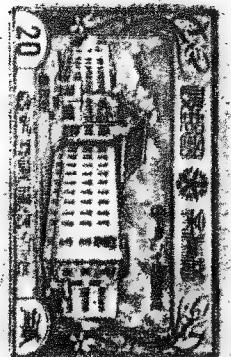
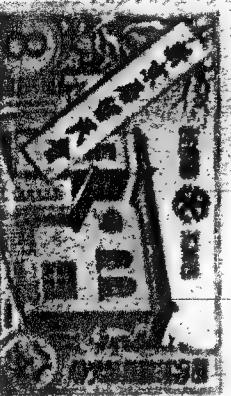
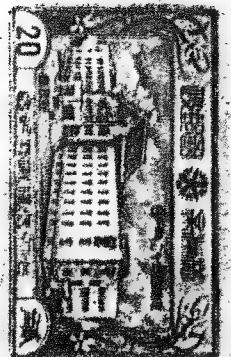
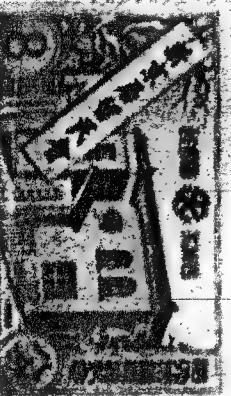
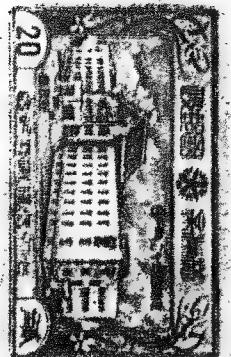
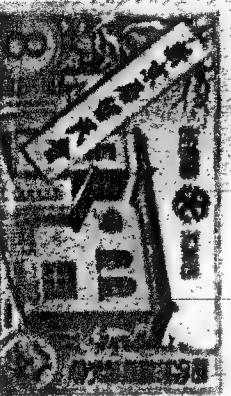
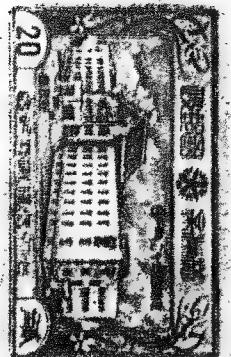
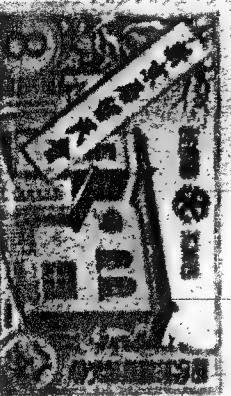
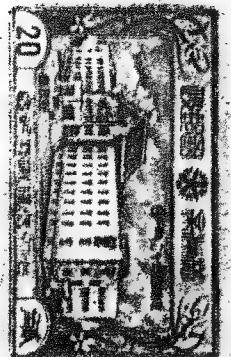
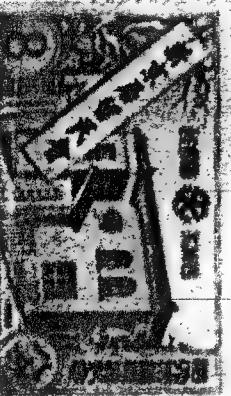
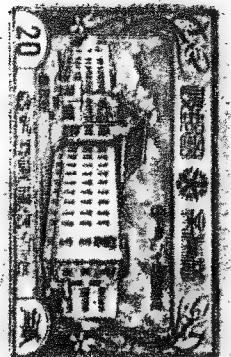
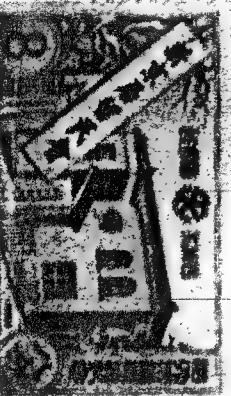
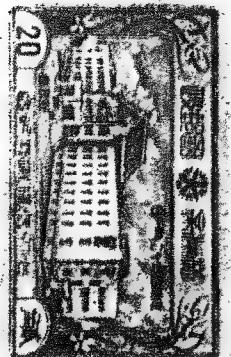
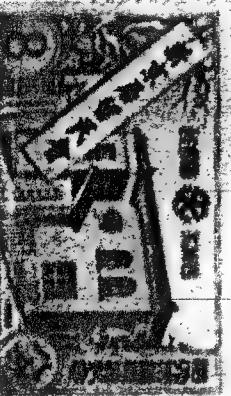
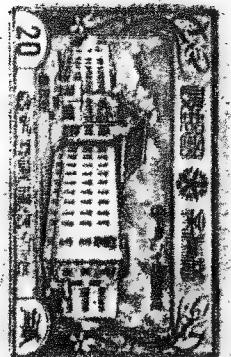
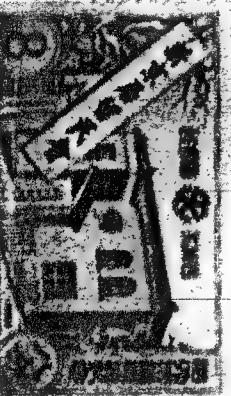
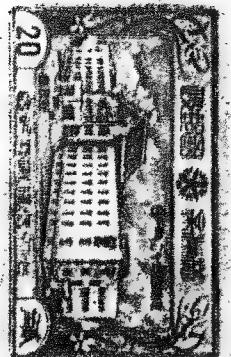
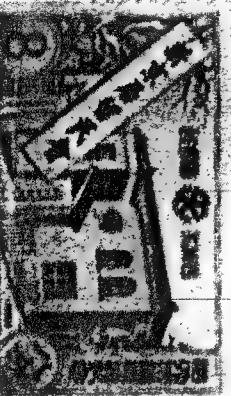
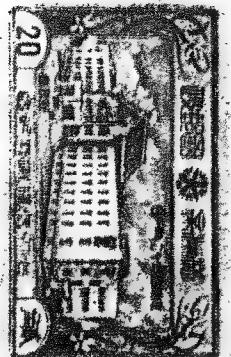
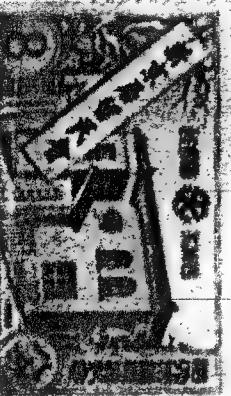
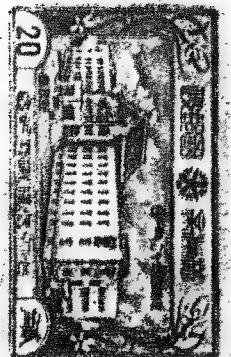
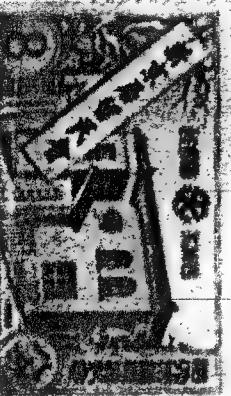
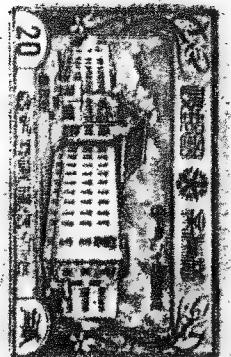
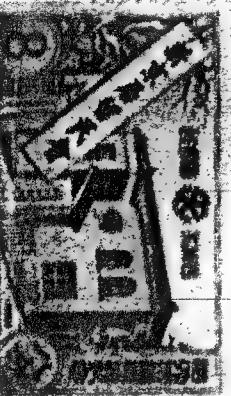
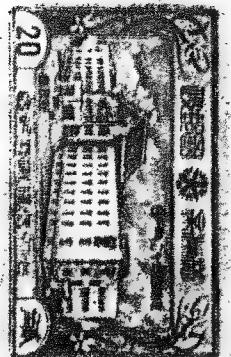
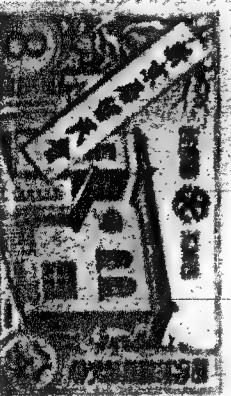
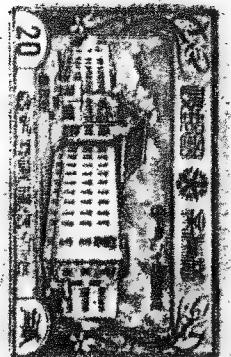
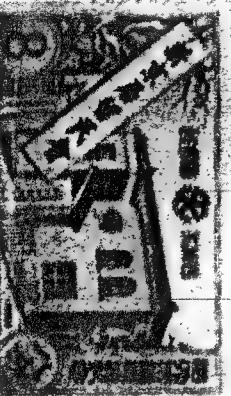
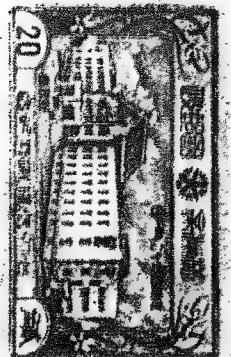
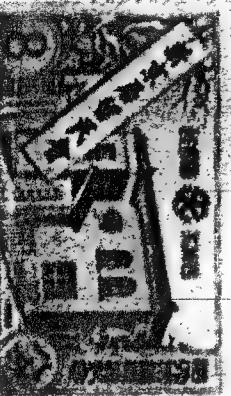
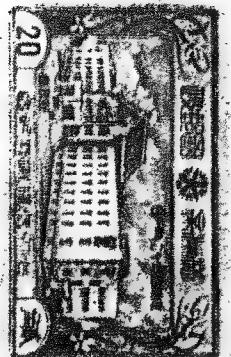
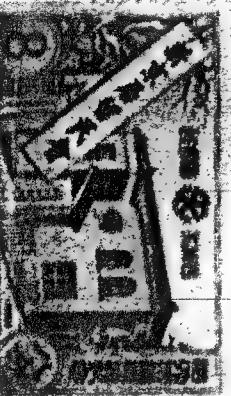
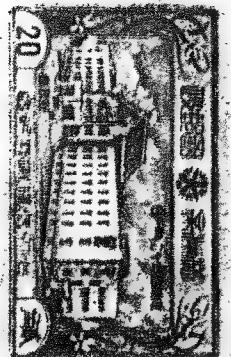
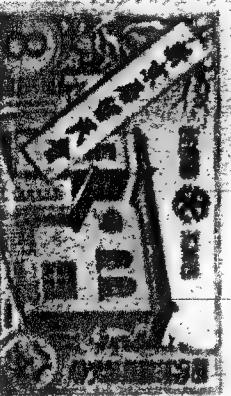
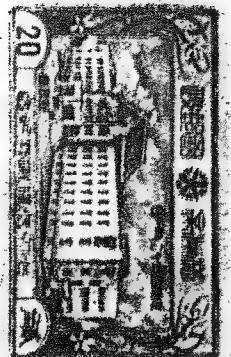
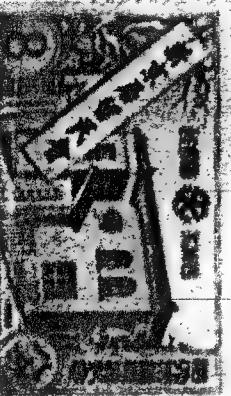
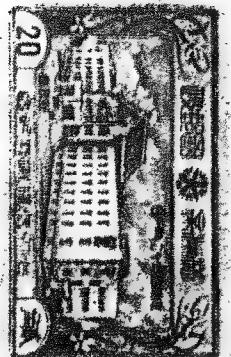
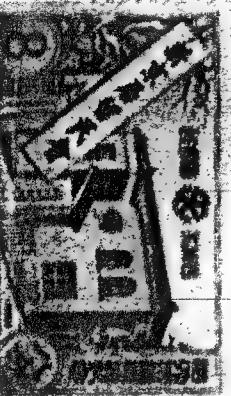
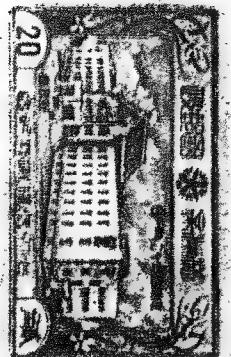
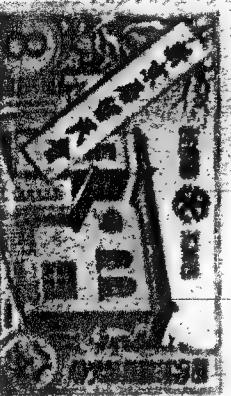
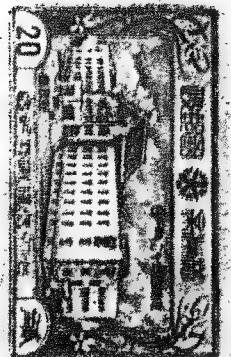
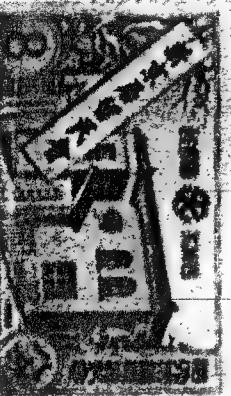
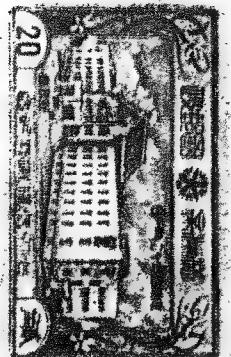
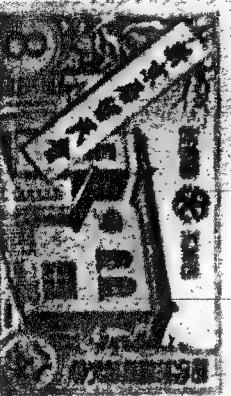
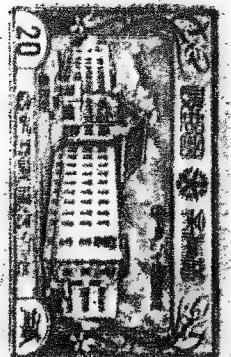
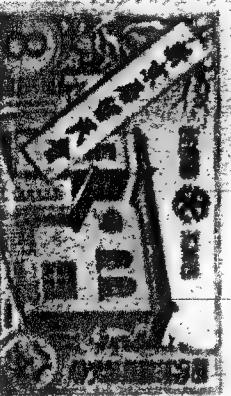
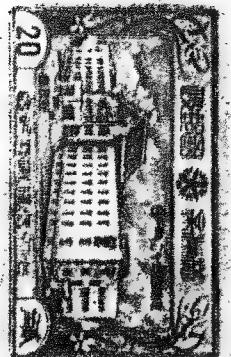
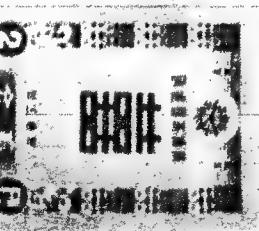
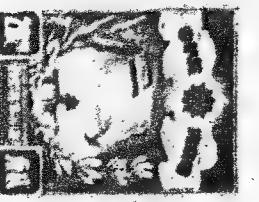
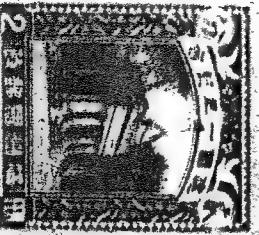
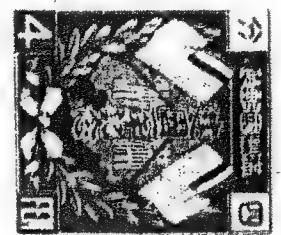
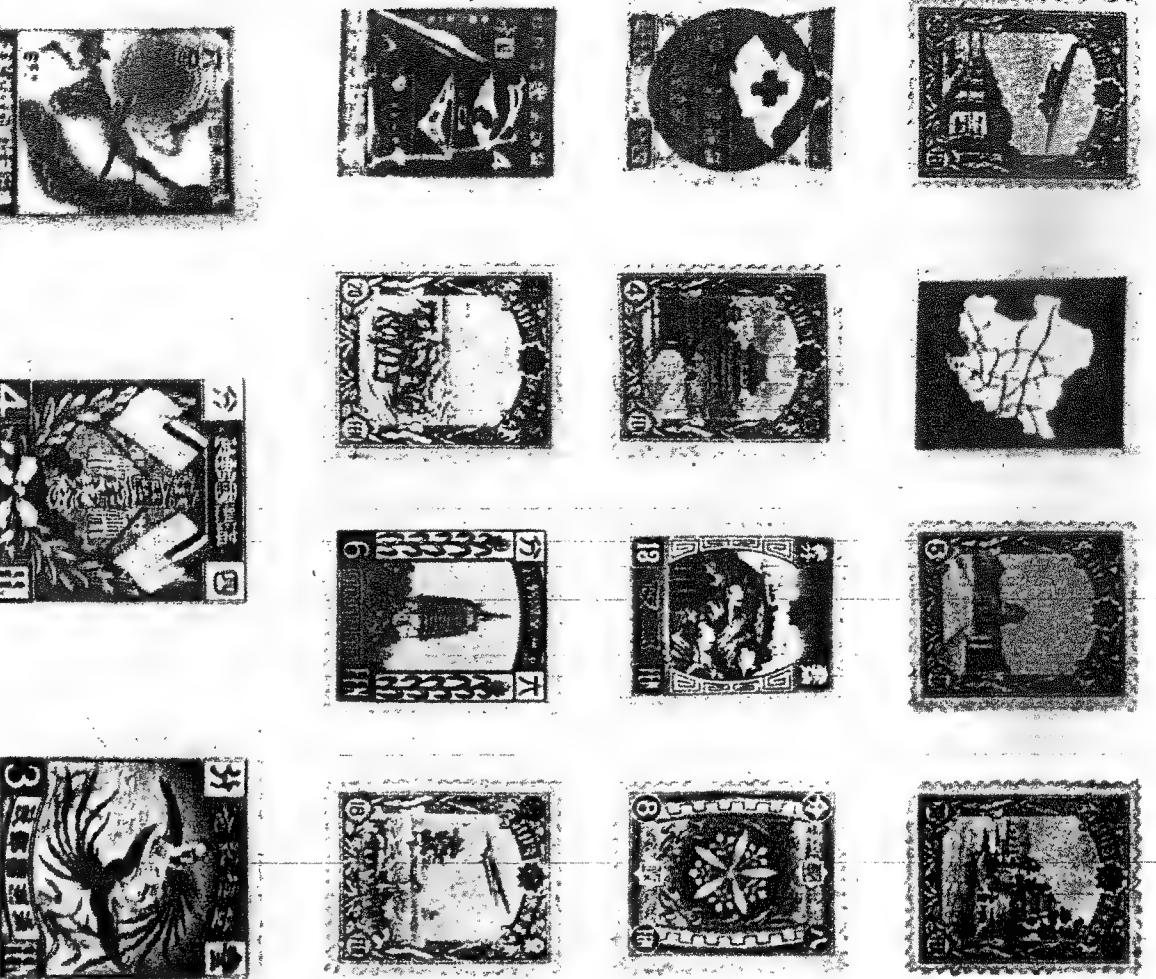
6

程度の日本の乗物の輸送をなしてゐる。この間に従事しては、これらに運搬船開拓力、5. 洋車と手押し車の運輸能力、6. 運搬舟上の操作の操縦力等である。

馬車 洋車 都是大陸的代表的交通工具。特殊和普通的
1.馬車—滿洲獨有的交通工具 2.洋車馬車汽車—我國交通工具之最
精良 3.最新發現的銀光佳燈—五大蓮池 4.占據上重要地位的
開車 5.洋車與手推車風景 6.冰上或雪橇送人

Postal Administration

Prior to the establishment of the new State of Manchoukuo in 1932, the postal affairs under the former regime was controlled by the Central Government of China, and due to the chaotic condition then obtaining in Manchuria, the service was far from satisfactory. However, since the Manchoukuo Government took over control of the postal administration and postal affairs of the country on April 1, 1932, this important branch of enterprise has developed to such an extent that it is now considered on a par with the modern postal service of Japan. At present there are about 500 general post offices and approximately 1,500 smaller post offices dotting all parts of the Empire. The four postal control bureaus are located in Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin and Chinchow.



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難局を克服して

滿洲國は建國の趣旨に鑑み大同元年四月一日憲政の自主権を中外に宣言した。これに對し南京政府はその報復手段として全滿の郵局を閉鎖し從業員も七月二十四日を最後として全部關内引揚を斷行、ここに於て滿洲國政府は郵政の一貫も恣にし得ざる重要性に鑑み七月二十六日和平これを接收次いで翌二年二月熱河省内の郵政をも接受し全滿の郵政自主権を確立全國的統一を見ることがなつた。

接收直後はその制度及び業務とも中華民國郵政當時のものをそのまま沿襲した

が同年九月郵政管理局官制及び郵局官制を公布実施し、その制度を改めると共に漸次從業員の補充を行ひ更に郵政管理局、郵局代辦所、値冊等の新增設や業務規定の制定並に改正を断行。次いで慶應四年七月行政機構の全面的改正に伴ひ郵政總局を設置、從來交換部郵局で重視つてゐた郵政各種業務を全般的に管掌するほか電氣通信及び日本の委託による日本郵政業務をもあはせ管理經營し更に治外法権擴張開始に満鐵附屬地行政権の具體化を見當るやまつ朝鮮當局は準備事務として基本法令二百餘を制定公布し郵便郵政監督會政信金郵政振替及び郵政生命保險の各業務はそれぞれ改善創造され先進國日本の郵政業務と比肩し得るまでに達した。

主導、舊政權爲遺資見財銷全滿制局施行將聯員全部推回關裏瀋州亦採取單手手段接收各處郵政局收以後改善制度補充及訓練新職員不遺餘力設郵政督理局則由總理所兼職廣德四年七月新設郵政局就暫管全般事業更管理鐵道電報通信及日本委託日本郵政業務現在郵政通令郵政課金課改日本生命保險各種事業日臻完善可與友邦日本此局矣

洲電信電話會社
滿洲電話と満洲電話との對立状態にあつた滿洲の電話は電々會社創立と共に統一經營せられるに至り、監督、民營の電話は逐次買収され創立の帶引難いだ電話及び北鐵賣收に伴ひ同社經營となつた電話も共に改善擴充され電話局所の増設、加入者数の盛揚電話回線の増設、業務内容の改善等各方面に劇的の發展を遂げ面目を一新した

電信電話會議將日漸繁多電話對立狀態惡化消滅收銀民營及北鐵便電電話局時設電話局連得新加入者增設電話同號甚日趨發展



滿洲電信電話會社

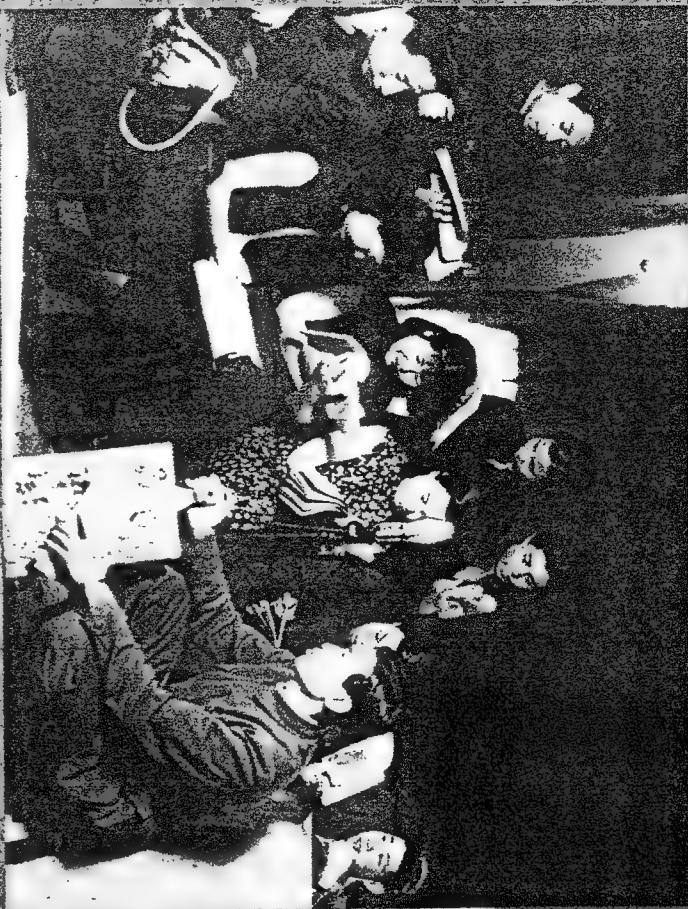
新規電気電話事業の運営を実績上
より分担されは既得・多忙の二重性に分
けられ、従来業績が成績悪化に委託業者
が認められて来たが、昭和十三年には
一新規電企管に委託して通話事務の承認
が開始せられ、今まで過信の主導的運営
に浴さなかつた地方にも及ぼすに至つた。

Radio Broadcasting

As radio broadcasting is indispensable from the standpoints of culture and national defense, diligent efforts are being directed to this important industry.

Topped by the 100 kilowatt Hsingking Broadcasting Station there are more than 15 other stations in different parts of the country, including such key cities as Dairen, Mukden and Harbin. Registered at present are more than 250,000 licensed listeners, which indicates an increase by fifty times in the space of less than nine years, but there still is a great field for development inasmuch as Manchoukuo has a population of 38,000,000.

1. Radio performance of a drama play ed by a Manchoukuoan theater group.
2. Manchoukuoan girls of the better social class enjoying a radio program.
3. The Manchuria Telephone & Telegraph Co., Ltd.
4. A star of the Manchoukuoan screen reading from her script before the mike.



2



1



满洲銀行

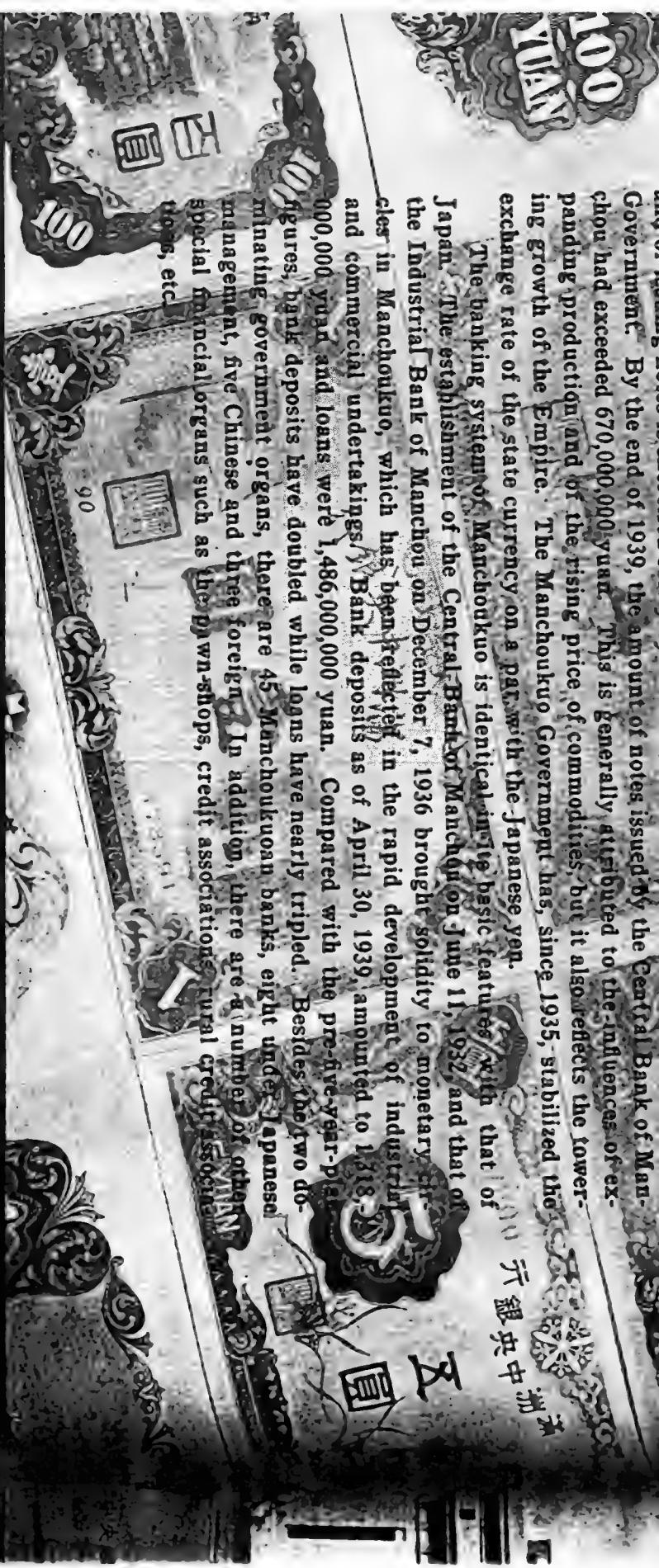
Head office of the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo, with an authorized capital of M.130,000,000.



Currency and Banking 五角

Manchoukuo is at present on a managed currency system, with the yuan, nominally containing 23.91 grammes of pure silver, as the unit of value. The right of minting coins and of issuing notes is exercised solely by the Central Bank of Manchoukuo by order of the Government. By the end of 1939, the amount of notes issued by the Central Bank of Manchoukuo had exceeded 670,000,000 yuan. This is generally attributed to the influences of expanding production and of the rising price of commodities, but it also reflects the lowering growth of the Empire. The Manchoukuo Government has, since 1935, stabilized the exchange rate of the state currency on a par with the Japanese yen.

The banking system of Manchoukuo is identical in its basic features with that of Japan. The establishment of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo on June 11, 1932, and that of the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo on December 7, 1936 brought solidity to monetary affairs in Manchoukuo, which has been reflected in the rapid development of industrial and commercial undertakings. Bank deposits as of April 30, 1939, amounted to 1,618,000,000 yuan and loans were 1,486,000,000 yuan. Compared with the pre-five-year-period figures, bank deposits have doubled while loans have nearly tripled. Besides the two dominating government organs, there are 45 Manchoukuoan banks, eight under Japanese management, five Chinese and three foreign. In addition, there are a number of other special financial organs such as the pawn-shops, credit associations, rural credit associations, etc.



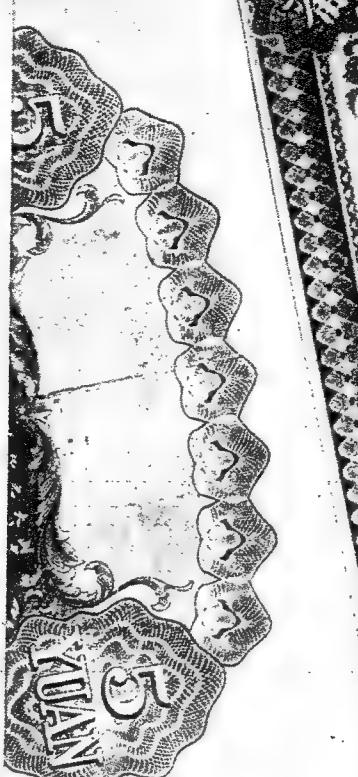
滿洲中央銀行
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不動の信用に 金融の運用愈よ圓滑

金融機關の資金貸出をみると昨年慶祝大正四年末期余額は十三億一千八百萬円は二倍近く三倍に近いこのほれ爲背景實業形交換高など一せいに蓄増して中央銀行の通貨發行高もまたこれらの場合に應じて激増しつひに昨年暮には六億七千萬圓を突破したこれは滿洲生産結構の擴大と物價高の影響などに基づくものであるが伸びゆく滿洲の急速なる上昇振りを候するものとして注目すべきであらう中央銀行は慶祝二年昭和十年春期との差額を算すと内にあっては國債の借用はもはや不動と外に對しては日本金圓との差價を堅持されその他の外債に對しては當初の管理費の核算などにより金融收支改進されてゐるためその因縁は姑省略してある

次に金融機關の構成を見ると全國金融の頭腦本部に於て滿洲中央銀行を中心として商業金融機關たる滿洲興業銀行が慶祝四年に創立されその他内國普通銀行四十五日本銀行八中國通商銀行五取米利銀行三がありこのほか金融合作社金融組合金融會社及貿易銀行などがある在し各々その分野に専門してゐるが新次金融機構制運化の實があげられ近代金融としての發展を見るに至つたことは確実上の滿洲にとって慶祝すべきであらう

中央銀行が慶祝二年將蓄幣整理完畢對內國債借用已成不動其總額外與日本金圓堅持等

債務其他諸國亦用通兌營運實易就制力圖國際收支改善故對外債權沽售安定再創全國金融機關中央銀行調節統制全國金融興業銀行為事業金融機關其他內國普通銀行四十五日本方面銀行凡中國方面銀行凡五取美方面銀行凡三此外金融組合金融會社及貿易銀行在各方面活動勢躍進滿洲前途發展

While Manchukuo's visible trade indicates a succession of import excesses since the establishment of the Empire in 1932, a continuous excess of imports over exports has been more than sufficient to leave a favourable net balance. The general trend of Manchukuo's international trade account is constantly influenced by Japan's investments in Manchukuo. However, due to the fact that the bulk of Japanese investments in Manchukuo take the form of materials for the economic development of Manchukuo, the latter's import excess vis-à-vis Japan will ultimately flow back to the investing country.

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CORPORATION CAPITAL IN MANCHUKUO

This image is a black and white collage of historical artifacts, likely from a museum or exhibition catalog. It is organized into four horizontal rows, each representing a different year from 1934 to 1937. The artifacts are arranged in a grid-like fashion, with some items having labels and others being plain images.

- Row 1 (1934):** Features a small, ornate object in the top right corner. The label "1934" is at the top center, and "2,456" is on the left.
- Row 2 (1935):** Features a small, ornate object in the top right corner. The label "1935" is at the top center, and "2,647" is on the left.
- Row 3 (1936):** Features a small, ornate object in the top right corner. The label "1936" is at the top center, and "22,394" is on the left.
- Row 4 (1937):** Features a small, ornate object in the top right corner. The label "1937" is at the top center, and "33,372" is on the left.
- Row 5 (1934):** Features a large, dark, cylindrical object in the center. The label "1934" is at the top center, and "1,539" is on the left.
- Row 6 (1935):** Features a large, dark, cylindrical object in the center. The label "1935" is at the top center, and "96,988" is on the left.
- Row 7 (1936):** Features a large, dark, cylindrical object in the center. The label "1936" is at the top center, and "99,609" is on the left.
- Row 8 (1937):** Features a large, dark, cylindrical object in the center. The label "1937" is at the top center, and "100,929" is on the left.
- Row 9 (1934):** Features a small, ornate object in the top right corner. The label "1934" is at the top center, and "145,145" is on the left.
- Row 10 (1935):** Features a small, ornate object in the top right corner. The label "1935" is at the top center, and "183,072" is on the left.
- Row 11 (1936):** Features a small, ornate object in the top right corner. The label "1936" is at the top center, and "89,130" is on the left.
- Row 12 (1937):** Features a small, ornate object in the top right corner. The label "1937" is at the top center, and "242,114" is on the left.
- Row 13 (1934):** Features a small, ornate object in the top right corner. The label "1934" is at the top center, and "273,030" is on the left.
- Row 14 (1935):** Features a small, ornate object in the top right corner. The label "1935" is at the top center, and "280,034" is on the left.
- Row 15 (1936):** Features a small, ornate object in the top right corner. The label "1936" is at the top center, and "167,665" is on the left.
- Row 16 (1937):** Features a small, ornate object in the top right corner. The label "1937" is at the top center, and "300,000" is on the left.

對滿投資
SIN MANCHOURUS

(YUNNAN) - (雲南) UNIT OF

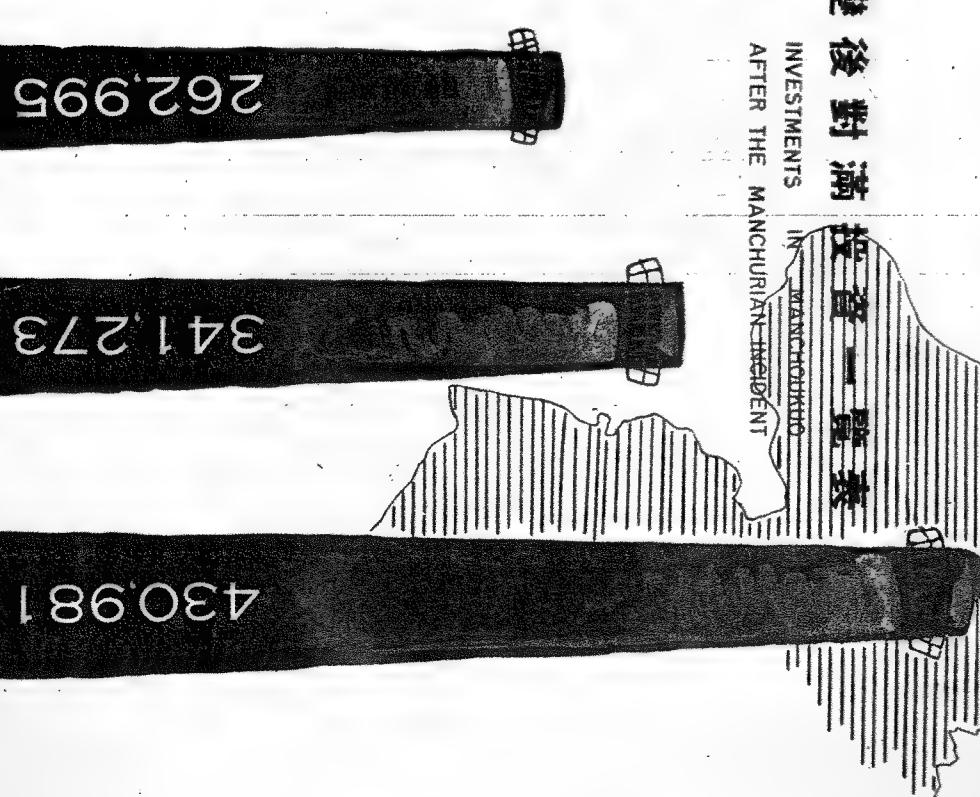
滿洲事變前之列國對滿投資 FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN MANCHOUKUO

PRIORITY TO 1931



INVESTMENTS AFTER THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT

卷之三



FRANCE	法國
SWEDEN	瑞典
DENMARK	丹麥
JAPAN	日本
(A) (B)	(PARTICULARS)
TRANSPORTATION	運輸
FINANCIAL	金融關係
COMMERCIAL	商業關係
INDUSTRIAL	工業關係
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	農業及森林關係
OTHERS	其他

1934

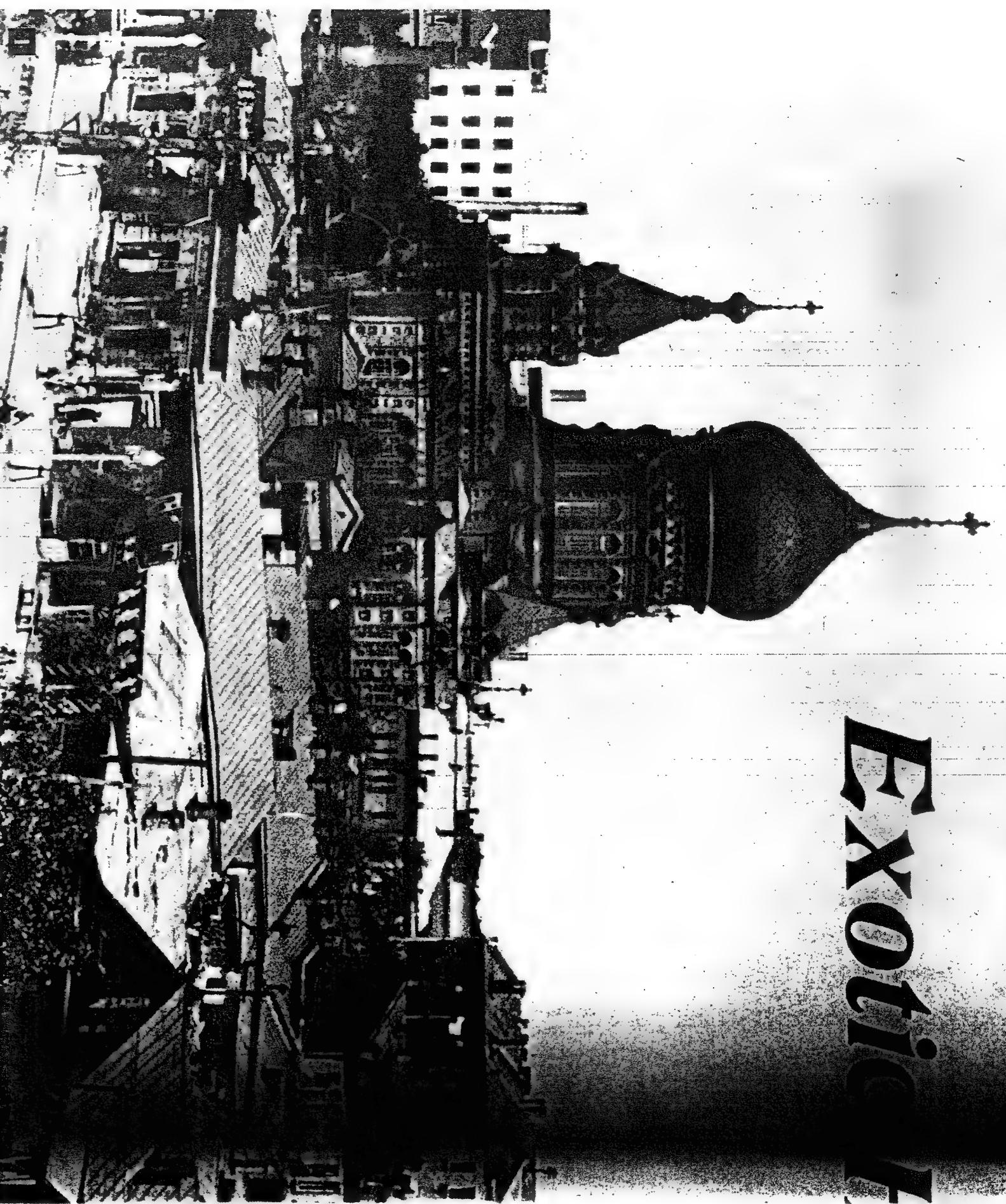
1935

九

1961

1938

Exotic



Described as "the Shanghai of the North," Harbin has witnessed numerous historical happenings during the past forty years. Beginning as a bleak

village, it suddenly shot into prominence in 1898, when it became the base for Imperial Russia's eastward expansion scheme, but following such world-shaking upheavals as the Russo-Japanese War, World War, Russian Revolution and the Manchurian Incident, Harbin is now a strategic point in the Japan-Manchoukuo defenses against bolshevism.

Boasting a population of 500,000, second only to that of Mukden, and colored by more than thirty different racial strains, Harbin is indeed an international metropolis. Although the political influence of Russia in Harbin has disappeared, the city still retains an overwhelming Russian atmosphere. Great Russian churches and other religious symbols are numerous, while the streets are full of rosy-cheeked Russian boys and girls. The Russian influence, however, is brought most sharply to the senses at night, when Russian dances and music as well as the smell of Russian food pervade the air.

1. The magnificent St. Sofia Church in Harbin.
2. White Russia girls stop to gossip along a peaceful, sunlit walk.

ハルビンのロシヤ娘は懐し

北滿の上満といはれた草薙の街ハルビンは、日露戰爭後世界大戰ロシア色革命、暴亂等、滿洲事變などあまぐるしい變動を経て北滿鐵道と並び、ソ連勢力を一層していまや日滿兩國の敵共戰線上の據點となつてゐる。當天白日旗滿洲國旗と五度も變遷國家興亡の歴史を経てゐる。人口五十萬華天に次いで全滿第二位三十萬ヶ國人が居住する國都稱すである。

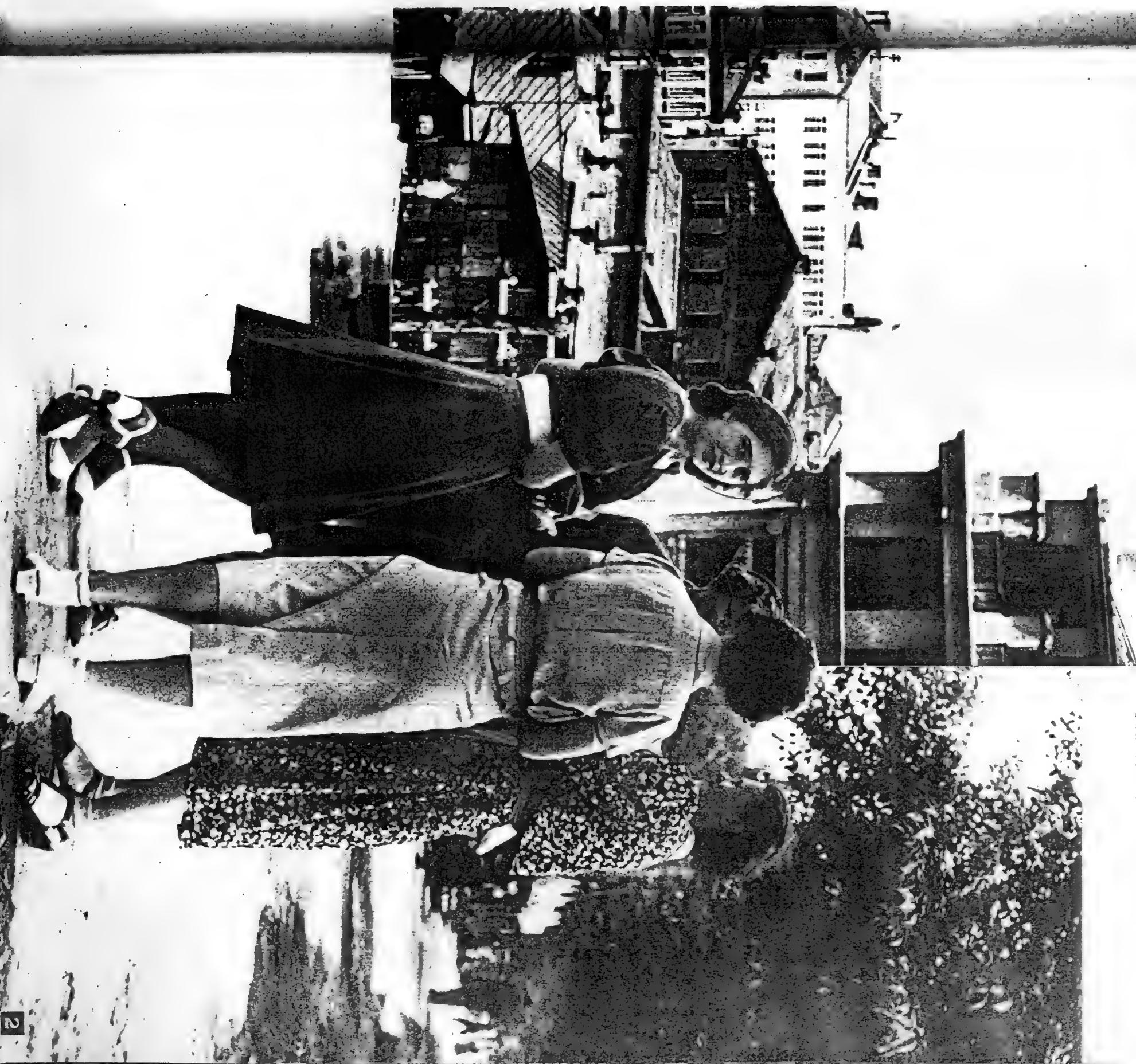
ハルビンにロシヤ色が次第に濃らぐ……と嘆く者もあるが白樺の樹に葉えるロシア大寺院の尖塔と金色の十字架やキリスト教の像などは、この世界に至つてはダンス、音樂料理何れも國際情調の流れる。ここに日本民族に生きる白樺ロシヤ人は約三萬名の喜びは一月七日のギリシャ正教のクリスマスを祝ふ氷上洗禮祭。均勻の夏は満を持たぬロシヤ人は松花江へと駆け出るが光の島本陽島に拘泥のとれた肉體のロシヤ娘が日光と水に艶れるボースは正にミューズの姿ともいふべきである。

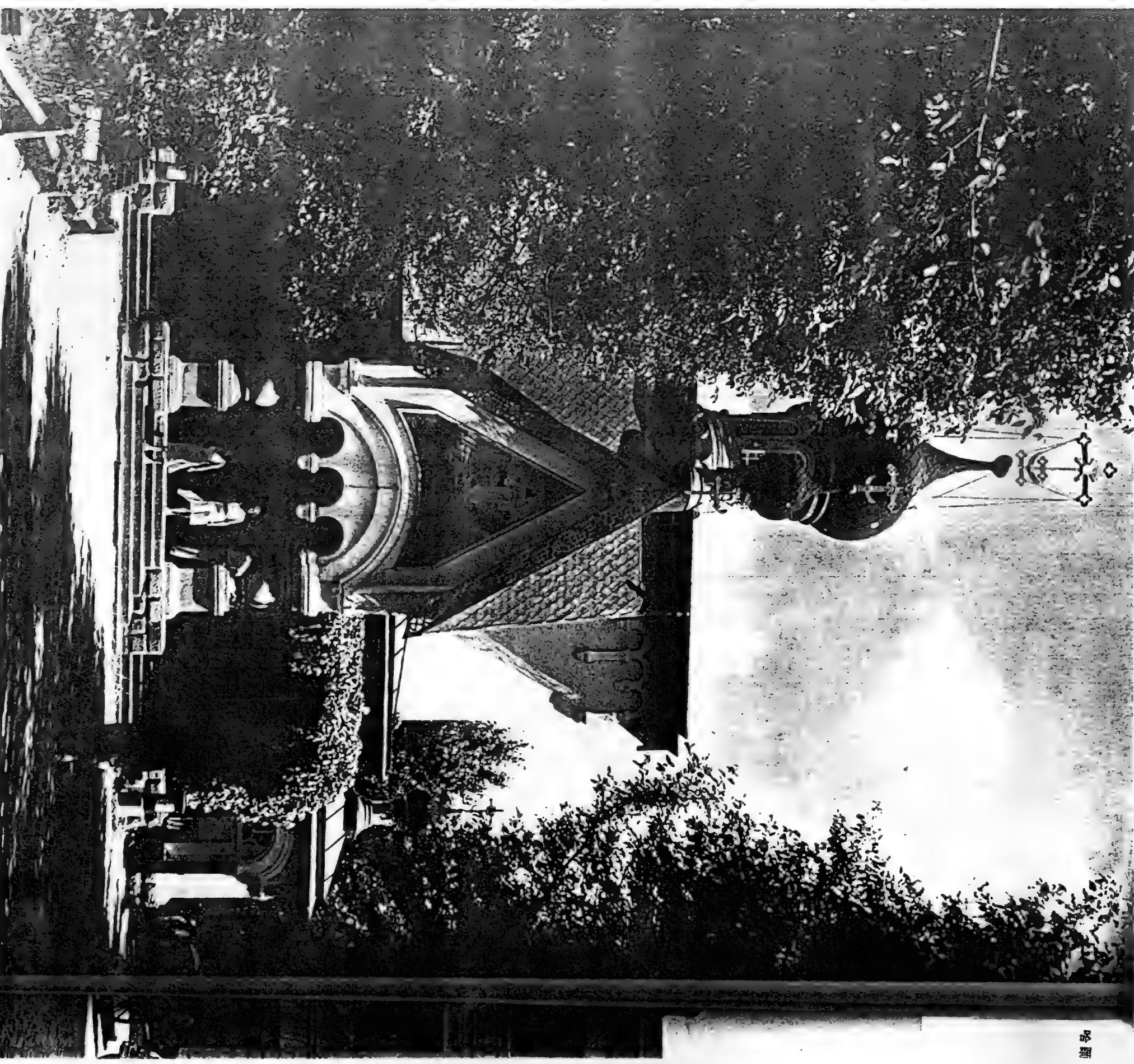
1. 哈爾濱聖ソフィヤ教堂を望む 2. 週末にはヨットに乗らない、
「貴成」、自分等の胸のやうなヨットの帆のふくらみを運営してゐる
ロシヤ娘たち

Harbin

哈爾濱是中國城的意思可以想像到此地原來不過是一漁村一八九八年
俄羅斯中東鐵路在哈爾濱鋪設於哈爾濱鐵路局某新科生滿州國開
俄羅斯人為之大興土木鐵路鋪設而建之木屋為海水浴場因體積而已

1. 哈爾濱聖母教堂 2. 白俄女太陽下之散步





An inspirational scene of the "House of God" in Harbin.

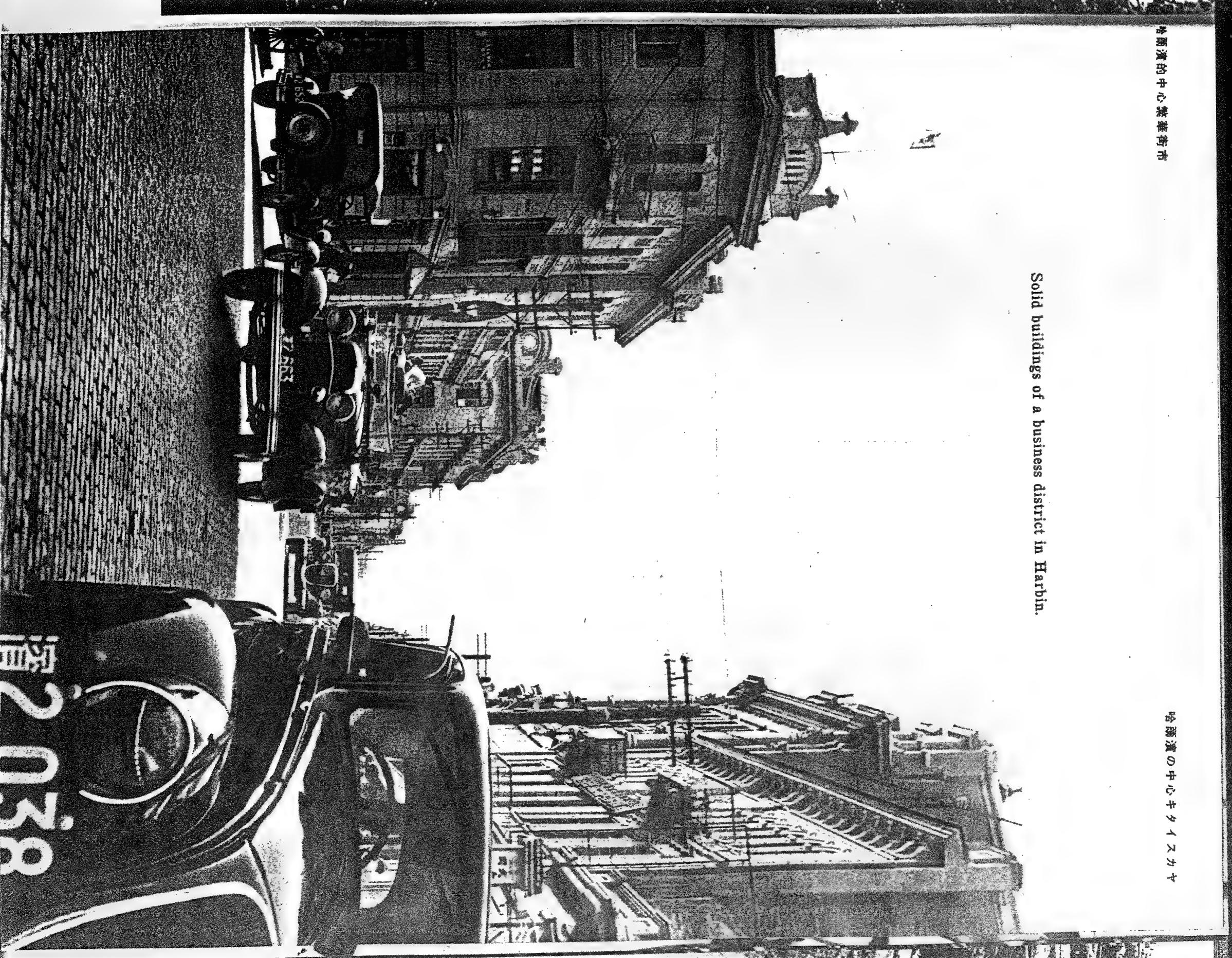
群青の教会堂に陽が照ってロシヤ風の純白のドレスはまぶしい

哈爾濱白俄的有名教堂

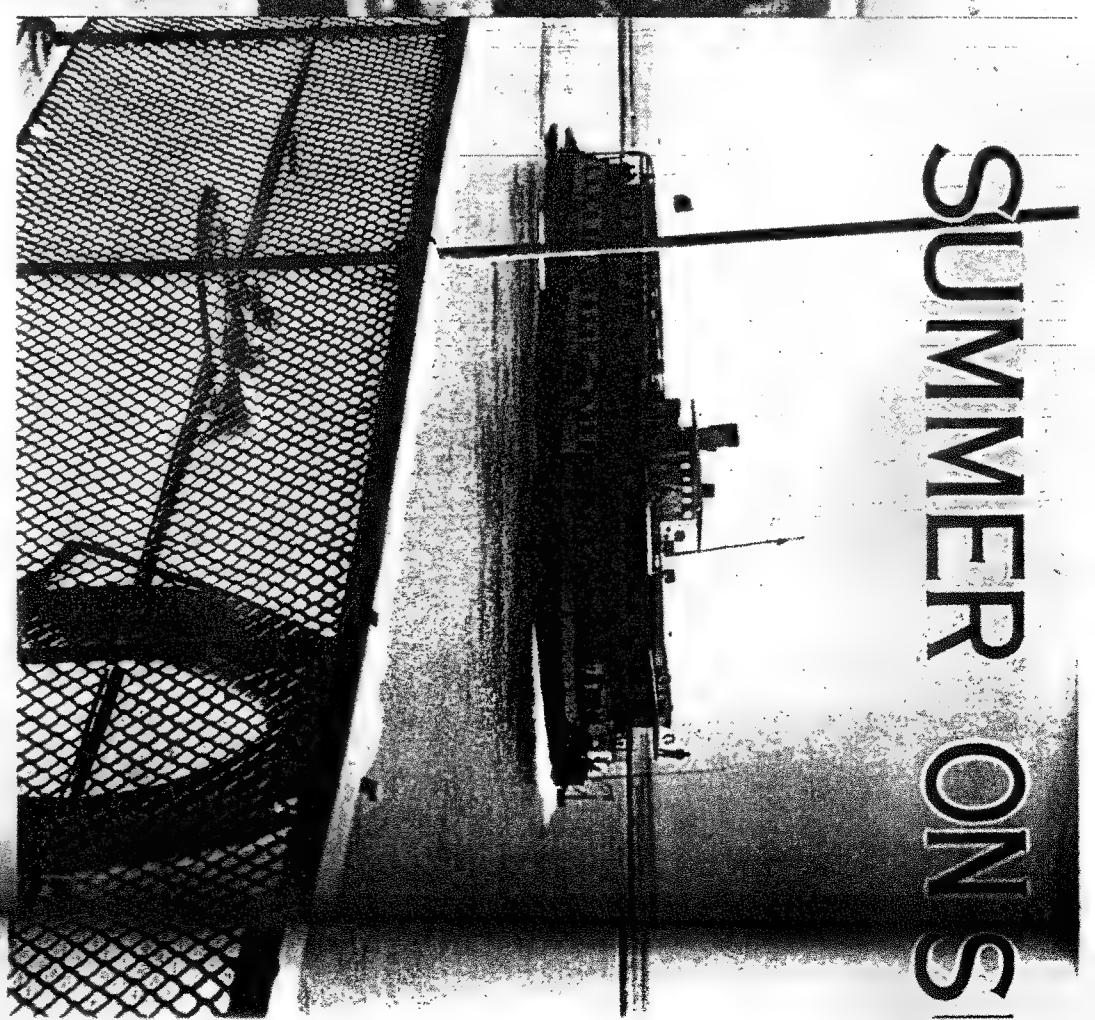
哈爾濱的中心繁華街市

哈爾濱の中心 キタスカヤ

Solid buildings of a business district in Harbin.



SUMMER ON S|



Flowing a distance of 1,662 kilometers, the Sungari is the largest river in Manchuria. Vessels of 1,000 tons can easily be accommodated from Harbin to the lower reaches. That this river will become enormously important to the country may be gleaned from the fact that a huge engineering project called the Sungari Dam is now underway. In the upper reaches of the river, 24 kilometers from Kirin, work on the biggest hydroelectric plant in Manchukuo is making rapid headway. Upon completion of this project in the latter part of 1945 it will generate 480,000 kilowatts, which will be almost sufficient to supply the country's entire electrical demand.

Besides its economic importance, the Sungari River attracts each summer a huge crowd

滿洲國

水運

航行

規則

制定

年

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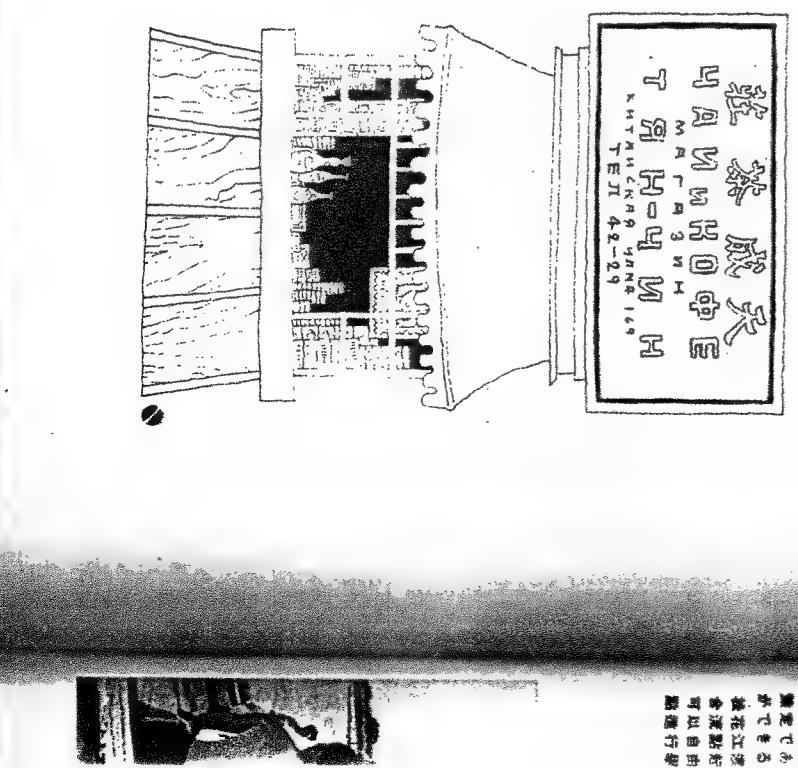
年

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SUNGARI RIVER

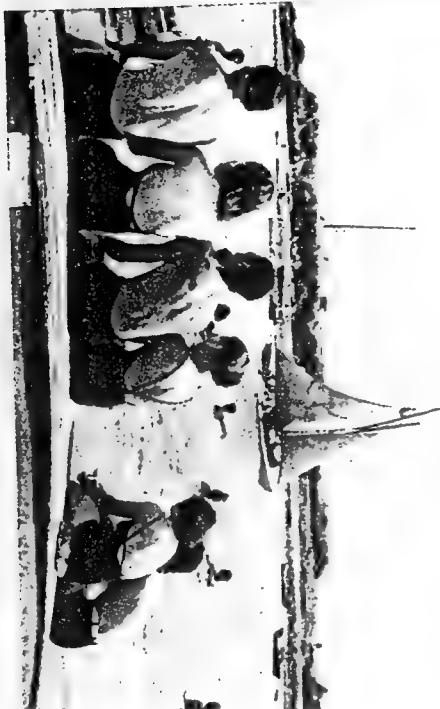
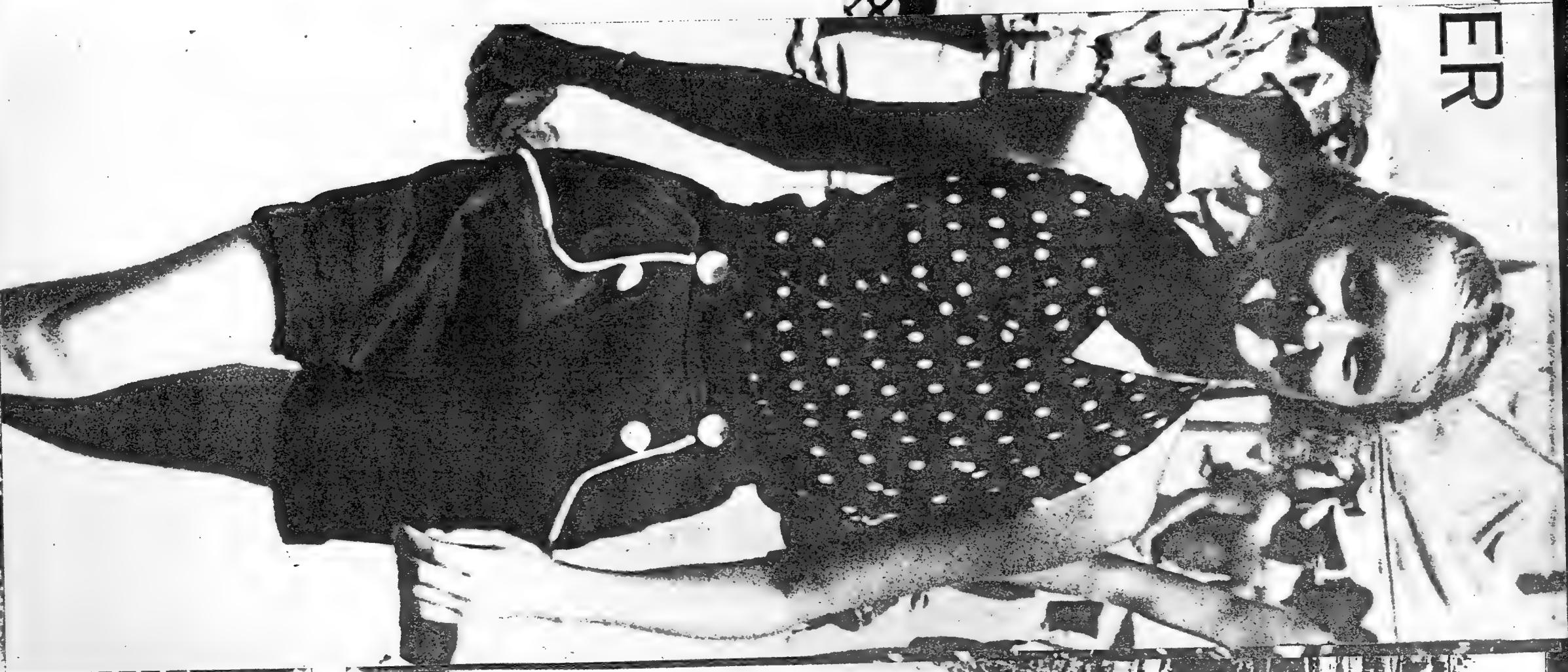


水運と灌漑に 松花江の恵みは豊か

JUKUO.
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eaches
achou
1941.

滿洲國の人々に最も親しみ多い河は松花江である。この圖には松花江の流れを見たまゝ、運を頼らずに死ぬでゆく人も多い。黒龍江が鹽鐵線を遡るためにその流域が満洲全國の二五五光に過ぎないのに松花江は全長長度六百六十二キロ七の遼は満洲鐵道の四〇光を遡してあるわけだ。滿洲最大の河川であり國民に親み深いものそのせいであらう。長白山脈の白頭山に源を發し嫩江がこれに合流してあるがこの合流點から上流を第二松花江といひハルビンから吉林の少し上流では白頭山汽船が航行できることはないがハルビンから下流七百キロは僅に一千五百六十七の航行が自由であつて水運航賃をなしてゐるのである。更に嫩江鐵道五ヶ年計畫は第二松花江に世纪の作業を執行すべく新機器を興へた。所圖松花江ダムの建設がそれ。吉林から上流二千四百九十九の地點にいま滿洲國內最大の水力發電工事が開発を浴びて運営されてゐる。昭和十三年十月に完竣式を挙げ目下世界に誇る大連場橋梁の開通中で明年完竣工が決定であるが完成の際にはこの河水流域電気により四十八萬キロワットを出すことができるのである。

松花江後滿洲國全體百分の四十風景大之河川風景は長白山脈の白頭山與嫩江合流点金港點紀之上流黑鴻城第二松花江支流哈爾濱至吉林上流集能航行百萬噸汽船各兩艘下流可以自由航行一千噸汽船航行距離五年計畫建設松花江水網在吉林上流二十四基築堤並進行築城大水力發電事業



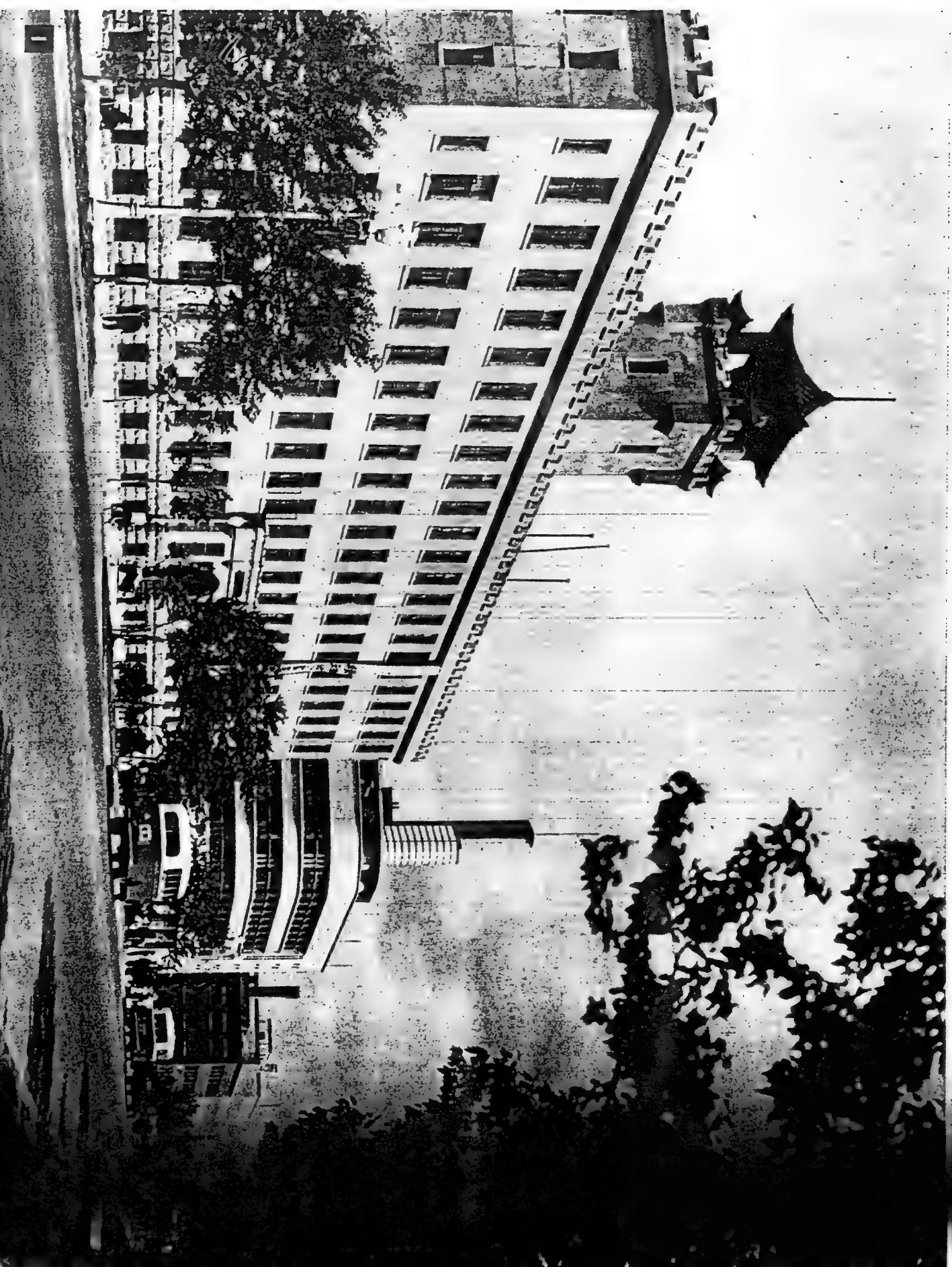
THE CAPITAL OF MANCHOUKUO

H S I N K I N G

堂々國都新京の整備

Hsinking really began to develop into a city only after it became the terminus of the South Manchuria Railway soon after the turn of the past century. The population at that time was about 80,000, but following its designation in 1932 as the capital of the new State of Manchoukuo, it became the focal point of military, political, industrial, economical and cultural concentration. Hsinking completed its first city planning program in September 1937, and is at present continuing with the second program. Covering an area of 437 square kilometers, Hsinking is one and a half times larger than London, and its population as of June 1939 stood at 395,855, of which Manchoukians numbered 295,227, Japanese 96,675 (including 11,232 Koreans and 173 Formosans) and 953 White Russians and other nationalities. Reflecting its position as the capital and political center of Manchoukuo, Hsinking is carefully criss-crossed with large, modern roads and it boasts some of the finest governmental and commercial buildings in the Far East.

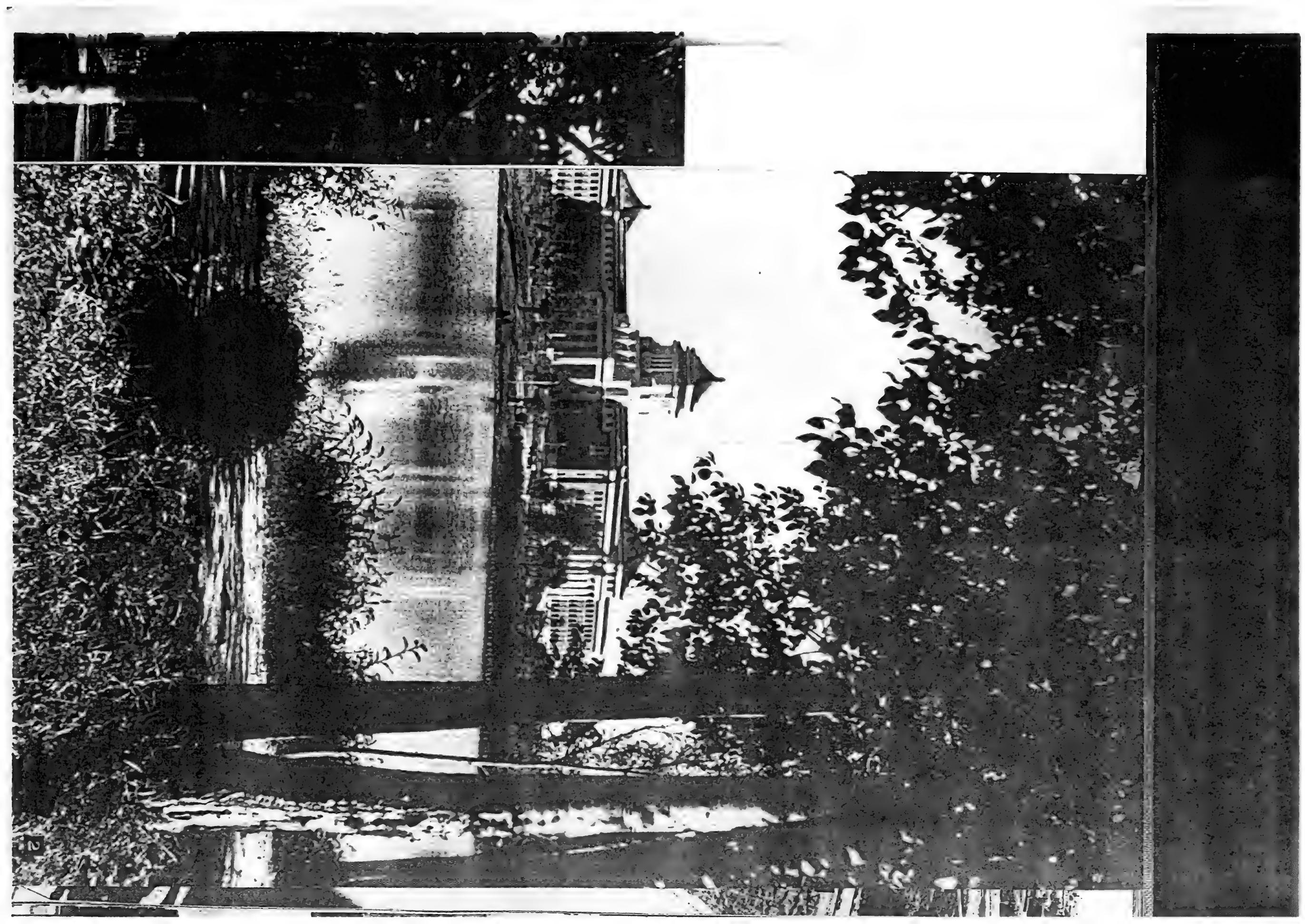
1. Architectural beauties line the stately Tatung Avenue in Hsinking.
2. The austere State Council Building reflected in the shimmering lagoon.



此言猶言杜林立名實皆堪稱
1·新嘉坡大街 2·圖拔路

國税局官はその苦勞者として一小断片に過ぎなかつたが坐地二十一年の勤務年
十四年半、清酒鑑定が實績され、萬能子爵が販賣されたばかり當時としての御影と
とのへはじめその後清酒鑑定が創立され長年がその運営を擔當となるに至
て現役の萬能の人口はわづか八人間に過ぎなかつた。それが御影の御影の御影
御影和也七郎が萬能販賣となつてからは御影の御影の御影の御影の御影の御影
中心地として驚くべき發展をとげ、慶應元年(明治二年)九月には御影御影の御影の御影
御影を完了し、丁度第二期御影事業が済りと並んで御影御影の御影の御影の御影
御影大門の御影御影である。新町の御影は現在面積三十七平方呎の御影を有する
御影ロンドンの御影一丁目内に當るといふ趣旨なのである。

■ 既だだけに大進歩が實績になり政事の御影はどのも御影を
に中央法規御影貿易令金銀通商省本部御影御影御影御影御影御影御影御影御影御影
ではこのほど大な進歩がすらりと是日既に大前年の御影を以て御影御影御影御影御影御影
して進へられる日も遠くはない。



H S I N K I N G

1. The magnificently planned Tatung Circle, Hsingking.
2. The heart of Manchoukuo; Hsingking Railway Station.
3. A team of coolies laying out a new railroad track.

新
京

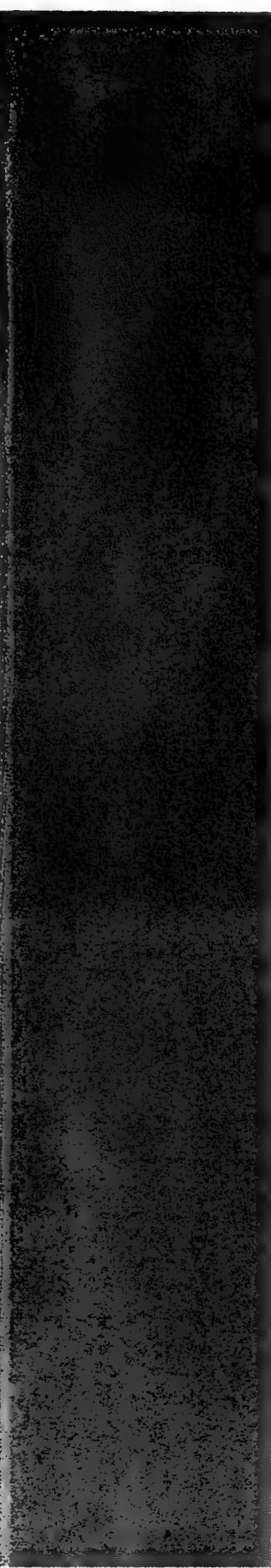
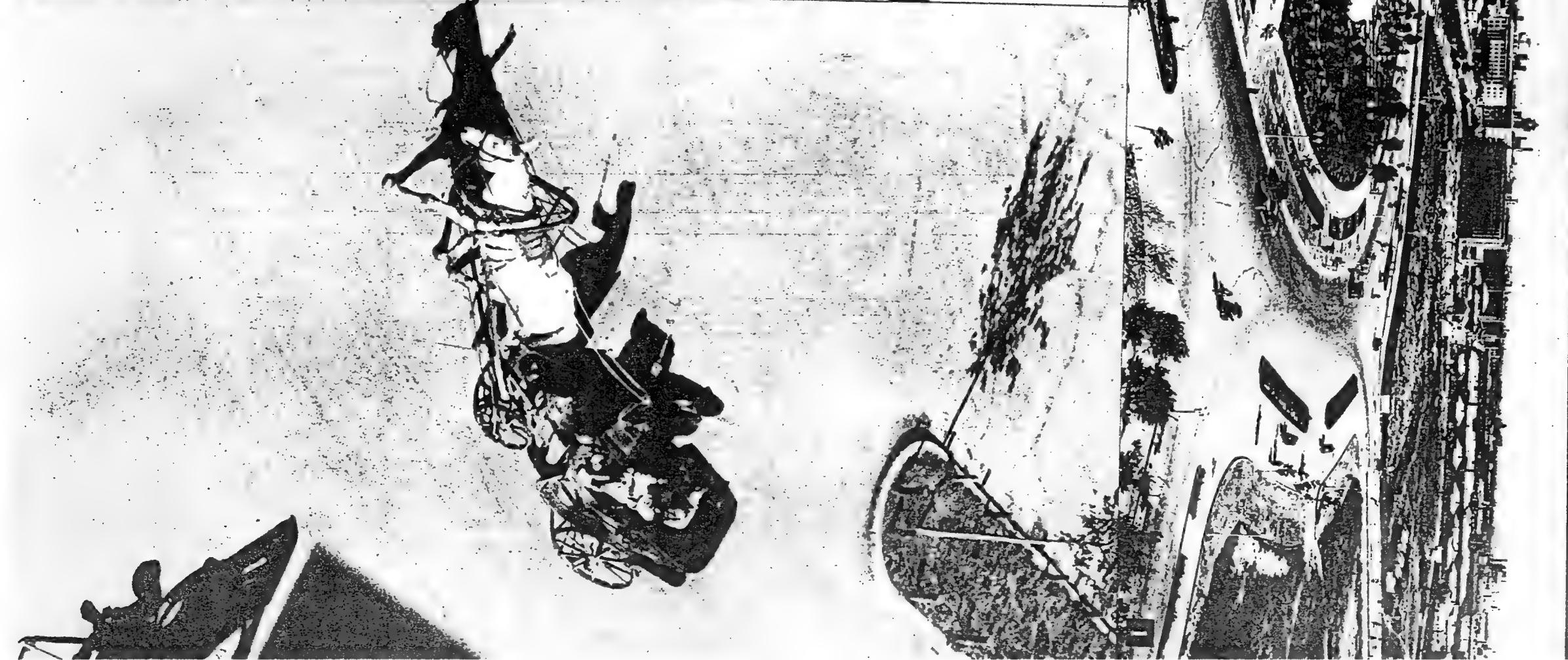
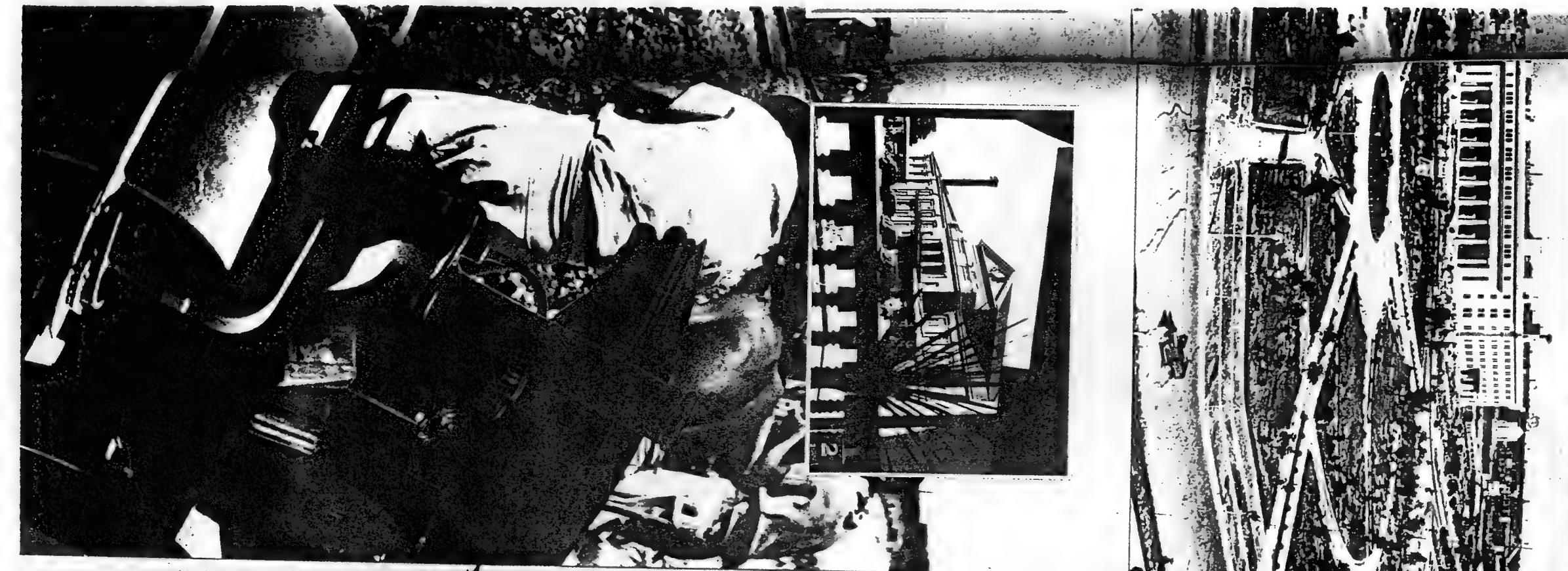
建設第二期へ伸びる新本

1. 大同廣場 2. 新京鐵

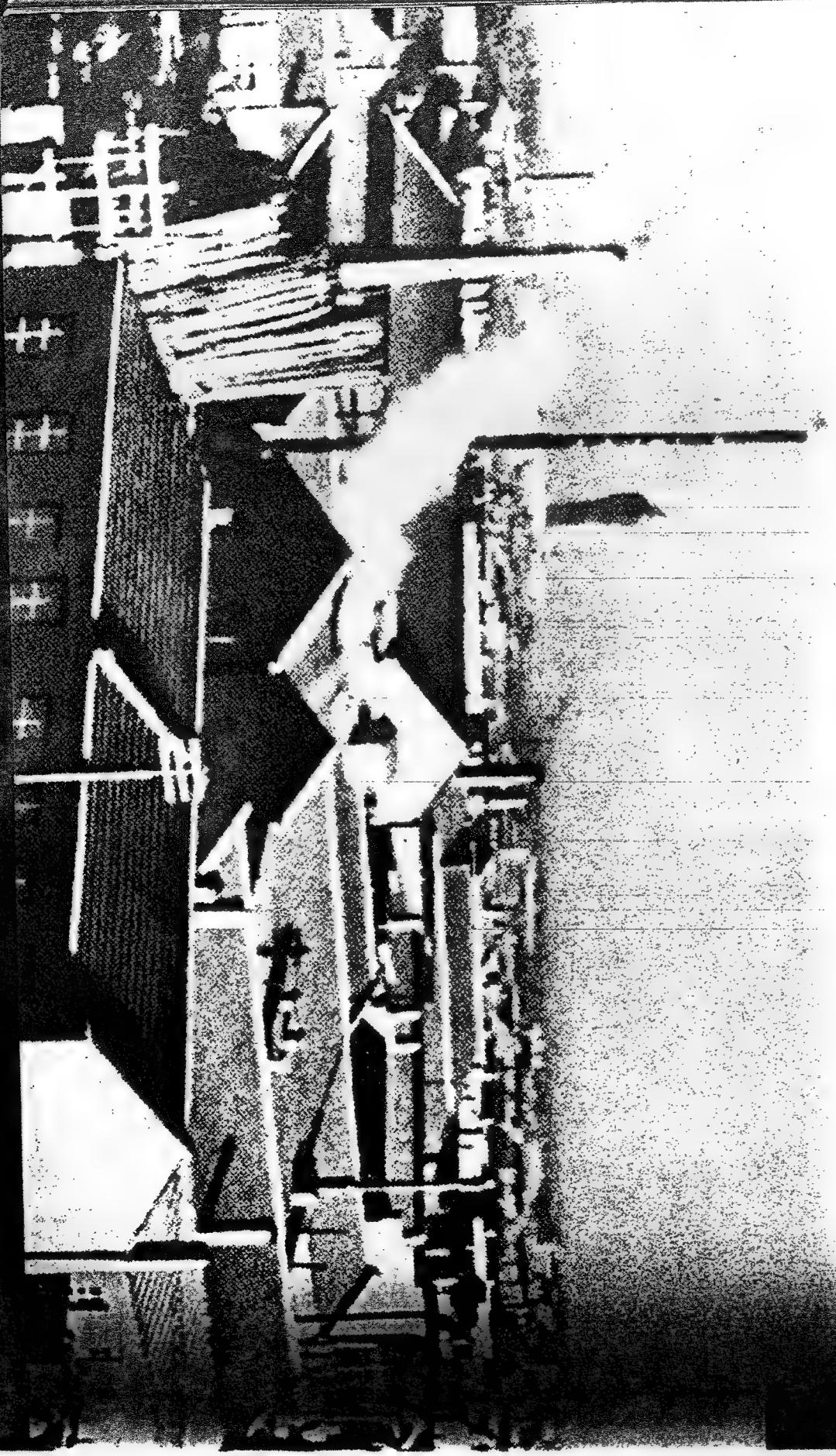
建設第二期鐵道開通

1. 新京大同廣場 2. 新京鐵道

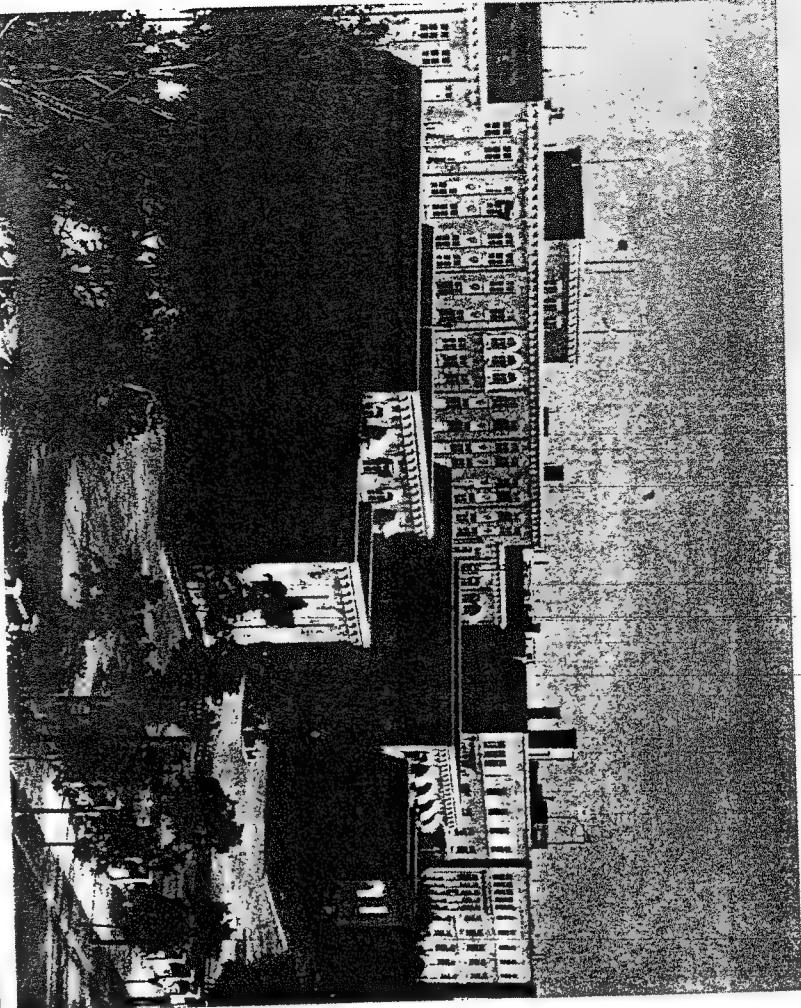




Mukden



Boasting an ancient history of 2,000 years, during which time it had changed its name at least six times, the Mukden of today has developed into a focal point of commerce, and is aptly termed "the land-port of Manchoukuo." Strategically blessed with spacious land space, plenty of good water, abundant fuel and labor, Mukden is a natural center for industrial enterprise. The city had, as of July 1939, an area of 262 square

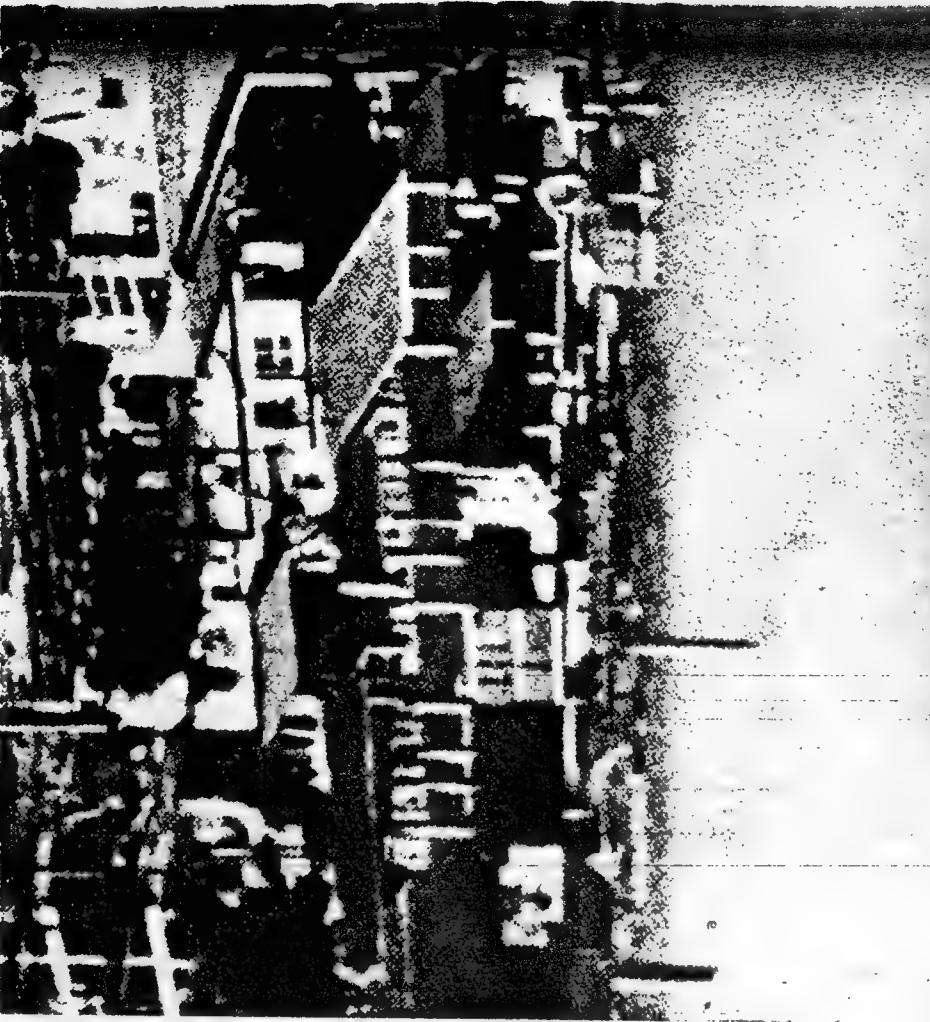


1

kilometers and a population of 834,703. Aside from its numerous government offices, Mukden has the Manchoukuo Red Cross Hospital and the Mánchoukuo Medical University.

1. The Mukden Medical University.
2. Partial view of the industrial section of Mukden.
3. The thriving commercial quarters of Mukden.



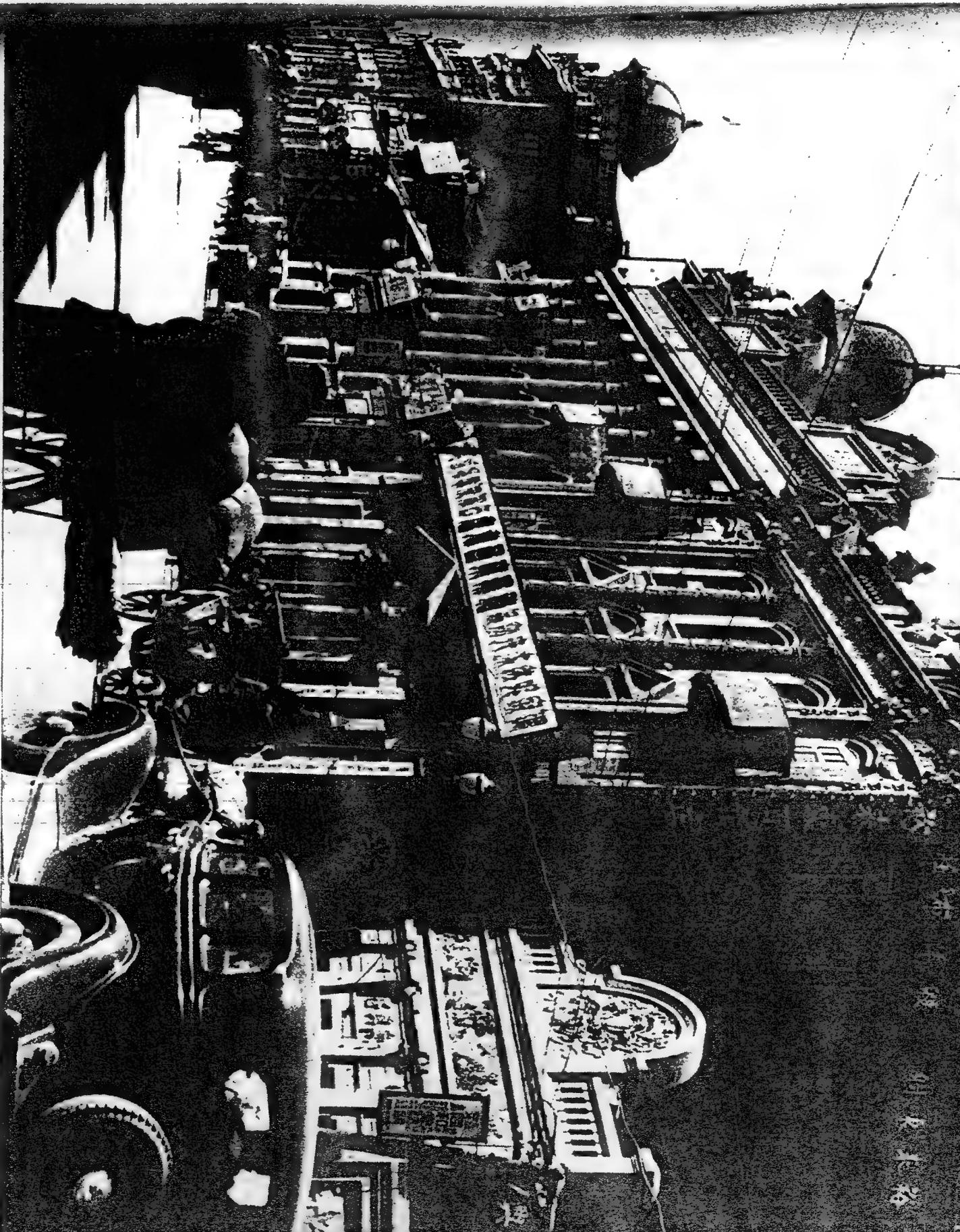


2

悠久二千年、 六度變る奉天市の名稱

奉天市の名稱は唐代には定羅府遼金時代は瀋州元時代には瀋陽府明時代は瀋陽清時代に入つて奉天府となり現在の奉天市となつたものまこと多岐な歴史であるが一方瀋渾鐵鋼の土地農業真鍮の飛水鋼鐵は鐵料勞力などあらゆる好條件を具へてゐるため生産工業發展の必然性は充分といへる。政府では大同二年三月國內に五大工業區を設立したが奉天も同地圖の一ツで特種工業の設立地圖たる鐵嶺鐵山を邊へ所謂鐵西工業園地も奉天鐵西一帶に特種大工場地圖の設立を見たわけで今や商工業の中心都市として躍進の一途を辿つてゐる。開港十四年鐵道六年七月某現在の人口は八十三萬四千七百三人鐵面積は二百六十二平方キロに達し主な產物では奉天市公署をはじめ滿洲國銀行中央銀行院滿洲銀行大銀行などがある

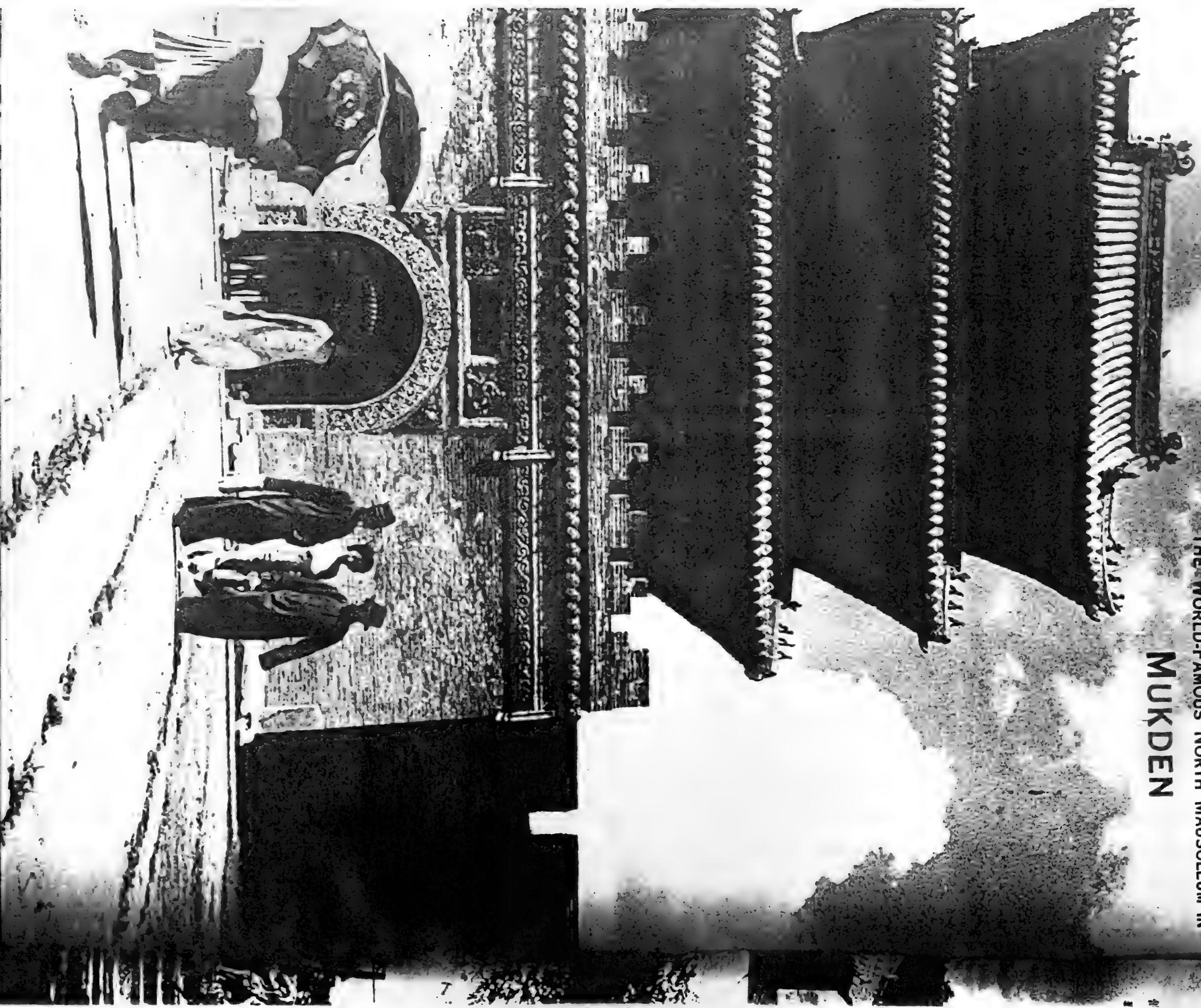
1・奉天鐵料大廠 2・鐵西工業地帶 3・城内の菜園青市
舊代的定羅府遼金時代的瀋州元時代的瀋陽府明時代的奉天府五都鐵
北直隸兩千年前日呼奉天市爲物資集散地鐵道大工場工業中心所謂鐵西工業地圖即
奉天鐵西一帶廣大工業地圖



3

THE WORLD-FAMOUS NORTH MAUSOLEUM IN

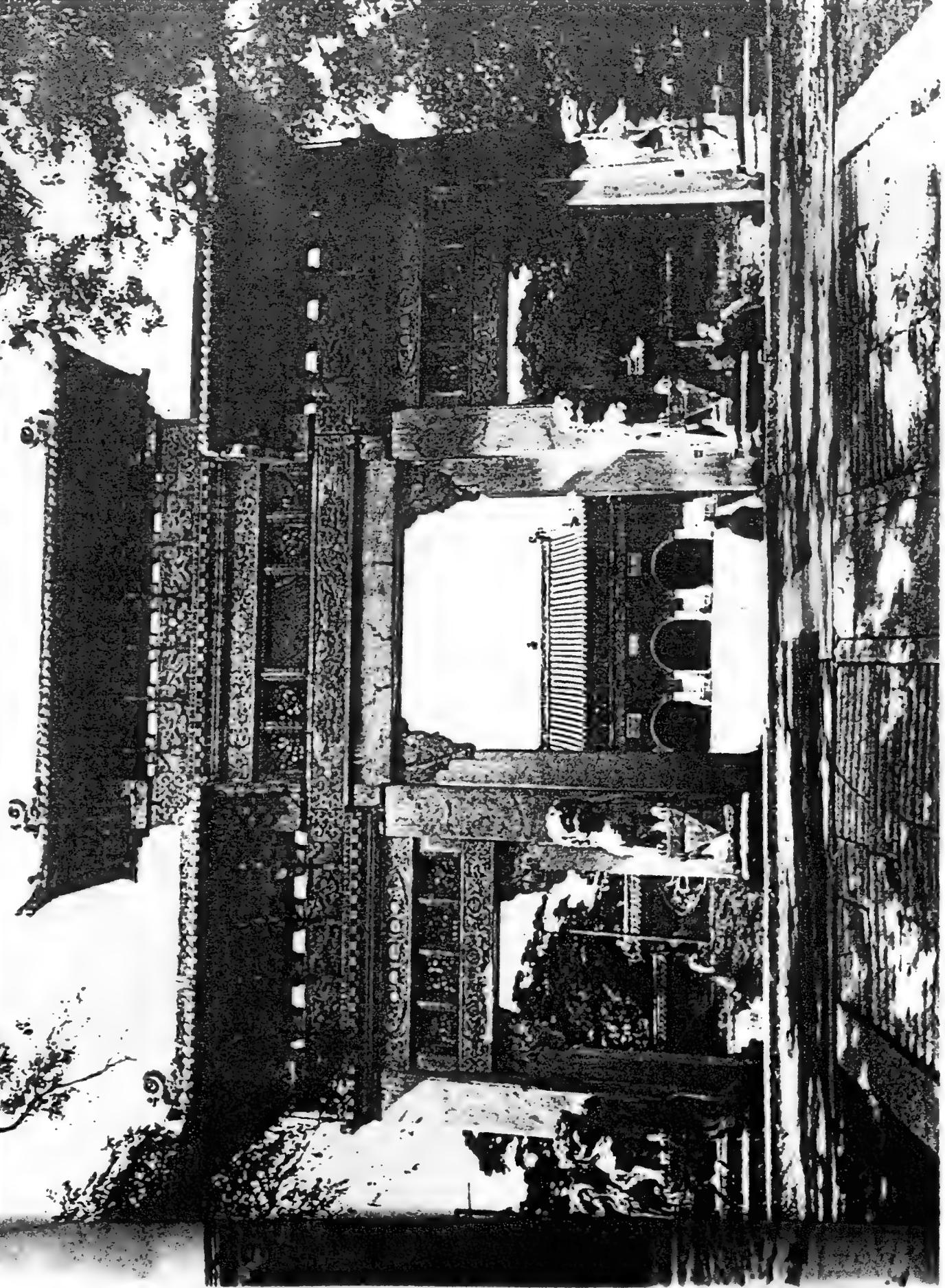
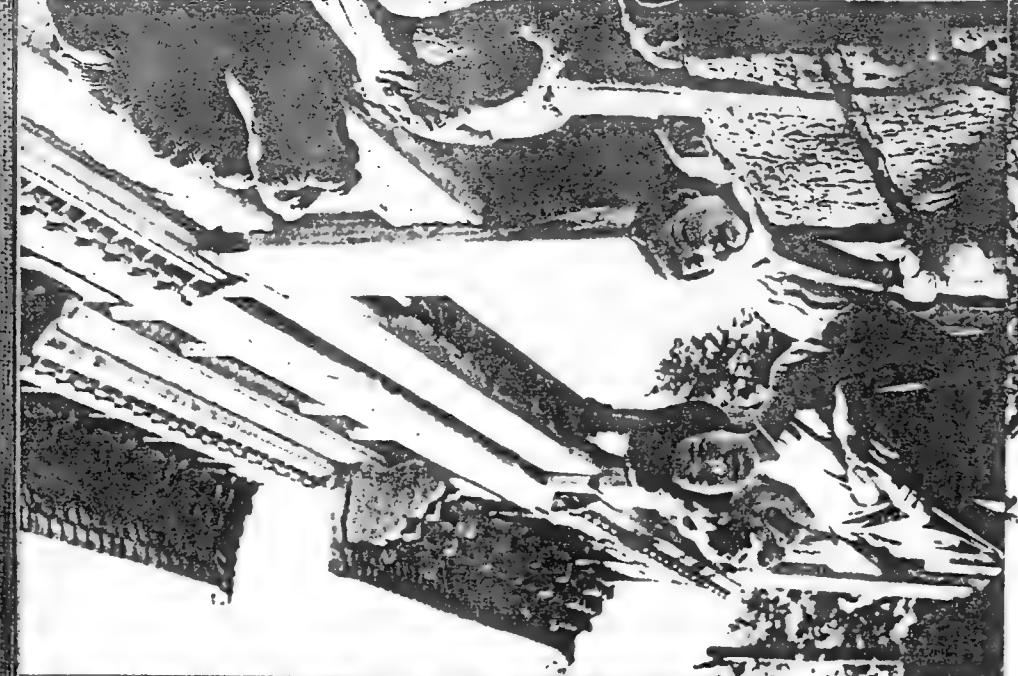
MUKDEN

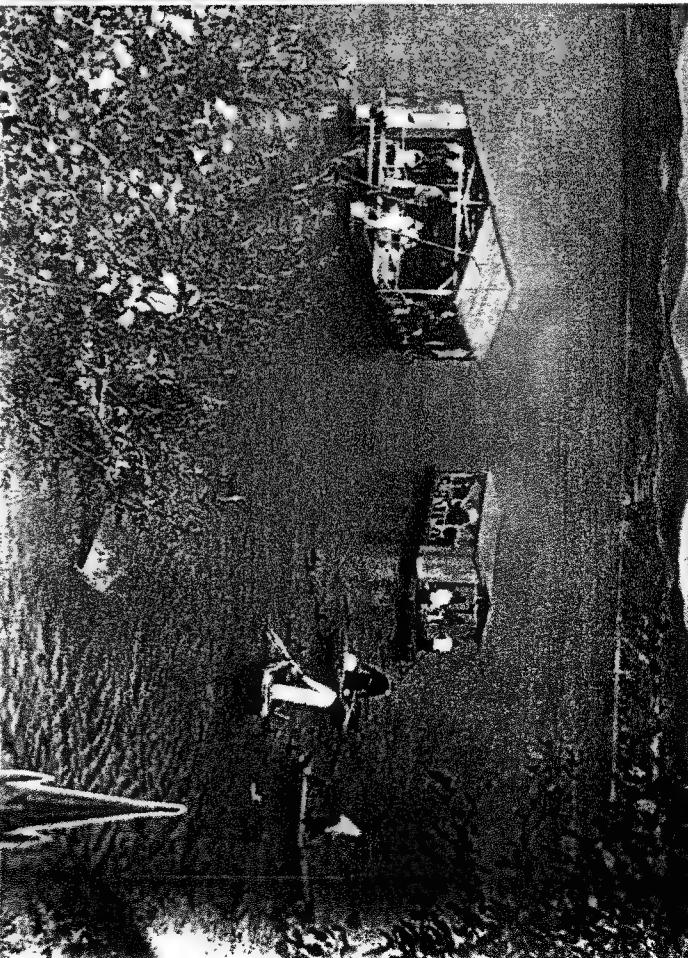


清朝の遺跡、北陵

舊て瀋陽と呼ばれてゐた奉天は、故宮、北陵、東陵その他の史蹟數知れず、偉殿と風格を持つた古

奉天之故宮、北陵及其他古蹟均有歴史之價值





1

Kirin, termed "the Kyoto of Manchoukuo," is famous for its sightseeing beauties. It gives the visitor the impression of being a giant park. There are four great Mausoleums, and the religious festival held here each year, in April by the lunar calendar, draws several hundred thousand worshippers. Aside from its religious fame, Kirin is a great lumber center, handling about one-third of the country's entire lumber business. It has the largest lumber preservation plant in the Orient and huge lumber mills and match factories. About 20 kilometers from the upper reaches of the Sungari River is located the world's second largest artificial lake, where work is at present underway for the construction of a hydro-electric plant.

1. Cormorant fishing in Kirin.
2. Excursionists out to witness the picturesque cormorant fishing.
3. Sawing the ice which covers the Sungari River.
4. Sitting on ice and apparently liking it.

吉林 冬は北山のスキー

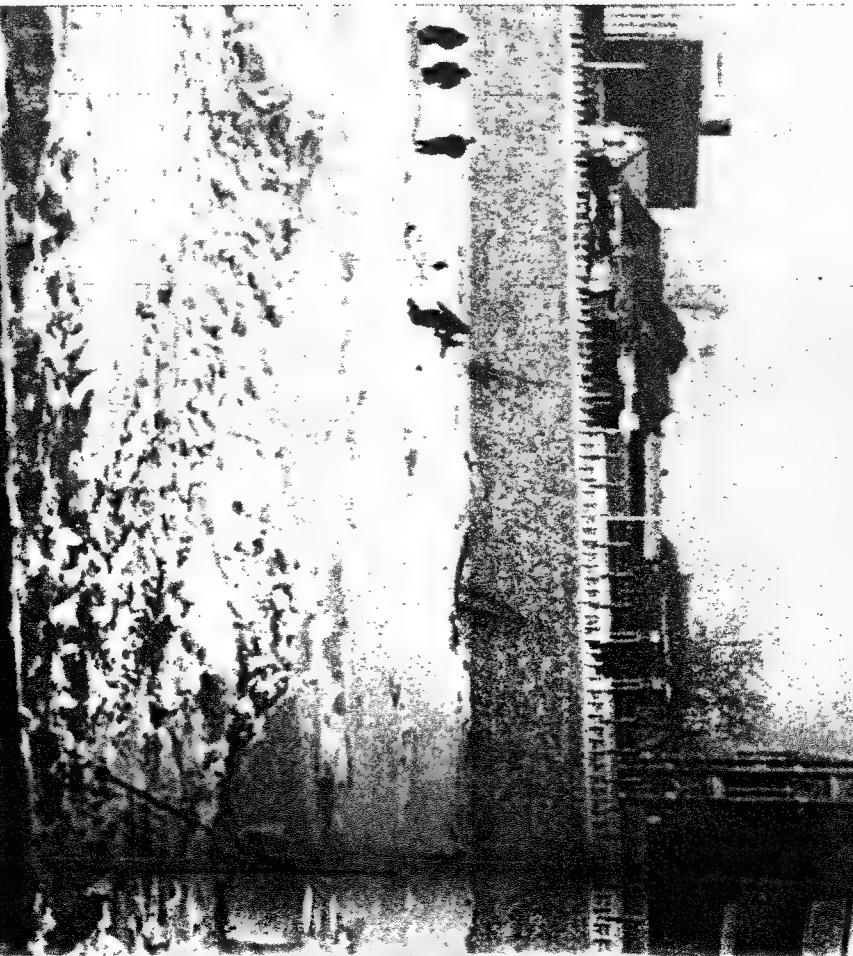
夏は四廟の翠巒

"滿洲の京都"、と折紙をつけられた代表的觀光地吉林。こゝは所謂舊新滿洲と題きを以てし市街は小白山北山翠巒山の三名山と、これを聚ぐ九つの連峰とに圍まれ、源を遠く溝幹礦場長白山に接した松花江は市の西南方からS字形にこの間に繰り、市街節ち一大公園の體がある。人口十三萬一千百滿洲族人の居住する者が多く傳統的氣品に満ちたこの國有資本の都市しかも一方には省轄市三公署吉林鐵道局をはじめ日滿の官公署機械化が多く又産業方面も全滿鐵採煤量三分の一を占むる木材の収集加工場としては東洋一の木材防腐工場以て多くの煉瓦工場製材所が林立し、又松花江上流二十餘キロ附近には世界第二位の人造湖を造つて大規模な水力電氣を興すべき大工事が着々進捗してゐるなど、一大工業都市としての飛躍もめざましい。

吉林の名所はまづ第一に北山、馬車で約三十分中腹から綺麗の美を極めた關帝廟、王爺鉄鑄堂玉皇閣の西廟が顯著の間に櫻見祭を隆盛四月の大祭には數十萬の參詣人に金山は遠まり大石橋の櫻ヶ祭と共に有名である。

1・吉林の練匠 2・朝鮮風景 3・松花江風景 4・松花江のオヤヂさん

3



4



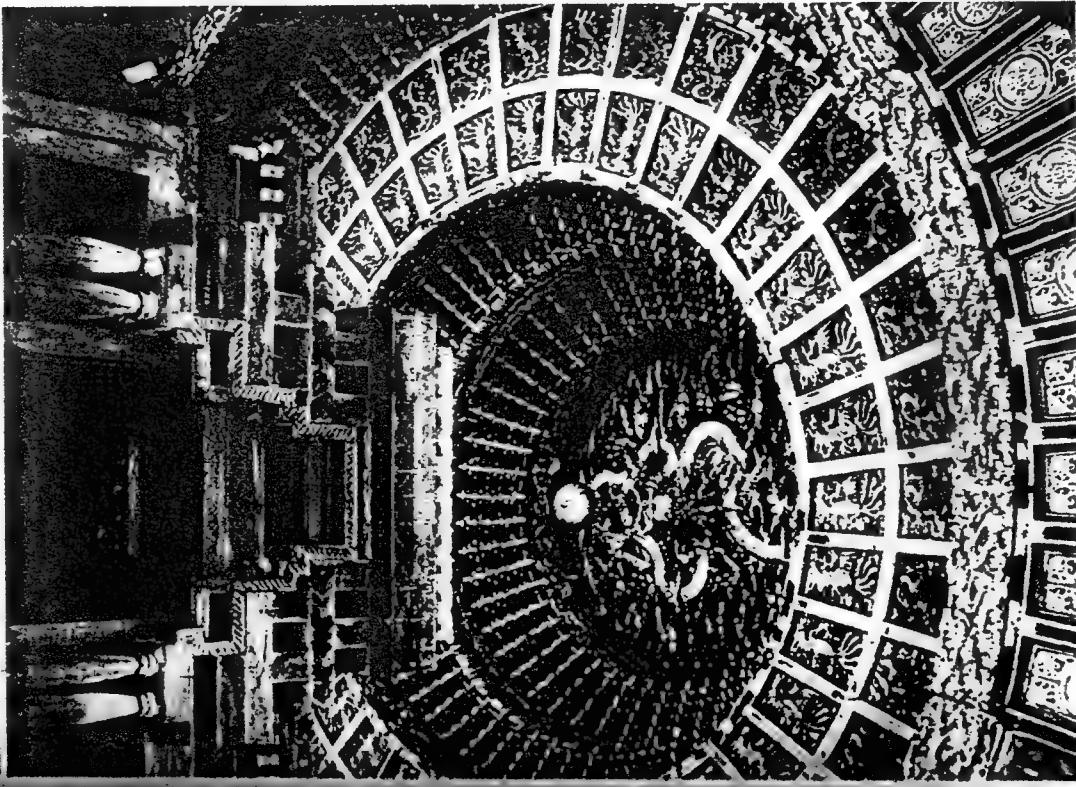
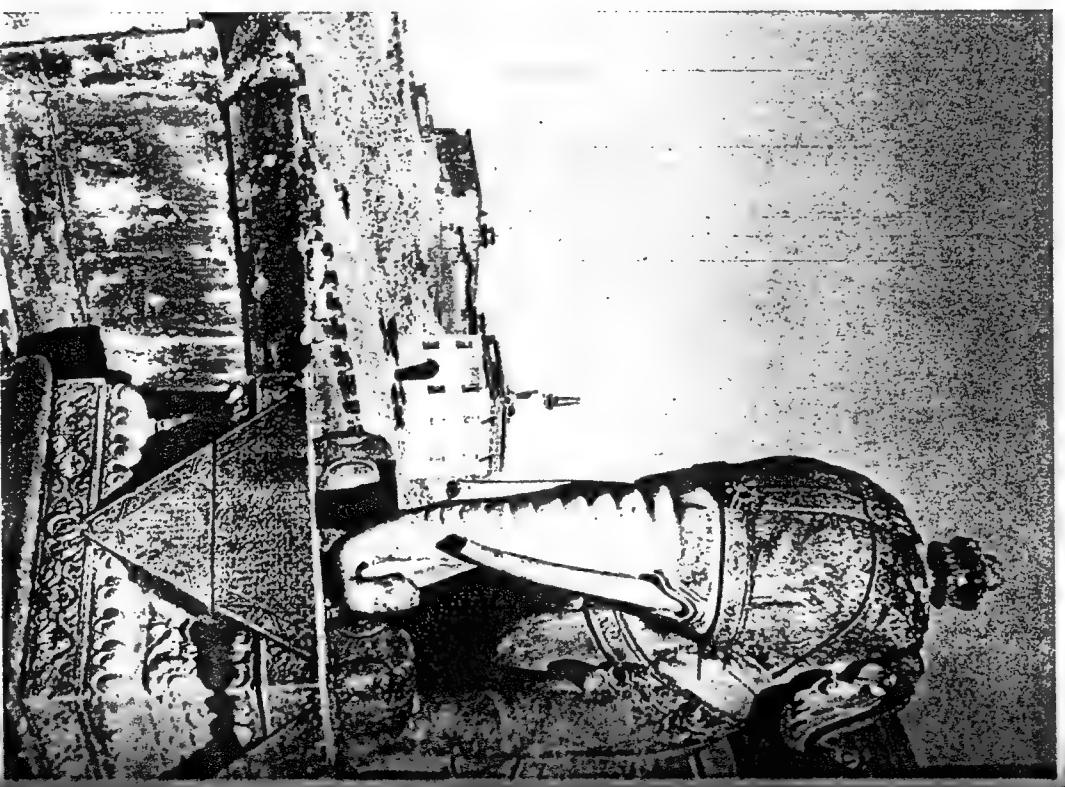
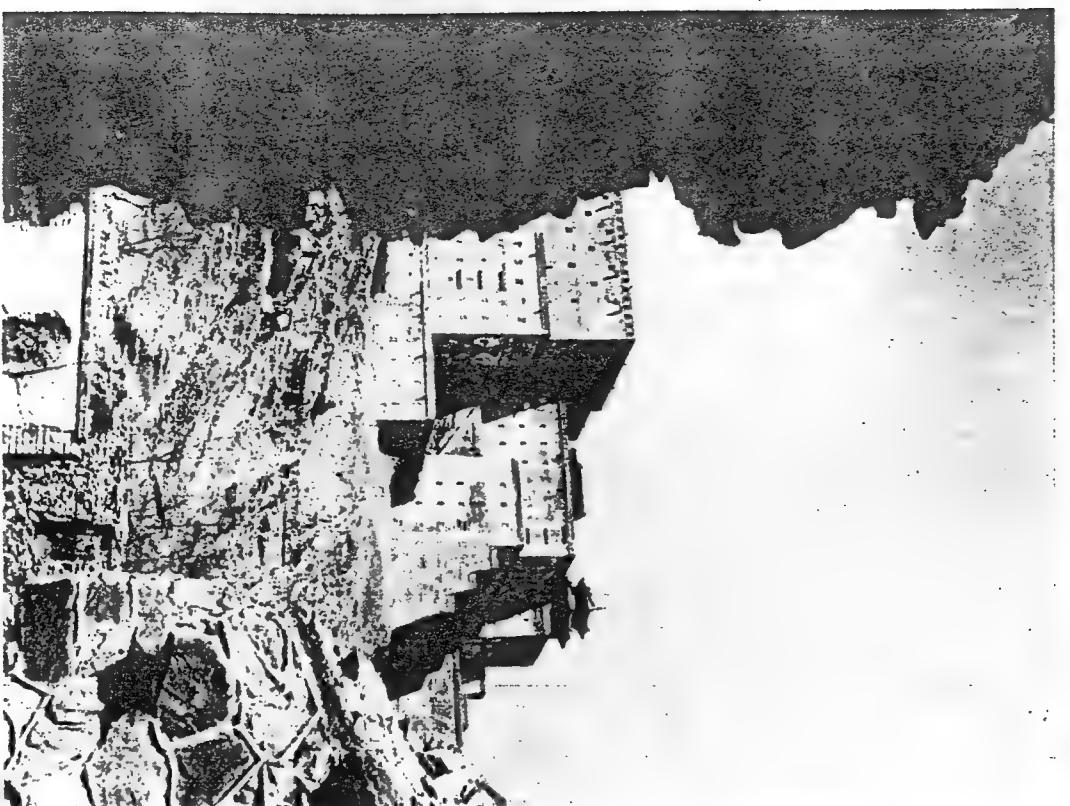
4

傳真滿洲的京都之吉林市園林有小白山北山龍潭山等以松花江滿洲城
人之故馬流風遺憾猶存者北山廟會與大石碑則會馳名水力發電工事
署報告或將來可提近代華天工業都市併屬齊頭

1. 吉林之鶴島之捕魚 2. 呼鶴島景況 3. 採冰場風景 4. 採冰場之老人

2





Jehol

Situated in the southwestern corner of Manchoukuo, Jehol is separated from Hopei by the Great Wall of China. As this is a land of bald mountains and deserts, only about 12% of the total area is arable, and the millet crop, which is the chief source of food supply, is the lowest in Manchoukuo. However, Jehol is rich with grand sights and historical religious monuments. Afforestation and stock-breeding are most prominent, but recently numerous gold, coal and iron deposits are being uncovered.

1. The "Buddha of 1,000 hands and 1,000 eyes" in Pu-ning temple.
2. The fortress-like Lama temple.
3. The dazzlingly ornate dome of Pu-ro temple.
4. A giant stone elephant guarding the Gate of a Lama temple.
5. A trio of deer outlined beside a lonesome pine in the compound of Summer Retreat.

積極開発に着手の観光地

熱河

熱河省は滿洲の西端に位置し北は興安西省南は冀寧の邊境を経て、河北省にて溝朝の代に及び内蒙古の東部木蘭圍場の歴史あり康熙四十二年永寧の地に避暑山莊を建設した。

順治八年二月す知照寺の熱河要塞により現今に満洲國の版圖に入った。古代く康熙四十二年康熙帝がその風光と温泉を愛好して承德に御殿を避暑山莊と命名して以降二百數十年熱河圍場は國寶に指定されてより後に避暑山莊から三代乾隆帝は乾隆十六年山莊内に天佑寺と九華の塔を築造して以来屢々に寺廟の建立あり佛教の興隆に便した満洲の豪族の競がある。

農業方面では元来山岳地に半沙漠地帶で耕地面積かに百二十萬畝耕地面積の一ニ九に過ぎず主要農業の收穫についてみても全滿で最下位にある。しかし造林政策は本省森林の中心保護となつてより更に牧畜は主要部門を占め畜牛放牧に綱糸十ヶ年計畫を立て繁殖をはかつてゐる。更に熱河黃海については從來沿岸の關係によつて殆ど未開拓するがすでに北馬鹿子溝河紅草河鐵嶺河等の牧田西溝沿岸金山などの開拓の發達に着手してより農業地帶とともに満洲農業資源の生産をなすものと多大の期待をつながれてゐる。

1・普寧寺千手千眼佛 2・普陀宗乘之廟 3・普樂寺之塔 4・立

黄溝河本爲樂寺之山洪莫胡地帶有盛久歷史乾隆皇帝賜名普寧寺院成爲滿洲之至寶。九佛堂的油燈真善美的是金漆真善美的煤記成世人注目之地造林蓄產均有大規模計劃並期可期待。

1・普寧寺千手千眼佛 2・普陀宗乘之廟 3・普樂寺之塔 4・立

於龍井之石泉 5・避暑山莊之老松與塔



MONGOLIAN

IN MANCHOUKUO

The Mongols are a wandering pastoral people who once ruled a military empire comprising half of Europe and Asia. Like the Russian Cossacks the Mongols are famous horsemen. They are all Buddhists of the "Yellow Church."

1. A son of the race of Kublai Khan astride the "ship of the desert."
2. A laughing daughter of Meng Chiang.
3. Young Mongols sorting the newly-shorn wool near their primitive abode, which can be quickly dismantled for transplanting to wherever the next destination may be.
4. A venerable old woman stirring soup on her outdoor fireplace.





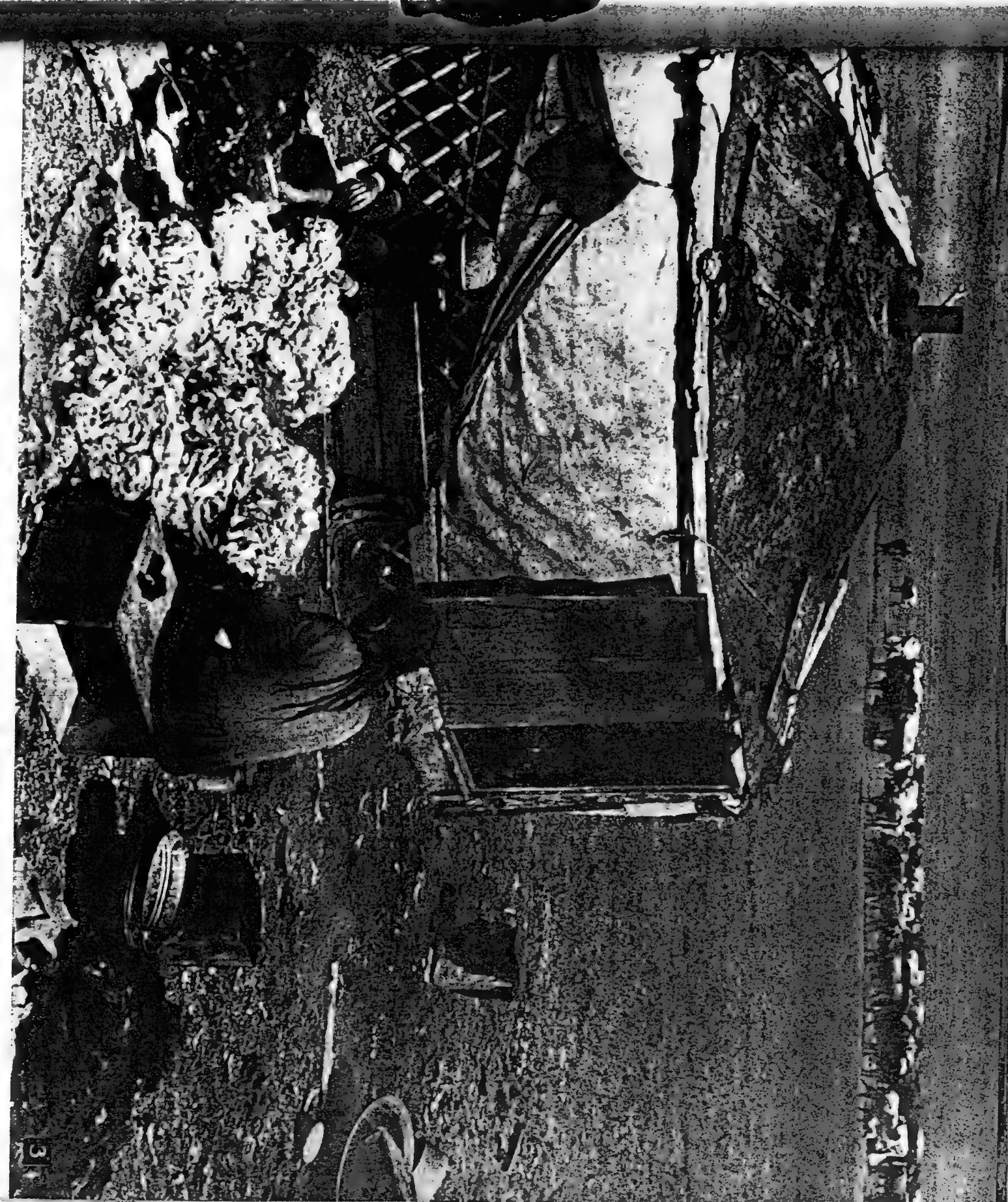
4

我等が兄弟民族 蒙古人

蒙古といへば大草原を放牧する原始的な悠久の世界を想像し成吉思汗を思ふ。最近ノモンハン事件のあるたる西ヨーロッパの平原の一帯が成吉思汗の地と傳へられ蒙古民族が七百年の歴史から離れて新しい蒙古民族への第一歩を踏みはじめたのも不思議な限り含はせないふべき。蒙古民族は古来冰雪を送る遊牧の民であり、「包(バサ)」を中心に行きがれが送られただけにその正確な人口も判らない。大陸二百五十萬人内外と見られてゐるが三百萬人を越えると見るじきもある。元來この民族は游牧的民族的で、所謂「甘露溝深四川西藏」にまで擴展してゐるが、その民族性は蒙古民族にとってまさに生活の一切でありこれらを切り離して生者は死へられず世界の風景から隔離され放逐されたりにされたのであつた。ところが滿洲事變と共に王道の光の下に文化的にも經濟的にも素晴らしい勢で過去七百年の立運れを取りかへしつゝある。

1.沙漠の辺に棲む蒙古人 2.豪爽よしの蒙古人 3.包の傍らで作業する蒙古少女 4.羊肉を煮ながら煙草を喫めらす、それでゐてもちつとも仕込さうではない。

蒙古民族是有名な歴史的他們對於祖先的尊崇是矢不遺忘的最近的怪門汗事件也是因禪廟人謀反之一場人口膨胀的三百万在王道光之下降落文化都有發展一帶過去七百年の立運れを取りかへしつゝある。



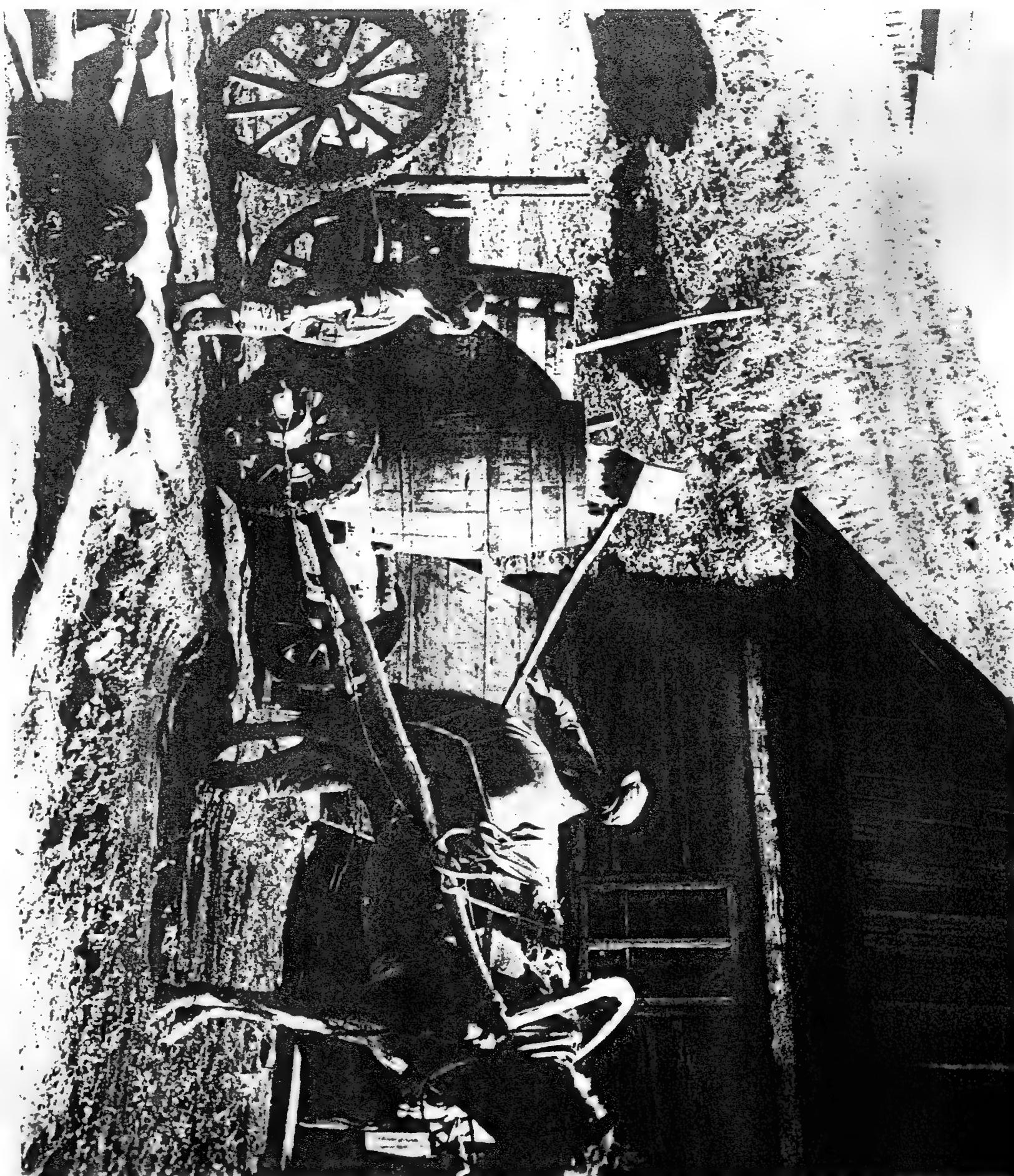
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SANHO DISTRICT, THE COSSACKS'UTOPIA

During the Russian Revolution in 1919, 7,000 Zabaikal cossacks were forced to flee from their homeland. With only a handful of household goods and some livestock, this band of cossacks fled across the frozen Argun River, which marks the boundary between Manchoukuo and Soviet Russia, into the Sanho (Three Rivers) district, so named because through it flow the Hauru, Terpur and Gan rivers. In the beginning they lived miserably in underground holes, but after combatting untold hardships they eventually succeeded in raising their heads above the soil. At present the agricultural and livestock breeding Sanho cossacks have developed into 17 well-founded communities possessing good schools, churches, flour mills, etc. The cossack children who were born here already have reached the age of manhood. The land cultivated by each household averages 42 acres of rich wheat, oats and other crops, and in this haven, separated from the Soviet frontier by only 20 kilometers, these

people are enjoying an independent life of peaceful contentment in the territory of peaceful Manchoukuo. During the autumn harvest season the big cossack festival of dancing and singing of native songs to the tune of accordion music.

1. Sanho cossack youths live a simple but fulsome life.
2. Tranquil scene of a Sanho cossack's house and spacious lawn.
3. Young cossacks dancing outdoors to the lively strains of the accordion music.
4. A proud cossack mother shows off her husky child.
5. A Sanho cossack family enjoying a nourishing repast of home-made bread and fresh milk.



カザツクの樂土

三
河

興安様の西郷ガン・テルブル、ハウルの三河川に構まれた満額國境地帯が所謂三河地である。ロシャヤの赤色革命を連れ、一九一九年キマツエフスキ少将を軍團長とするサカルカサツクの一團七千は露族とともに僅かの農耕業者を携へ、凍結した國境のアグン河を渡つて脱出、この地方に棲を下した。最初は住むに適なく山脈に穴をあけて居住までしたが、マツエフスキ將軍の指導よろしきを得て、苦難を免へるカサツクの移住を建設した。

今ではこの半農半牧の三河カサツクは滿洲國の王道の慈光の下に十七部落に分れ、ドゴチエンカが中心部落となり立派な小學校、牧場所まで出来た。民衆は悉く丸木小屋、精良なカサツク青年が背の高いシベリヤ馬を駒して疾走し、各部落の中央には教育のための学校が建つてゐる。こゝに来てから生れた大地の子も既に二十歳い、若者となつて苦難二十年間には、トラクターが走り、コンベインが収穫し近代農法の採用によつて三河の沃地は年一年收穫の増大を示し、戸の平均耕地面積十七町歩國境線からわづか二十日この地帶に文字通りの平和地帯を現出した。

3



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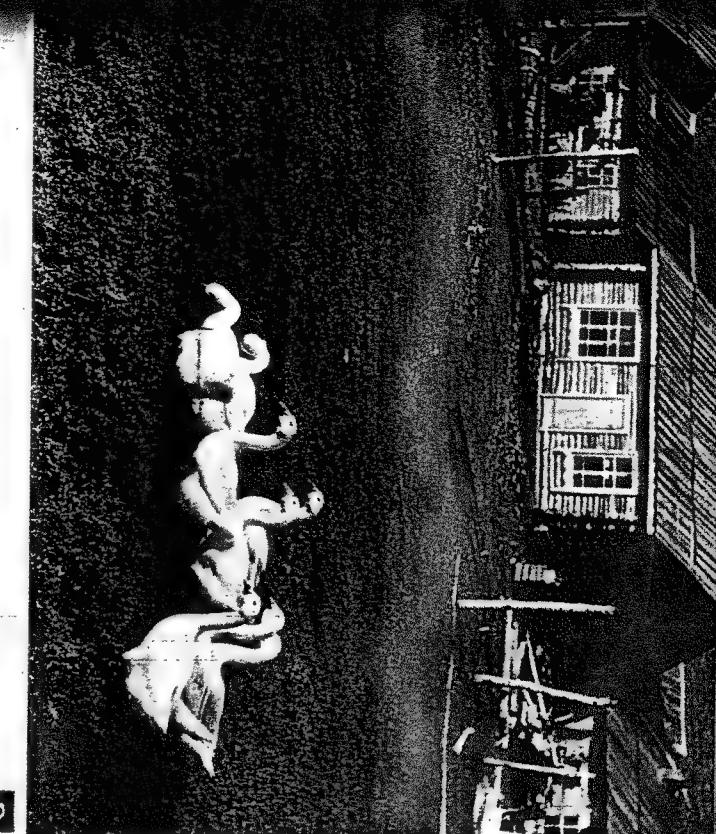


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4



5

1. 楽朴な生活ながら無上に楽しい三河カサツクの働く少年 2. 善草耐える三河カサツク住民の前庭 3. 日曜祭日には手風琴に合せて娘組かのダヴィドフ、ミーチャが踊るカサツク・ダンス 4. 背空と貌ふ露族若き母と子 5. 黒パンとすゞこのサクスカ。それには新鮮な牛乳。ベーチカの機い食事時の樂しさ

興安西郷河、鶴浦河、鐵河、三河一帶謂之三河地方。俄國革命白俄羅介夫基少將所領哥羅克一團七千人、其妻ト界以此初創生活、露族衣食無着、俄羅將軍指揮之下努力再發給糧、始得安身樂業。現分爲十七部落、各部落内均有教育者、小學校採用近代農法、收穫頗大。在滿洲國王道慈光之下、生活極為舒適。

1. 牡業生活中自有樂境的三河哥羅克少年 2. 三河哥羅克住宅 3. 哥羅克舞踏情形

4. 哥羅克母愛子 5. 哥羅克人家族會餐景況

滿洲各地の 色とりどり

HIGHLIGHTS OF MANCHOUKUO

1. HAICHENG CASTLE GATE

This is one of the four gates which give outlet to the walled castle city of Haicheng with the outside world. The walls average 30 feet in height and extend for about four kilometers. Within the walls are found mostly ancient houses and more than 30 temples and shrines.

2. THE AWE-INSPIRING GREAT WALL

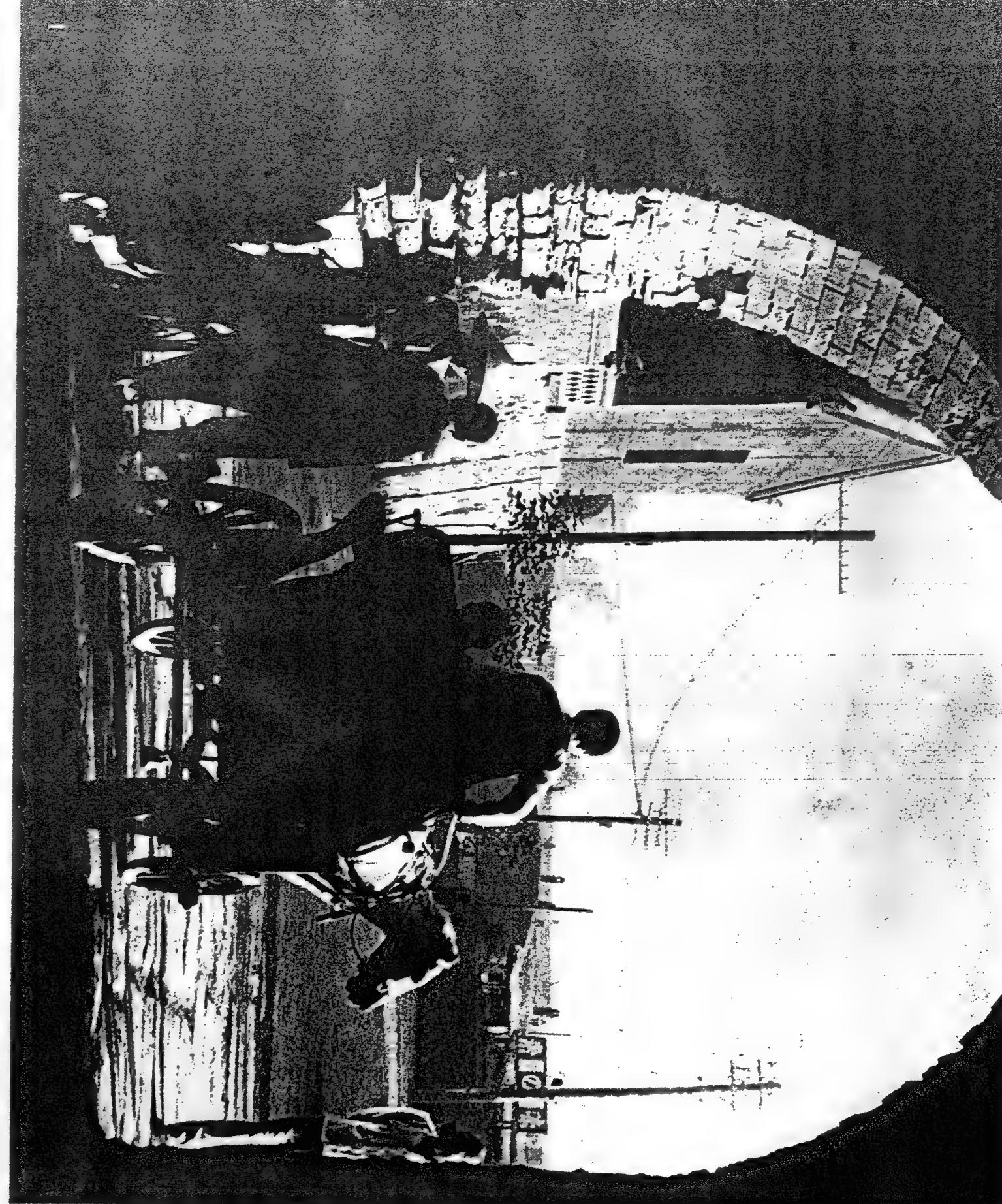
The Great Wall of China which undulates between Jehol and North China. The Kuppeikou part of the wall shown here is one of the most famous in that it guards the pass between Jehol and Peking.

3. LAKE KINGPO

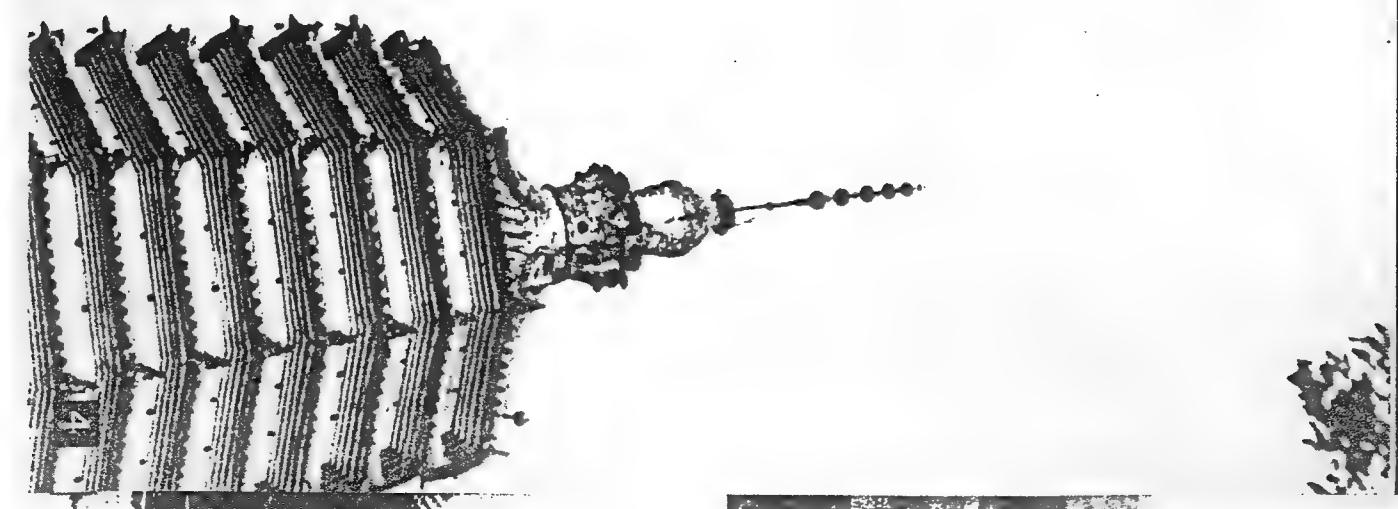
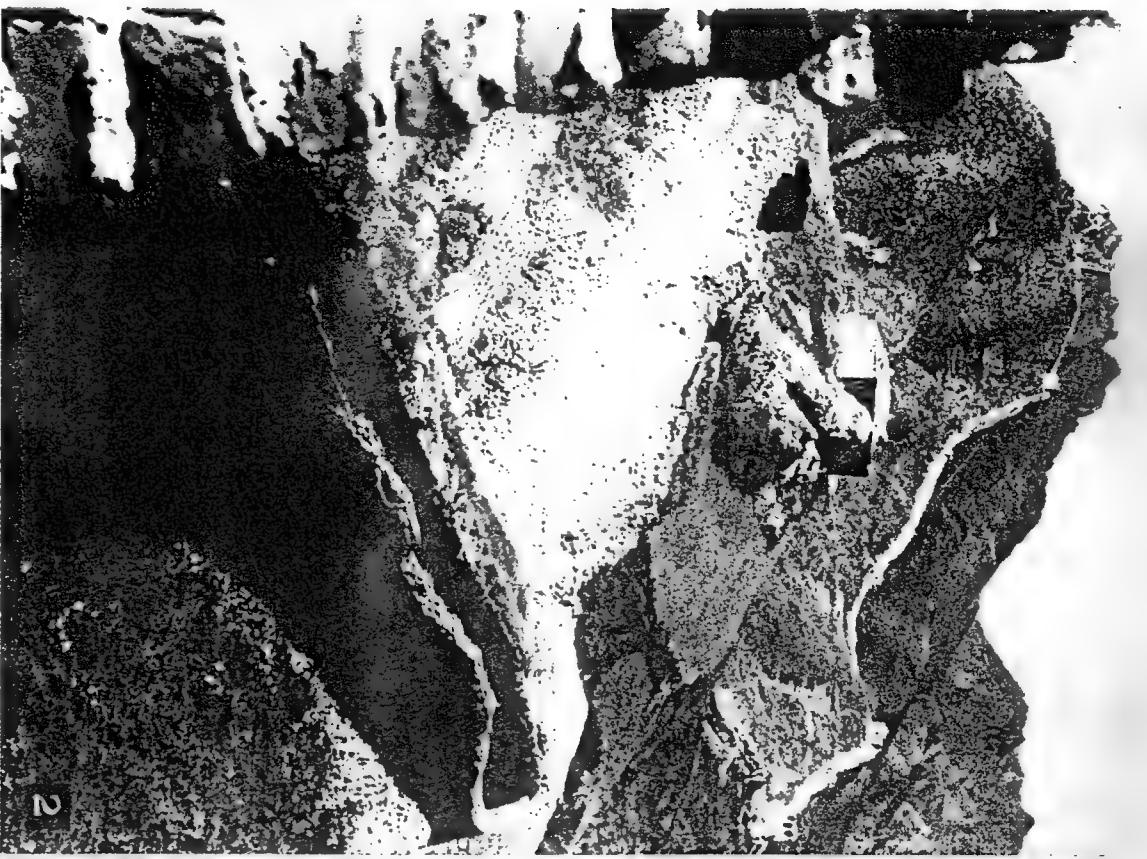
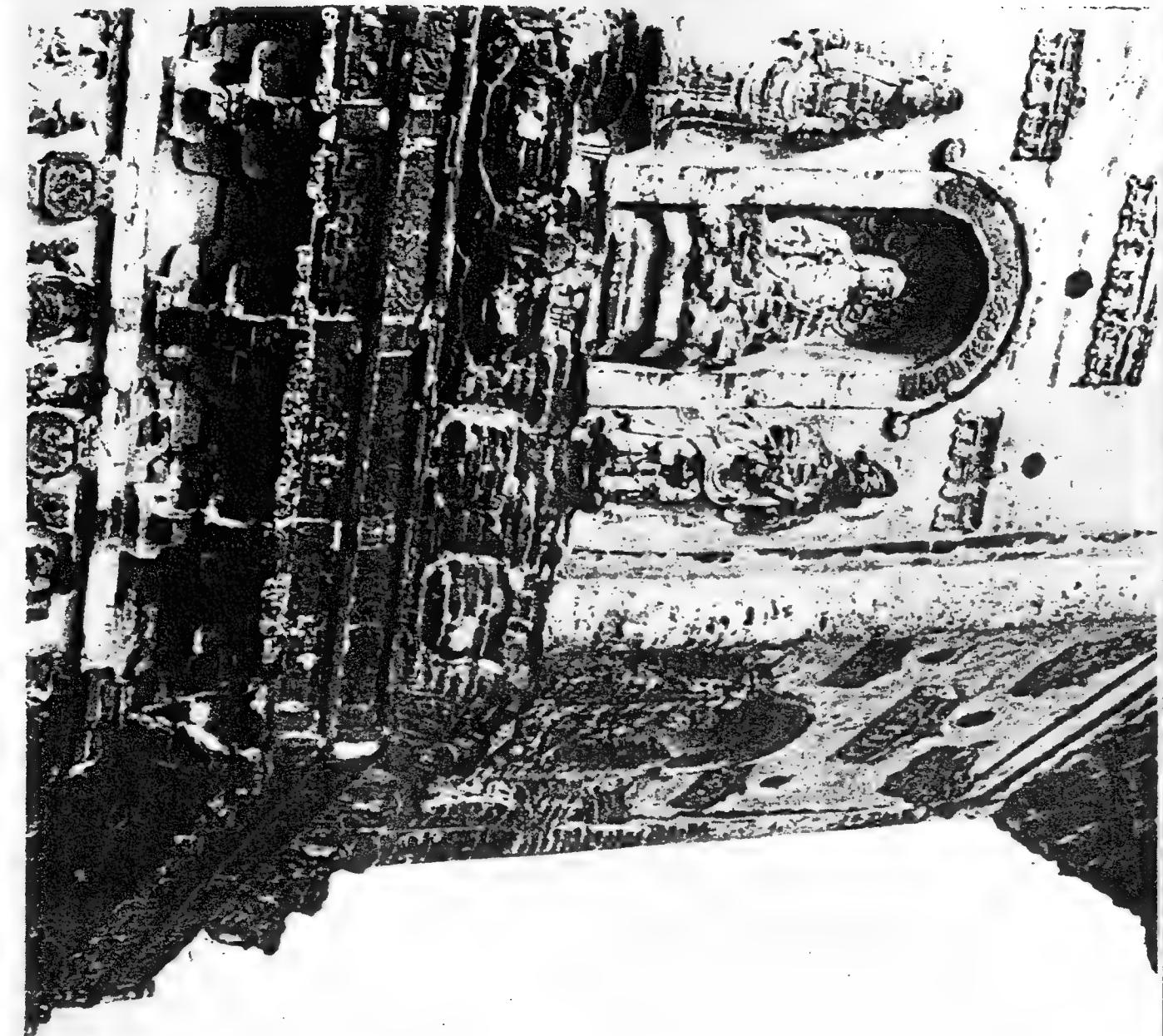
Lake Kingpo, situated on the upper reaches of the Mutanchiang, is about 40 kilometers from north to south and 8 kilometers from east to west.

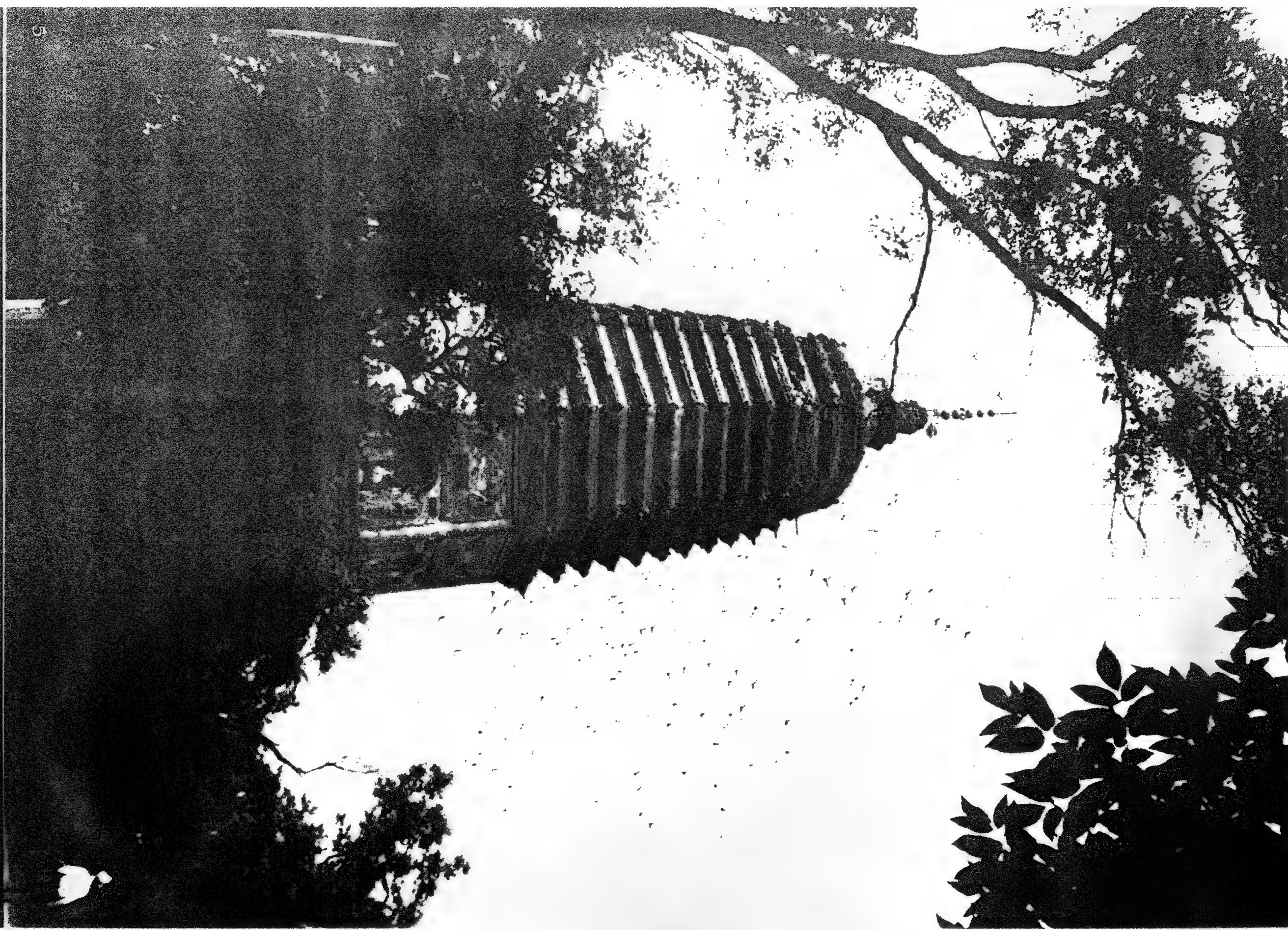
4. OLDEST TOWER IN MANCHOUKUO

The White Tower of Peichen rises to a height of more than 250 feet. On its octagonal sides are carved the famous images of Buddha. This tower is the oldest and greatest in Manchoukuo, but owing to years of neglect it is now in a dilapidated state.



1. 满天省海城縣城門 城壁は海城河に沿ひ周囲一里餘満さ三丈の磚瓦實に磚瓦面に
満南に廣威北に來遠の各門を開く。城内は古風な人家多く又三十餘の寺廟が存在する
2. 古北口の長城 萬里の長城關中熱河省境に屬する古北口門十五の内、臺峰口古北口關石口
最も有名であるが、中でも古北口は承德北京間の街道を扼する天險として最も有名な事。
である。3. 錦泊湖 布水池満布 4. 錦州省北鎮塔 佛教大慶濟寺の前廟にあり、一毛塔
塔といふ。高さ三百五十餘尺塔身は八角形、その各方面に人造石で八大金剛と呼ばれる像
が刻まれてゐる。遂の造業の時、その建立滿洲で最も古且最大の塔で多宝塔佛殿の主、寶殿。
が創られてゐる。遂の造業の時、その建立滿洲で最も古且最大の塔で多宝塔佛殿の主、寶殿。
が創られてゐる。遂の造業の時、その建立滿洲で最も古且最大の塔で多宝塔佛殿の主、寶殿。





5. WHITE TOWER OF LIAOYANG

tuated 40 miles from Mukden, Liaoyang is one of the oldest towns in Manchou. It is famous for the White Tower shown here. Once the scene of a great battle the Manchurian Incident, Liaoyang is now a peaceful place where tombs, wallings and potteries having the markings of more than a thousand years are being treated.

6. PORT OF CHIAMUSSU

the bulk of the agricultural products of the 1,200,000 farmers of Sanchiang province shipped outside from this port of Chiamussu on the Sungari River. Chiamu is valued as a highly strategic point in the land and waterway transportation of eastern Manchoukuo.

7. HSINGAN-LING

bite Russians traversing the Hsingan-ling region.

8. MECCA FOR TOURISTS AND HIKERS

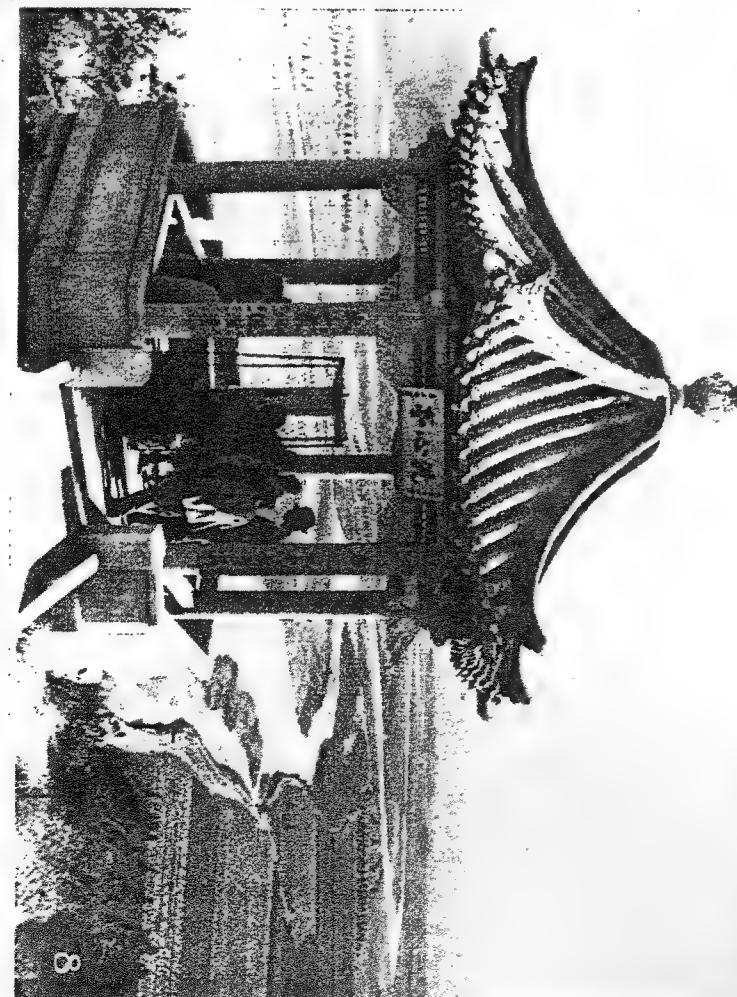
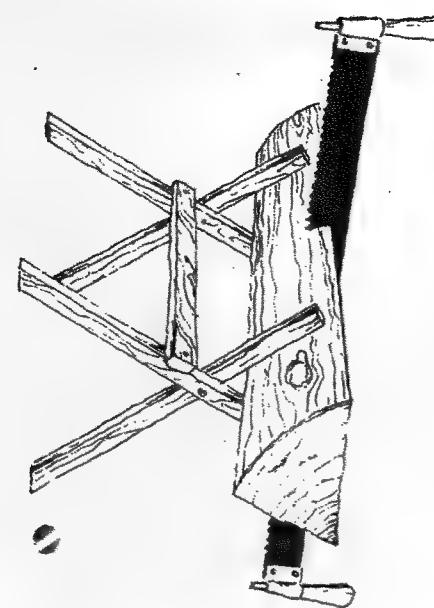
this spot, situated about a mile east of the Tiehling railway station, commands a sing view of the unparalleled scenic sights surrounding it. It is the favorite for hikers from Mukden and Fushun.

9. MANCHOUKUO'S NO. 1 PARK

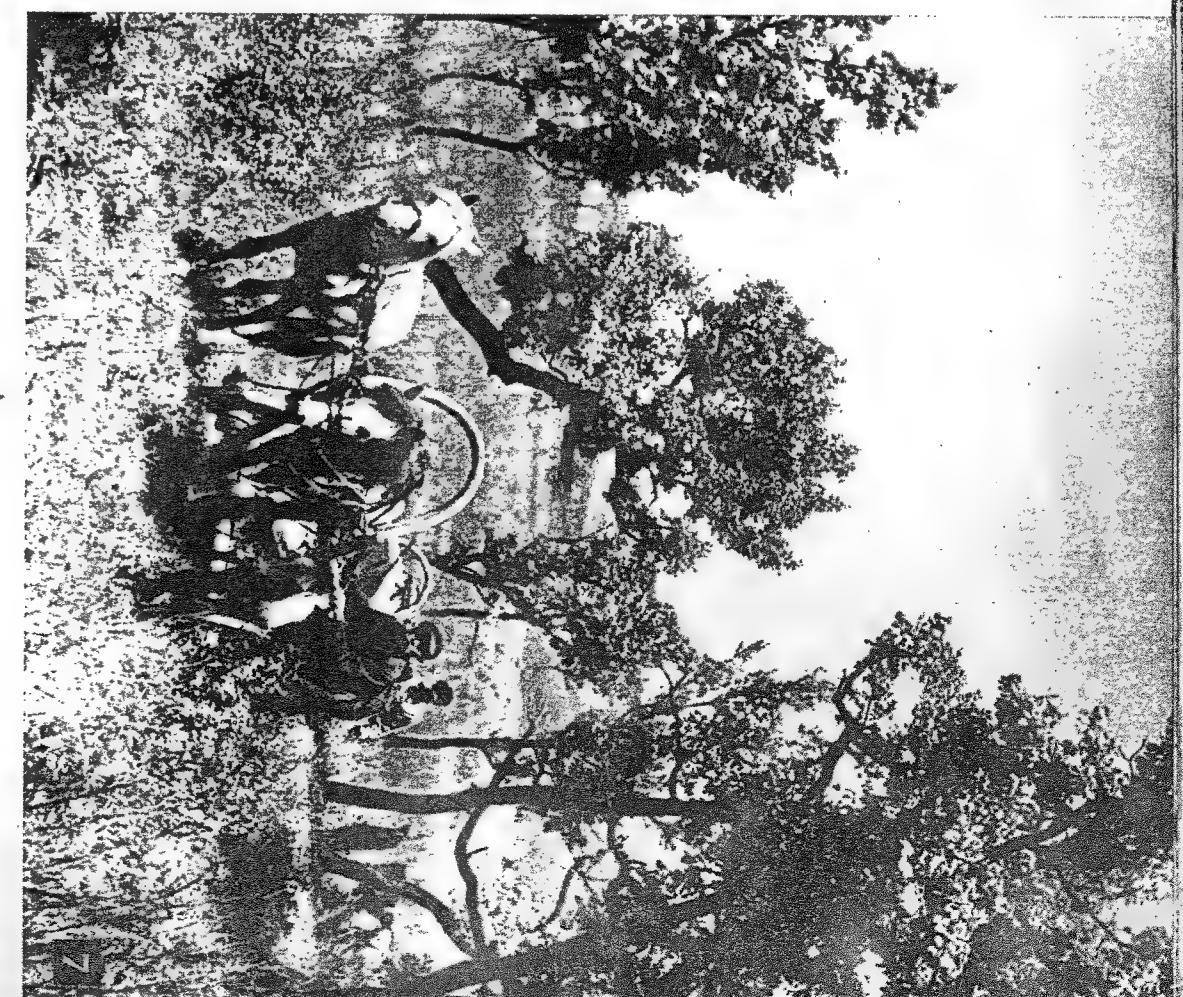
lected No. 1 among the eight greatest scenic beauties of Manchoukuo, Chenkiang-ark is known for its cherry blossoms. During the cherry blossom season in April, side of Antung is crowded with sightseers from all parts of Manchoukuo and

1陽の白塔 滿洲の象徴のやうな白塔で知られてゐる遼陽は滿洲最初の都。遼陽城頭夜はの軍隊にも懐しい大會議のあつたところ今は閑寂な町で近郊に千數百年前の古墳壁畫土塁掘されてゐる。6・佳木斯の碼頭 三江省のお膝元百二十萬省民の汗の收穫は殆どこ、こ、を経て移出されるが國後島の完成は松花江の水運と組んで北満の哈爾濱に對し東満水陸交通のポイントをにぎる。7・興安嶺 興安嶺を馬力と共に越える白系鐵人 8・佳木斯鐵橋の東一里の地點にあり新亞福津天鵝湖方面からのハイキング行樂地として著はる。9・安東鐵江山 安東の背景をなす鐵江山は當て滿洲八景公選第一位に當選した景勝名所として知られ、その季節には滿鮮各地からの觀桺客で埋められる。

1白塔 遼陽為滿洲古都近郊會役場子貢官府前古墳壁畫土塁等 6・佳木斯碼頭 三江省的民衆的血汗的收穫部差先集落此處而再向各地輸出的乃至國後島完成遼東満水陸交通之
7・興安嶺 自俄渡經興安嶺之情形 8・龍首山 位於鐵嶺附近堂此山可遠眺各地 9・安
山 滿洲八景之一安東鐵江山風光明媚尤以櫻花著名



8



7



9

Happy Children of Manchoukuo

The children of Manchoukuo are very fortunate in that they are the focus of a strong parental love, especially from their mothers. Most of these children lead a very close life with their parents. This is due to the fact that school education has not as yet become universal and their schooling is conducted at home. Although the young boys and girls therefore grow up in a rather carefree way, they nevertheless are taught, while still young, all the important essentials of the hard facts of economic life.



1

1. Though not of the rich class, this group of children live happily and contentedly.
2. Japanese children in Manchoukuo start early in mastering the winter sports.
3. The winning smile of a son of Mongolia still retaining the ancient queue.



）ひのび育つ

満洲の子供

満人の子供はどこの家庭でも兩親並に母親から非常に可愛がられ、そのまゝ愛らしい振りなども放されてゆつたりと育つてゐる。教育は都市をはじめ地方へもこの傾向が著としてきてゐるが、總體的に見ればまだ小農式の必要とする程度で一般農業として學校教育の必要を感じるまでの間は、ないから、子女の教育はまだ後く日本とは天地の相違がある。しかし、これは一般人の子女は頗るのんびり育つてゐる。それは生活様式が一文化に遡く原始的であり、その性格が多分に粘滞質な傾向で、さういふ原因として物事に対する經濟觀念は幼少の頃から強く植えつけられてゐる。

這風を罵して上げるからお詫びといつたら、頭も一轍に冬、とかしこまトクン語が抜け出しながら、「ツー」といった瞬間、2・演でついた路上をソーテルヌ日本の子供たち、3・何かしら純潔さうだが、でも軽しく微笑みの子供

外人の児童は愛着母親的熱烈的態度、而育成教育程度甚低一般農業並不教育度必要過也是保守的教訓同時也是母親過激的教導
1些小民族實驗然不是舊有但惟其如此 2・活潑的日本小孩 3・快樂的歡笑



EDUCATION THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG MAN- CHOUKUO

Incorporating a new educational system, the Manchoukuo School Act was promulgated on May 1, 1937 and enforced from January 1, 1938. In the sweeping reforms which took place in July 1937, the educational affairs of Manchoukuo was placed under the administration of the Department of People's Welfare, into which had been absorbed the former Department of Education. The educational policy of the Empire, as embodied in the revised system, has for its objectives the enhancement of the Manchoukuo-Japan relationship of "oneness of spirit and virtue," the development of racial harmony among the races comprising the nation, and the fostering of healthy and efficient Manchoukuoan citizens.

1. Manchoukuoan girl students engage in their favorite winter sport of ice-skating to the tune of rhythmic music.
2. Mass outdoor exercises held by the students of the Kirin Higher Normal School.
3. Students of the Mukden Girls' Normal School entering the gate with children under their tutelage.
4. Primary students eagerly watching their teacher give practical lessons in physics.
5. The school bell calls to perfect attention these Korean primary students in Manchoukuo.

—德一心を標榜して 次代國民育成に盡ら

滿洲國が建國以來標榜する一徳一心宣揚の新教育體系は昭和十二年(康徳四年)五月一日公布翌十三年一月一日から實施された。この新體制は國家百年の大計を樹立するもので日滿一徳一心不可分の關係及び民族協和の精神を體得せしめ健全有為な滿洲國民を養成するにある。

滿洲國は多數民族の集合國家であるため教育行政及びその施設開保は非常に複雑である。關東州内の教育施設は大體關東州廳の經營に屬してゐるが、行政權移譲と、もに從來の滿鐵附屬地内滿洲國人教育は全額滿洲國に移譲し、日本内地人教育及び一部朝鮮人教育は日本側に留保すること、なほ地方別に學校組合を設けその經營に當らせてある。日本側經營の學校は關東州廳經營の學校をはじめ大連市滿鐵總社、東洋協會、日本中等學校等經營の學校が各所にあり、他に公學校、普通學校等あり、滿鐵經營の二十校中十四校が民學生部が設置され、又在滿朝鮮人教育教育は幾異的に發達日本に留學する者既に百名を超えてゐる。滿古人教育は幾異的に發達日本に留學する者既に百名を超えてゐる。滿古人教育の如きは滿古開拓の指導者を養成する樣範學校といはれてゐる。

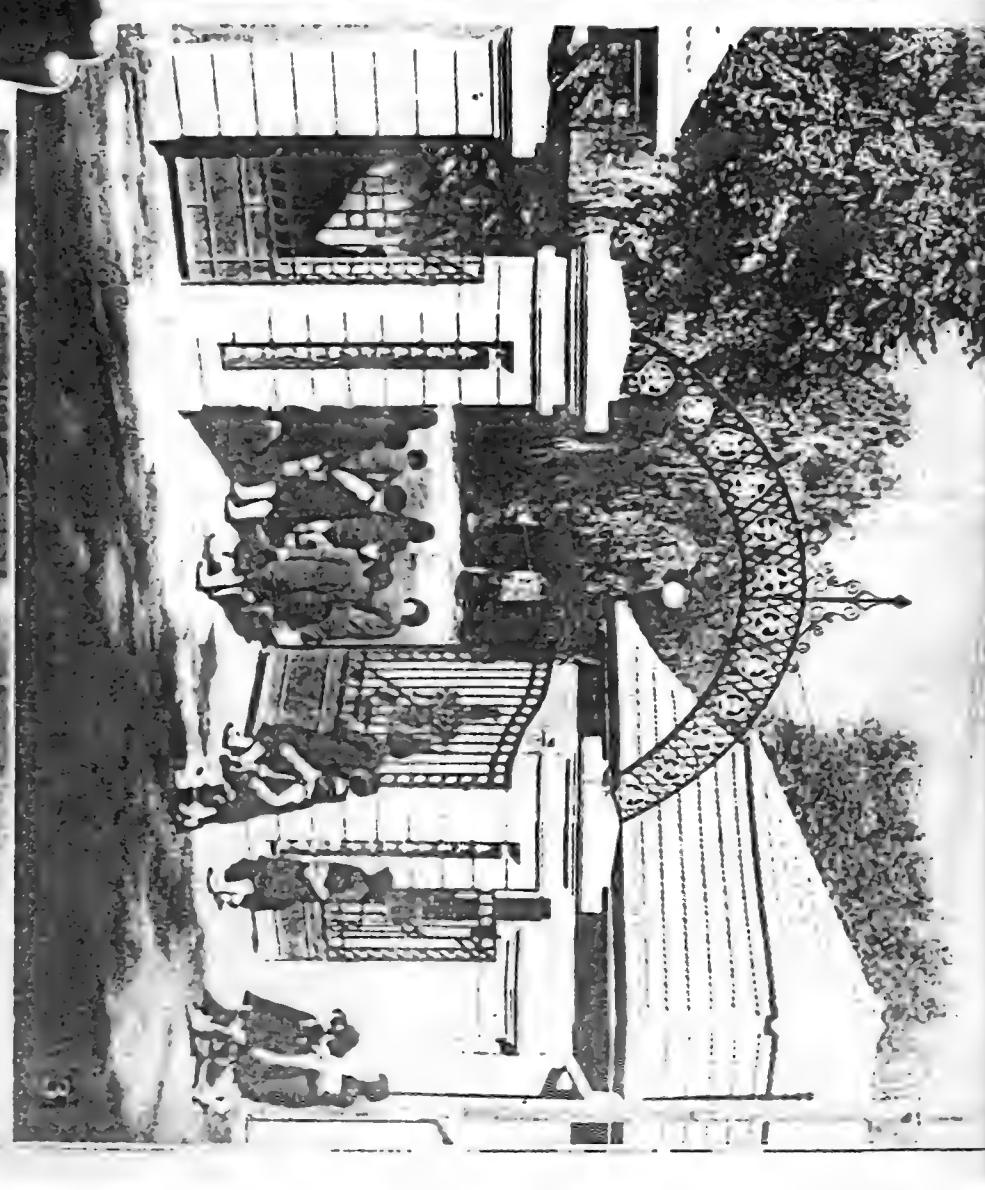
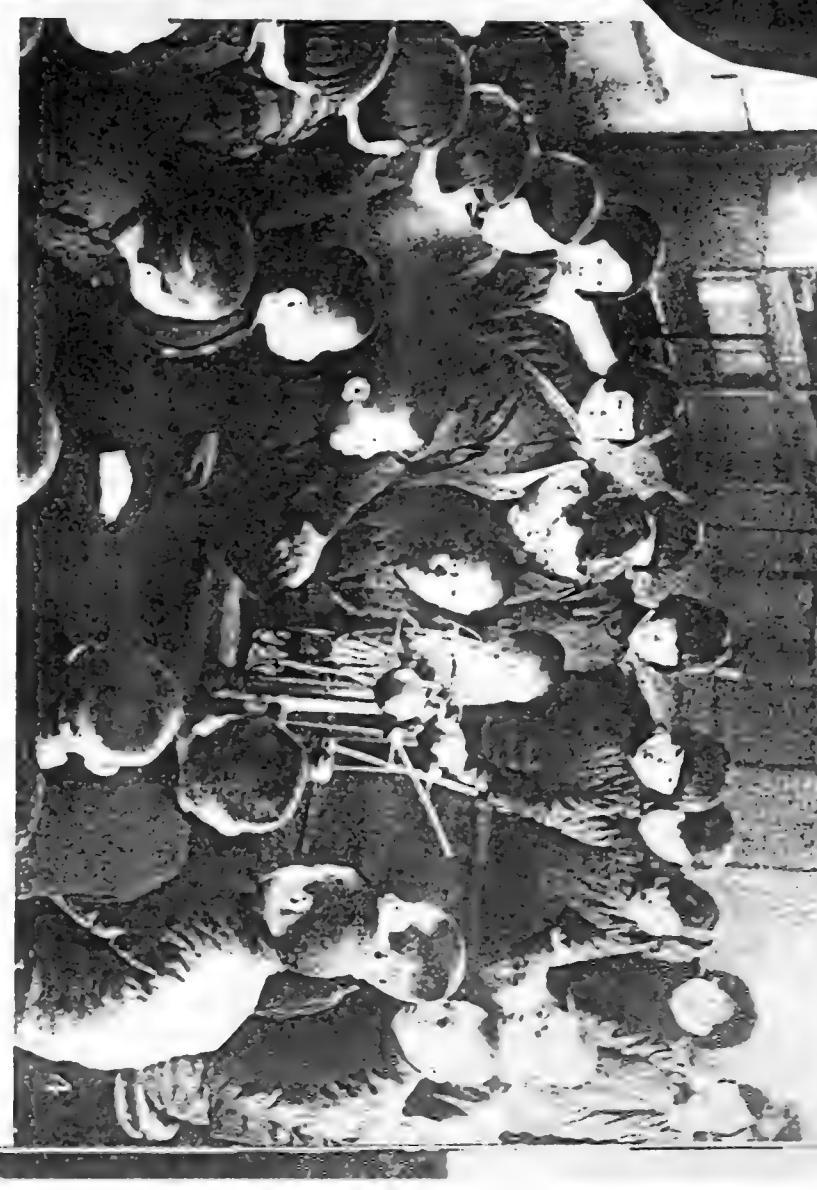
1・歌とりズムに合せて滿洲の女學生はスケートが堪能だ
2・吉林高等師範學校生徒の運動たる體操課、3・お詫さきとともに學校へ行くのと附屬小學校もある奉天省立奉天女子師範學校、4・理科の授業をうける滿人小學生、5・朝鮮人小學生
新體制分國民學校初等教育修業四年國民學舍(關東初等教育修業一年乃至三年)國民優級學校入學資格爲國民學校卒業者年課一二年國民高等學校中等教育修業四年入學資格爲國民優級學校卒業者大學生門教育修業三年入學資格國民高等學校卒業者新進學校初等教育修業四年國民學舍(關東初等教育修業三年乃至三年)入學資格爲十三歲以上卒業國民學校或國民優級學校

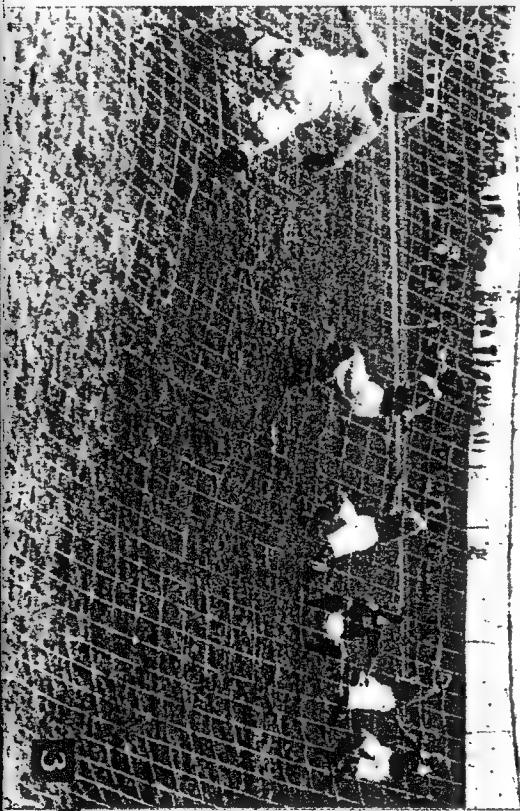
(全課二年或三年入學資格爲十三歲以上卒業國民學校或國民優級學校)

治外法權撤廢後附屬地之滿人教育機關已全移交滿洲國、日本内地人及一部朝鮮人教育日本方面に留保會延滿大連師範學校、關東行教各地方設置聯合日本方面經營學校有關東州廳經營學校、大連市滿鐵學校、東洋協會、日本中等學校等經營的學校、各處皆有。此外有公學校、普通學校、中等學校已達三十餘處。又在滿朝鮮人教育會現已由公學生部引繼以前滿鐵經營二十校中十四校已移交民學生部、滿古人教育者幾異の發達來日本留學者已經過百名之多。王爺廟之廣古學院、成績亦蒸蒸々日上。

1・滿洲女學生冰上姿勢、2・吉林高師學生之運動體操、3・奉天省立奉天女子師範學校及附屬小學校、4・滿人學生學習理科試驗、5・朝鮮小學校之朝課







3



2



1. Strong basketball players of a girls' high school in Hsinling.
2. Good form displayed by a Manchoukuoan pole-vaulter during the Japan-Manchoukuo athletic meet.
3. The powerful Manchoukuo rugby team in action against the Japanese expeditionary team.
4. The favorite sport of volleyball among girl students.
5. A star Manchoukuoan running broad jumper displays his winning form.
6. Muddy rugby battle between the Japanese and Manchoukuoan (in dark uniforms) teams.
7. The Manchoukuoan and visiting Canadian basketball teams start the ball a-rolling.
8. Well-filled stands watch the track relay event.
9. Sprinters hit the water in the All-Manchoukuo Middle School Swimming Meet.



Athletic Manchoukuo

強靭な四肢もで跳躍競技へ

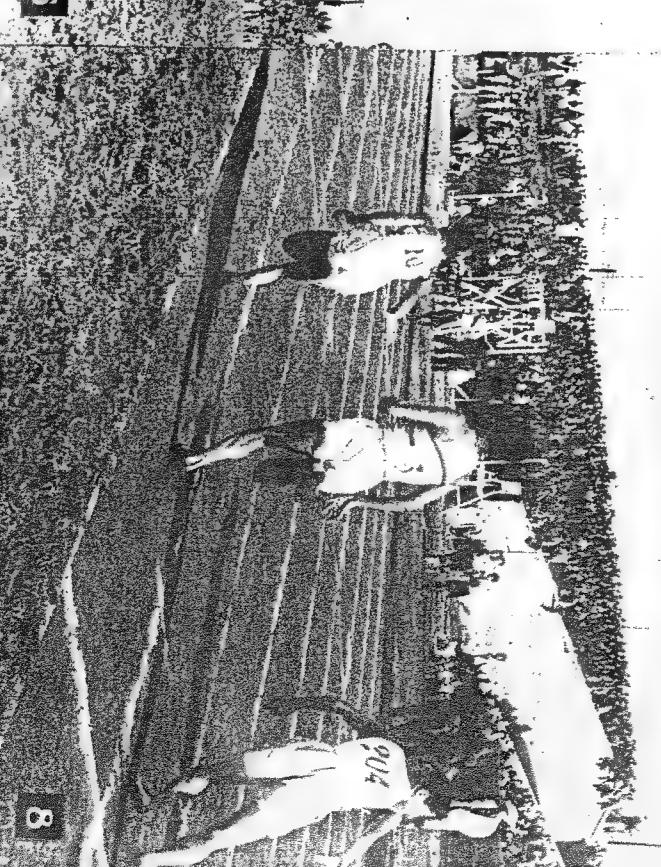
in all countries, sports are extremely popular in choukuo. After passing through the early stage of everything according to the Japanese standard play, the athletes of Manchoukuo are gradually revealing some of the superior traits with which they are inherently endowed. Due to the vigor on the Continent the athletes of this country unusually strong legs, hence it is no wonder they should excel in such sports as rugby, jumping, running. At the second international rugby held in Dairen last Spring, the Manchoukuoan inched the championship by easily conquering participating Japanese and foreign teams.

國家の基礎固まるとともに満洲國のスポーツ界もますます活氣を呈し、盟邦日本の體育施設と競技法の點召み時代からやうやく本格的體育をとつてゐるに至つた。大陸に足へられた赤褐色の體格はよく伸び殊にその四肢の強靭さは不思議な結果をもたらす。球技等にはお詫び向き満人軍は從来蹴球リーグには蹴やかしい蹴球を達してゐるが昭和十四年春の第二回大連國際蹴球リーグの日滿外人對抗戦にも満人軍は断然他を壓して優勝。又水泳に於ても日本式水泳法を採り好成績の四肢を利してスピードを加へ、今や蹴球界まる頃の権威オーリムピック大會の競技を握つて競練習をつけてゐる。他競技は過渡時代でどの種目にも所謂スター・プレーヤーはないがやがて競技のやうに世界の競技を握つて立ち上る日も遠くはない。

1. 新東女子高等國民學校のバスケットボール選手 2. 強い体力とバネ、日滿支對抗競技に於ける滿洲國選手 3. 蹴球にかけては滿洲人は先天的に恵まれてゐる。4. ボールを中心とした競技！ 5. 強靭な腕のものもある。5. 挑戦のためボーラーは腕のものもある。6. 滅心になつて熱血の日滿对抗ラグビー 7. 體力競争共にいきかの選色もない滿洲カナダ親善バスケットボール大會 8. スター・プレーヤーこそないが強健距離共にいかなか旺んだ 9. 日本式水泳法を学んで水泳満洲の名を讃やかせんと意氣込む全滿中等學校水泳大會

足球競闘爲満人軍之特長、六年春第二回大連國際足球競賽人軍大獲全勝、其他競技も在過渡時代可は大家的勢力将来在世界體育界内に占相常地位焉無疑也

1. 新東女子高等國民學校のバスケットボール選手
2. 日滿支對抗競技に於ける滿洲國選手
3. 蹴球にかけては先天的に恵まれてゐる。
4. ボールを中心とした競技！
5. 強靭な腕のものもある。
6. 滅心になつて熱血の日滿对抗ラグビー
7. 體力競争共にいきかの選色もない滿洲カナダ親善バスケットボール大會
8. スター・プレーヤーこそないが強健距離共にいかなか旺んだ
9. 日本式水泳法を学んで水泳満洲の名を讃やかせんと意氣込む全滿中等學校水泳大會



LIVING

生計

満人官公吏の生活費

The living standard of the average government and public official family of four living in Hsinking on a monthly salary not exceeding ¥70, as compiled by the Statistical Bureau of the State Council, is given below. This report is based on a six-month investigation covering the winter period, but the figures are for a one-year average.

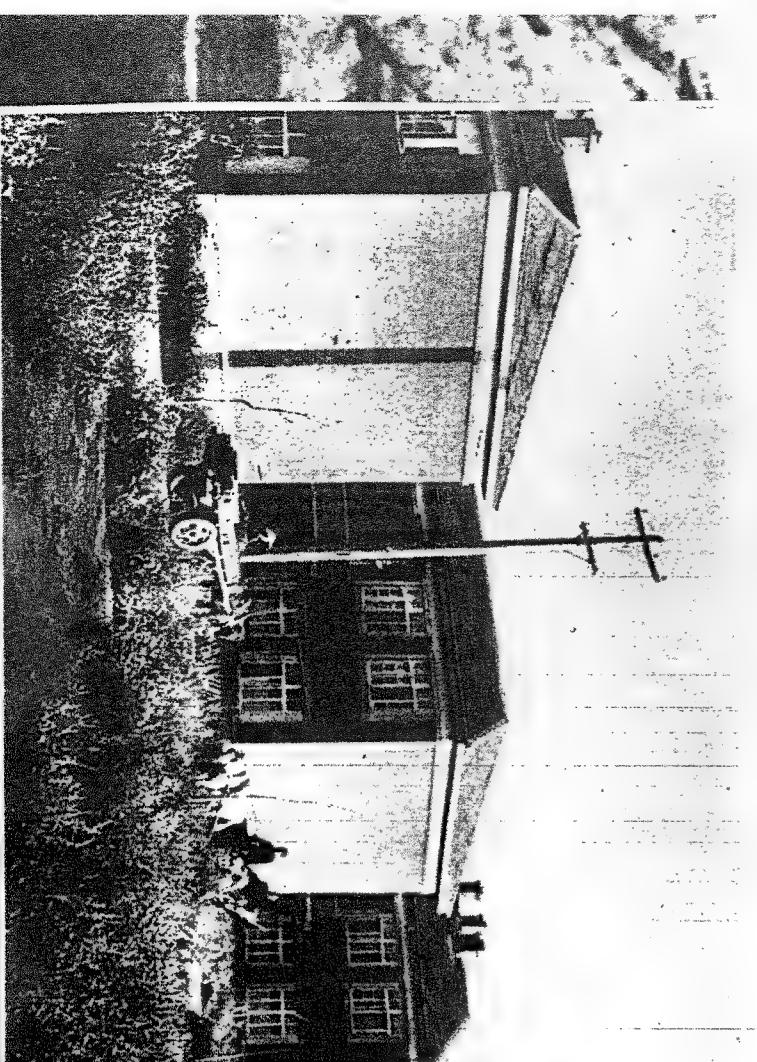
滿洲國國務院總計處調查にかかる家計調査報告より新京居住月収七十圓未満世帯人員四名の場合の生活費を見るに次の如くである。本調査は各季を中心に六ヶ月分の費計をまとめたものであり数字は一ヶ月平均
國務院統計處調査新京居住月収七十圓未満一家人口四名生活費如下本調査以冬季爲中心六個月份費計数字の一箇月平均數

Items	費目別	Cash Expenditure	%
Food	飲食品費	¥25.03	40.05
House Rent	住宅費	7.20	11.52
Heat & Light	光熱費	7.63	12.21
Clothing	被服費	10.06	16.10
Medical Care	衛生費	2.58	4.58
Education	教育費	0.59	0.94
Socials	際交費	4.60	7.36
Others	その他	4.52	7.24
Total	計	¥62.21	100.00

For each member of a family of 3.87 persons, the daily expenditure for food is ¥0.2156.

家庭數三八七人にて飲食費の一日當りを算出せば一人當り二十一錢五厘六毫となる

家庭數三八七人飲食費一人一日二角一錢五厘六毫



STANDARD

滿人農家の生活費

本部克山農事試驗場調査の満人農家經濟調查報告に
農家の生活費を見るに、一ヶ年生活費總額五百八十
元の中農は大體次の如き状態である

【克山農事試驗場之満人農家經濟調查報告農家生活
費總額五百八十圓程度之中農大體如下

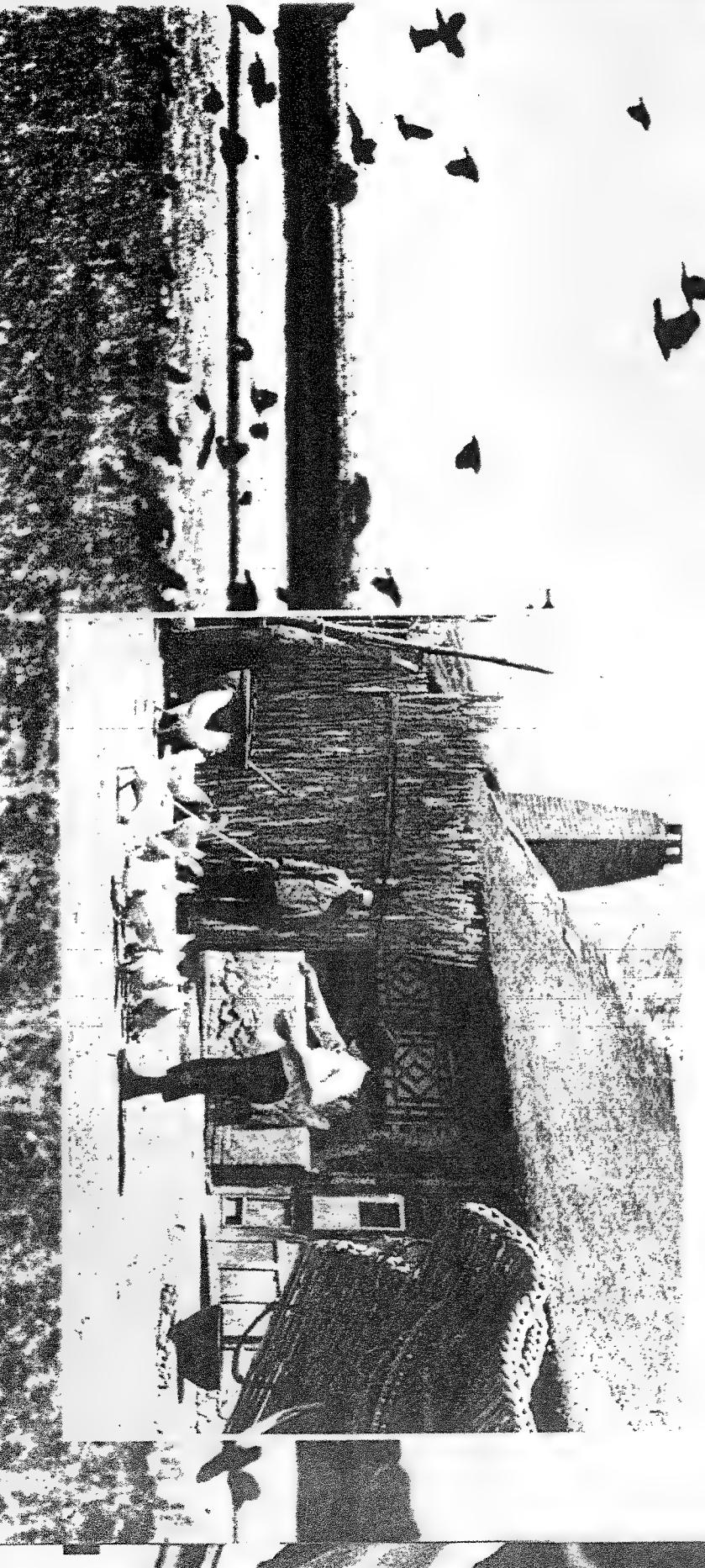
Items	費目別	Amount 總額	Cash Expenditure 現金支出額	%
Lodging	住居費	¥ 36.96	¥ 10.59	6.4
Food	飲食費	337.89	108.59	59.3
Light & Fuel	光熱費	48.53	13.75	8.4
Furniture	什器費	6.46	6.46	1.1
"Luxuries"	嗜好品費	16.20	16.20	2.8
Clothing	被服費	77.75	77.75	13.4
Education	教育費	6.96	6.95	1.2
Medical Care	醫藥費	8.25	6.25	1.4
Socials	交際費	27.95	27.95	4.8
Others	その他	12.82	12.82	2.2
Total	計	¥579.77	¥287.31	100.0

族數男五一五人、女三六五人、傭人年雇一八九人、季節雇
數二、五月にして、その一日當り費用は家族は十九錢五
毛、雇人は十三錢三厘三毫となり、飲食費の一人一日當
用は十二錢二厘である

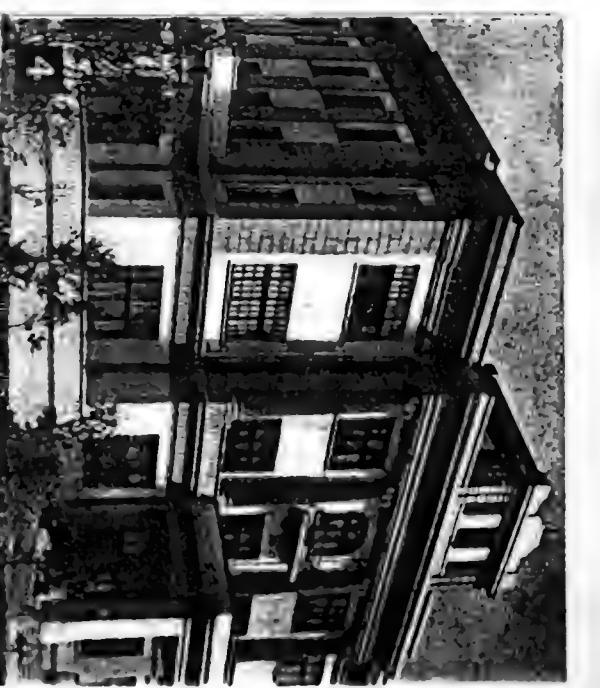
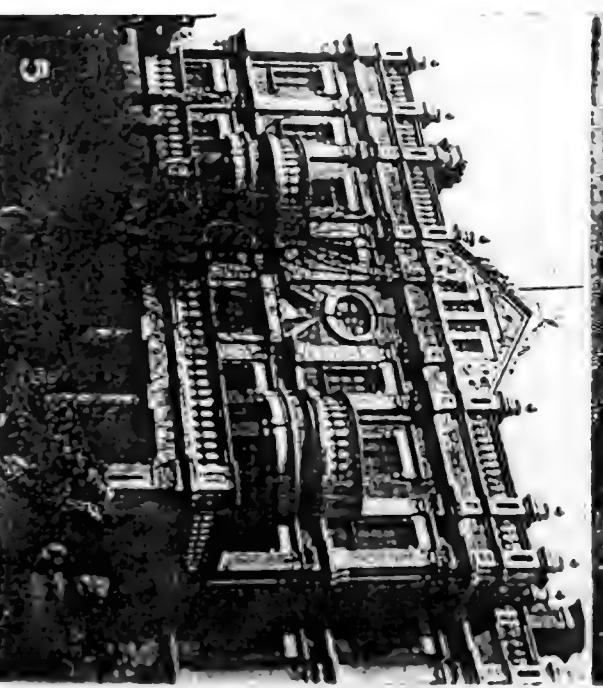
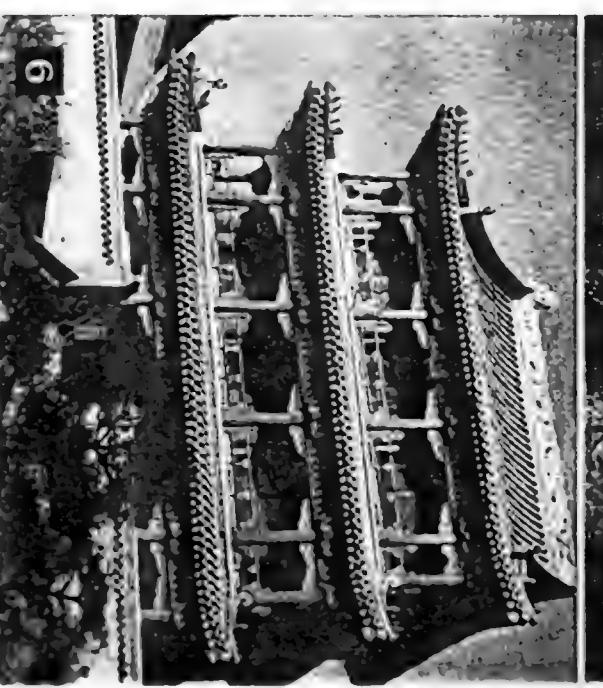
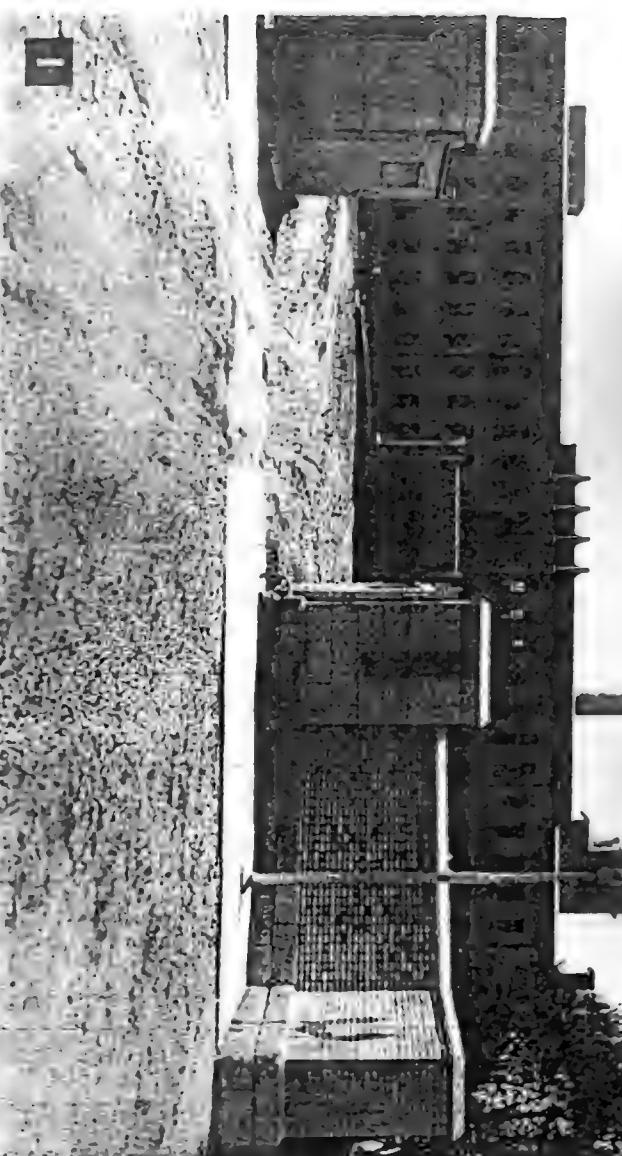
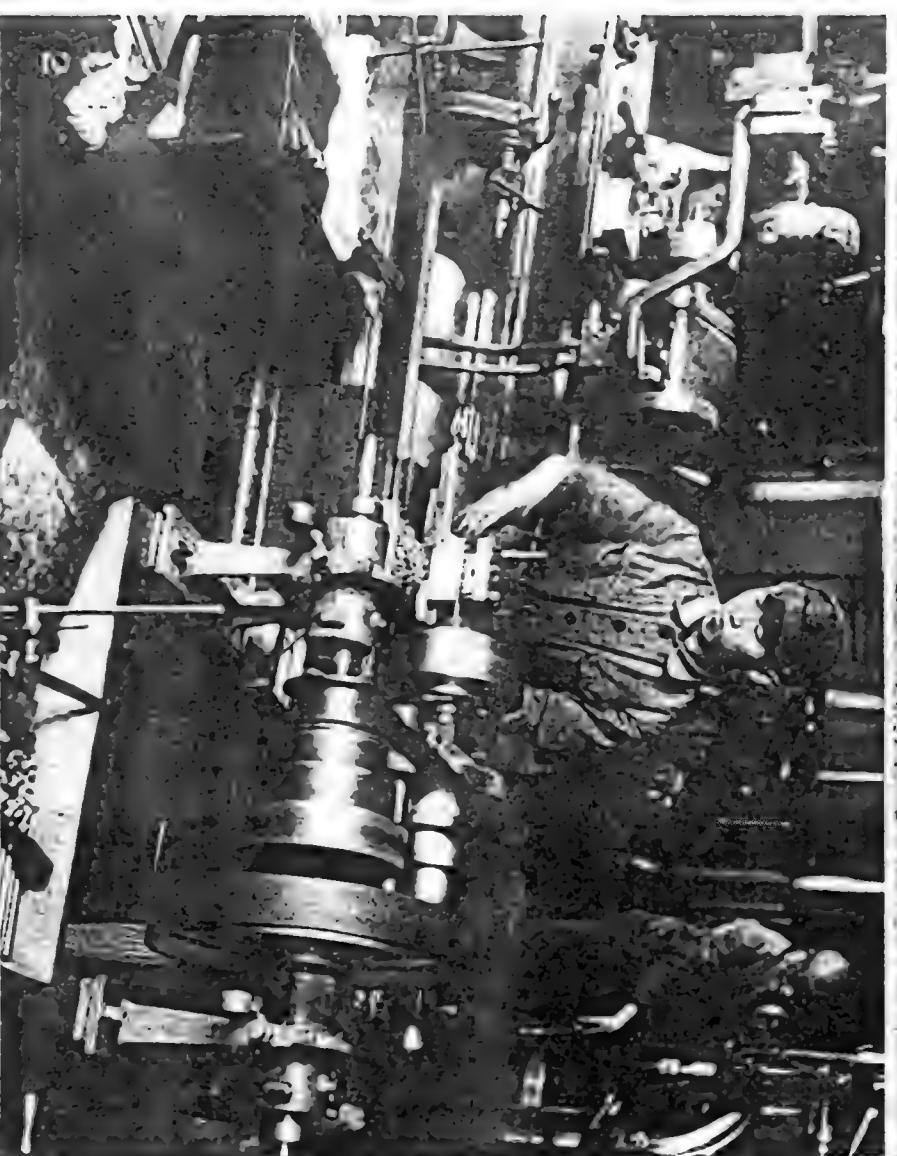
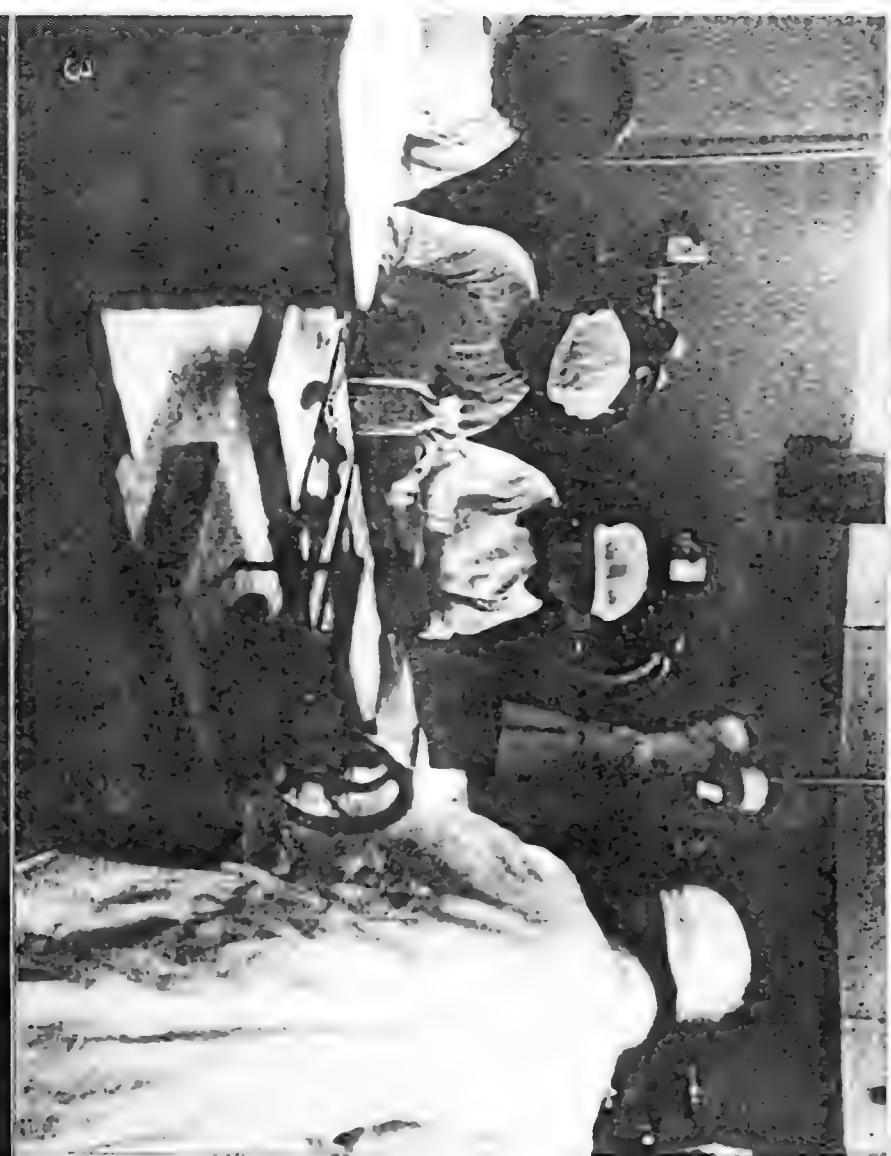
數男五一五人、女三六五人、傭人分年雇用一八九人、分季
用延長月數二、五月一日費用、家族一角五厘三毫雇人一
分三厘三毫飲食費一人一日費用一角二錢二厘

According to a recent report of the Koshan Agricultural Experimental Station, which investigated into the agricultural economies of middle class Manchoukuan farmers, the average family spends a total of ¥580 yearly, classified as follows:

The statistics are based on a family of 5.15 men, 3.65 women, 1.89 helpers hired over a one-year period, and seasonal help of 2.5 months. The daily expenditure of each family member is ¥0.1953 (of which food expense amount to ¥0.122), while that of each hired hand is ¥0.1333 per day.



SOCIAL AND EDUC.



洲實業株式會社

洲國政府は大正二年三月開港へ本道に當り、該港事務は第一課で行
催する電力を供給すとその做本件を明此の大方針に基く度量取次の
國事務を包合し地方の小港點を統括すに亘りては該港の通航並其貿易を興む。

CNAL INSTITUTIONS

同人會

entrance and facade of the Tairiku (Continental) Science Institute.

1. The founding process at the Tairiku Science Institute.

2. Technical laboratory of the Tairiku Science Institute.

3. National Library in Mukden.

4. Palace Museum in Mukden.

5. Horticultural experimental station in Hsingcheng.

6. Ingathering Charity Institution in Mukden.

7. Orphanage in Harbin.

8. Home for Jews in Harbin.

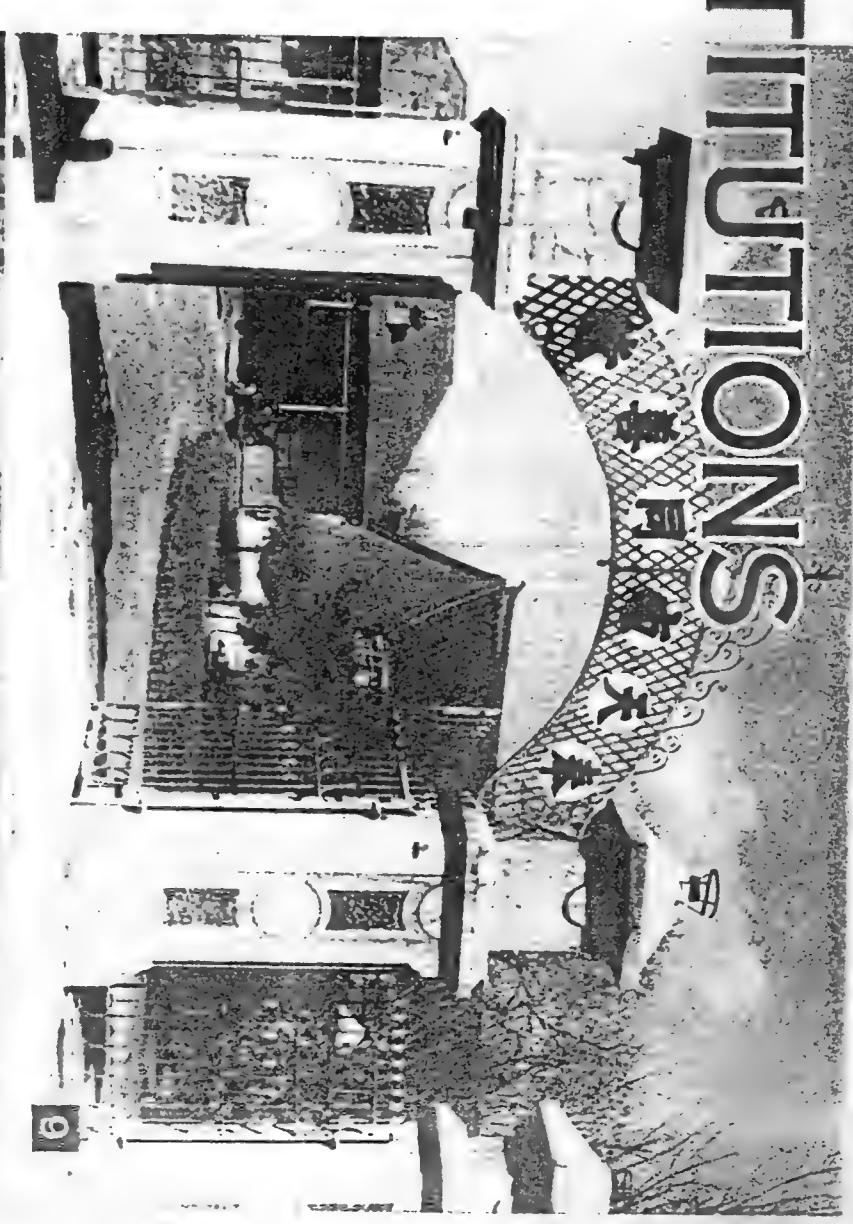
社會機關益々整備へ

正 1. 2. 同實驗研究室 3. 同製品試驗室 4. 奉天國立博物館
1. 2. 大陸科學院植物研究所 3. 同製品試驗室 4. 奉天國立博物館
2. 3. 奉天教育博物館 7. 奉城國語試驗場 8. 賴昌城國語試驗場
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11. 哈爾濱のユダヤ老人院

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1933, exactly one full year following the founding of the new government of Manchoukuo made an announcement that it will supply plenty of cheap electric power by consolidating the country's electric industry. Under this policy, the Manchuria was established in November 1934, following a merger of 1930 and Manchoukuo electric concerns in Manchoukuo, and started from December 1 of the same year.
The concerns absorbed in the merger were the South Manchuria Waterworks & Electric and the North Manchuria, while the Manchoukuoan concerns which participated in Electric, Hsingking Electric, Kirin Electric and Antung companies, as well as the Harbin Electric Bureau. The Com. d. at ¥160,000,000 and its president is Mr. Ting Chien.
• 250,000 kilowatts of electricity generated by the Fushun Iron & Colliery Co., and the Showa Steel Works, Ltd. for practically all of what remains of the total 500,000 kilowatts available in Manchoukuo is supplied by the Manchuria



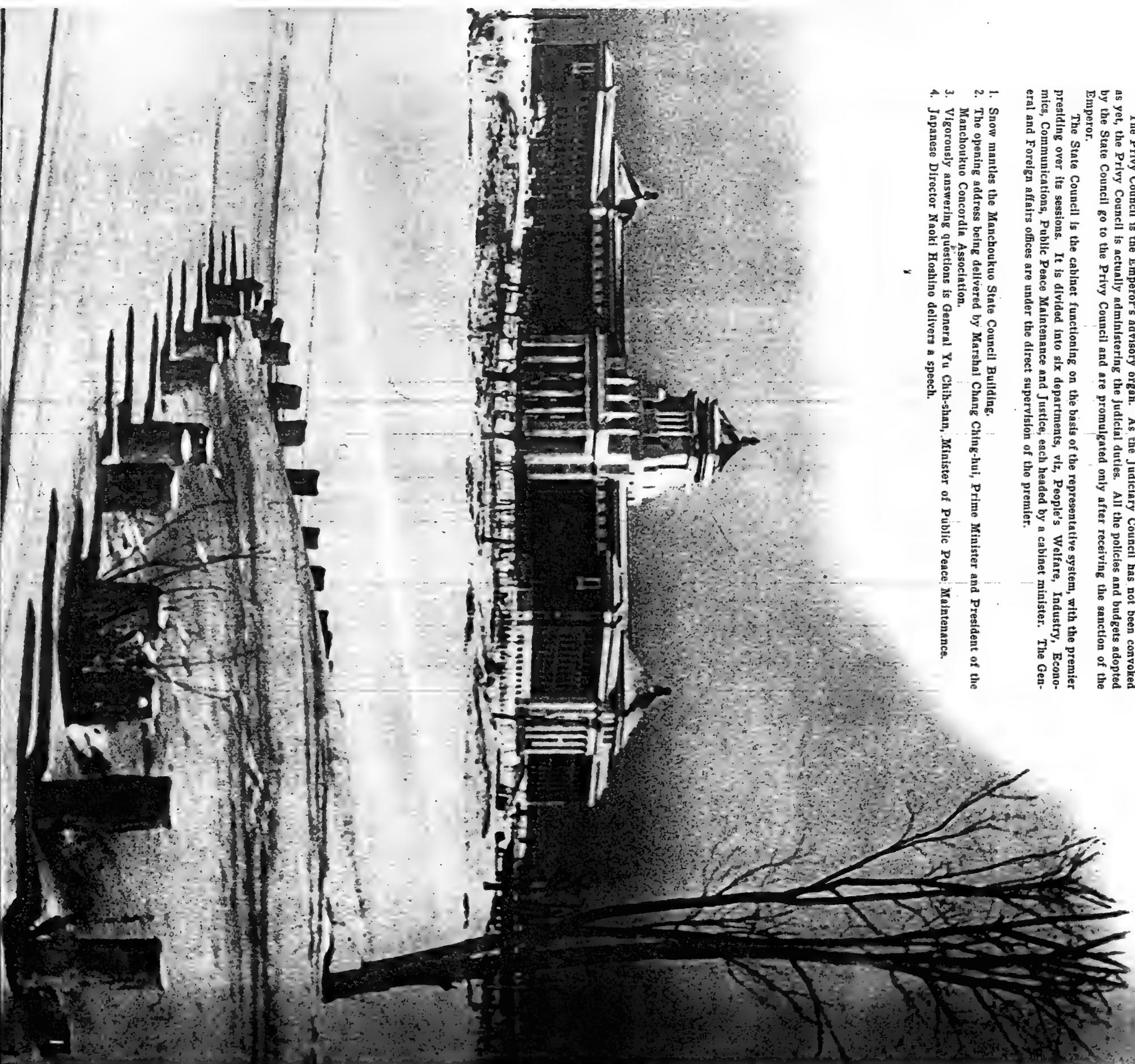
ADMINISTRATION

Manchoukuo's form of government is divided into the legislative, judicial and administrative systems, and its aims are based on the policies of racial harmony, equal opportunity and open door rights. The administrative work is carried on by the prime minister, with the sanction of the Emperor. Under the Emperor are the Privy Council, Legislative Council, State Council, and the Courts.

The Privy Council is the Emperor's advisory organ. As the Judiciary Council has not been convoked as yet, the Privy Council is actually administering the judicial duties. All the policies and budgets adopted by the State Council go to the Privy Council and are promulgated only after receiving the sanction of the Emperor.

The State Council is the cabinet functioning on the basis of the representative system, with the premier presiding over its sessions. It is divided into six departments, viz., People's Welfare, Industry, Economics, Communications, Public Peace Maintenance and Justice, each headed by a cabinet minister. The General and Foreign affairs offices are under the direct supervision of the premier.

1. Snow mantles the Manchoukuo State Council Building.
2. The opening address being delivered by Marshal Chung Ching-hui, Prime Minister and President of the Manchoukuo Concordia Association.
3. Vigorously answering questions is General Yu Chih-shan, Minister of Public Peace Maintenance.
4. Japanese Director Naoki Hoshino delivers a speech.



正道政治沿

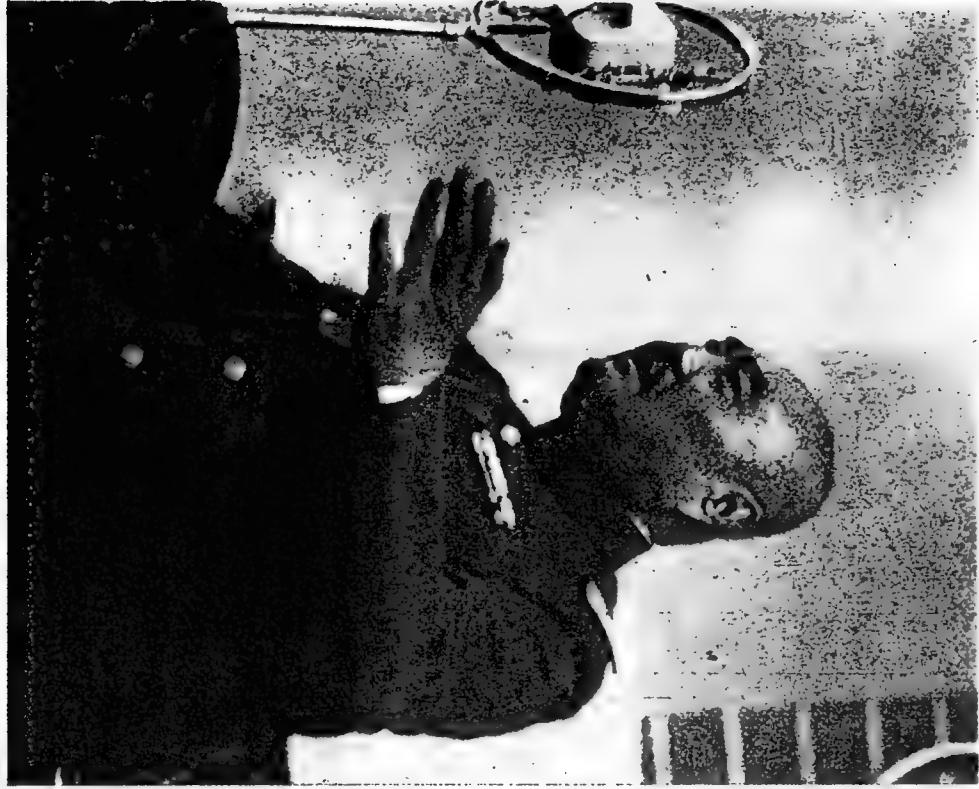
滿洲國の政體は立憲君主制で立法院、行政院の三権分立制を採用してゐる。その構想とするところは民衆協和に立脚した王道政治である。また憲法は制定されてゐないが國策の基本法と國民と國家の關係を明確にした人權保障法と國事の組織及び作用に關する根本原則を規定し組織法の二つがあり憲法制定を見るまではこの組織法が實質的には憲法の父役を果しめたものの中央地方を通じ幾度に亘った行政改編の改革を行ふと共に治外法權の全面的廢止及び附屬地行政改編の修復を見るに亘りて、より近代化法國體として又獨立國體としての體制へ移行せし世間に獨創的な政治組織の完成に邁進しつゝある。この國の政府組織は皇帝の下に府立法院、國務院、法院、檢察廳を置き中央集権的國體を形成してゐる。參照府は皇帝の諮詢機関である。國務院は皇帝の旨を擧て行政の行政を掌る政府の中銀行、行政總理、國務院の組織は總理は大蔵大臣の直属に屬する、總理ははじめ外務、陸軍の三権及び各大臣の掌管にて專任官員である。國務院は實業、財政、農林、外務、司法、鐵道、大蔵、內閣、國務院等などがある。國務院は實業、財政、農林、外務、司法、鐵道、大蔵、內閣、國務院等などがある。國務院の存在は滿洲國行政組織における一特色ともいふべきもので總務官員實業の下に就職の國策を生み出す滿洲國の必勝制である。滿洲國には政府と民間一般の關係にある満洲帝國會があり其の會議場を以て宣傳演説工作を行つてゐることは特徴すべきで、今や四千萬国民に政治の意識を醸成してゐる。

新設の滿洲國議院 1. 財和會全國聯合協議會における國務院大臣の演説 2. 實間に著る子連歌詩安制大臣 4. 財和會全國聯合協議會における眞野耕太郎の施政演説

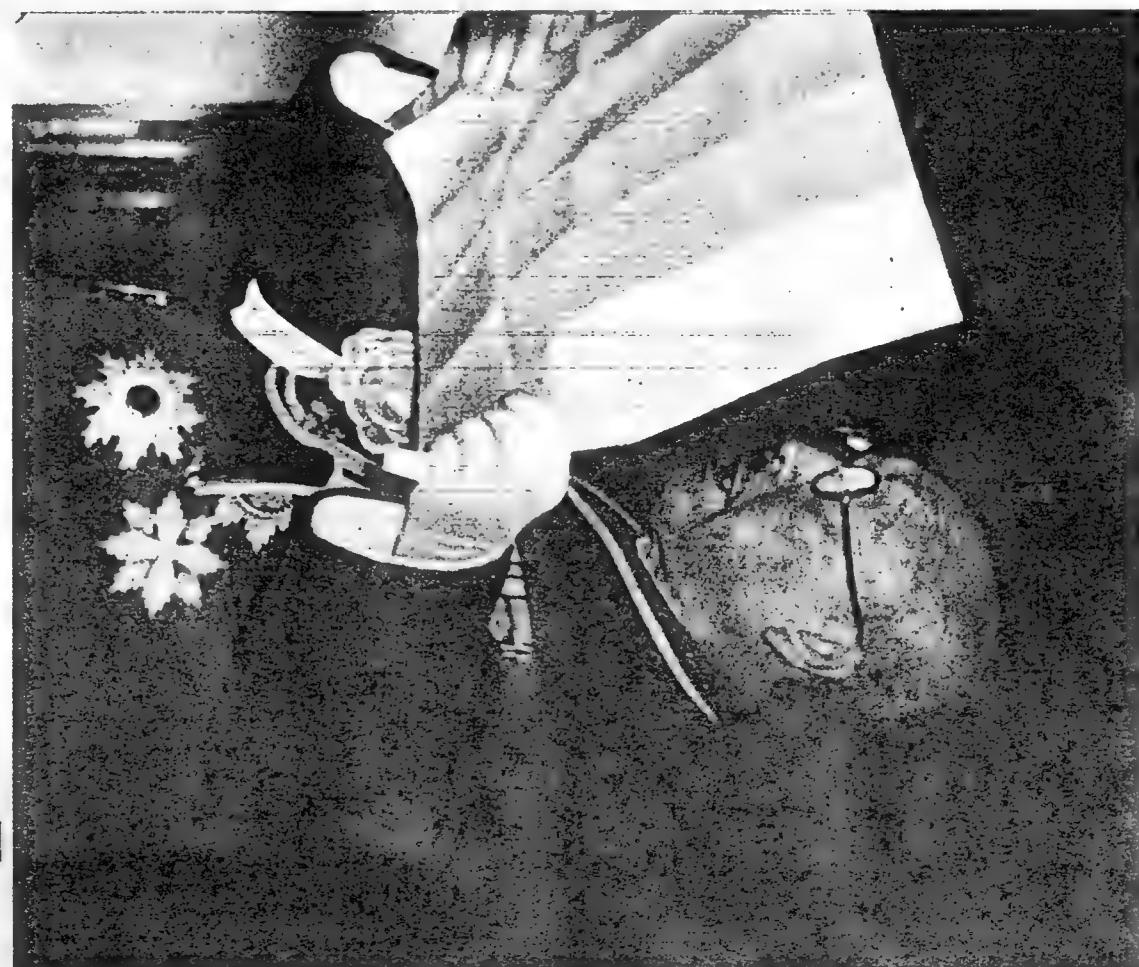
洲帝國政府は主立民衆協和行政王道政治自國元年三月一日實行帝政以來對外情勢急變改朝易火大變地行政改編構造法治外法權滿洲國國名實質即完成近代法治國體改編時直轄之下有參議院立法院國務院法院檢察廳等諸機關國務院爲皇帝之旨而實業之中権機制國務院組織以總務廳爲中心外分大蔵財政安民生司法興農業促交通渠也此外海外安寧計策實地政策經營當務局以及廣開大學大同學院等皆直屬總理大臣撰正向完成世界無比

組織運轉中

1.京瀋洲國議院 2. 1940年全國聯合協議會席上眞野耕太郎大臣之演説 3. 實問答問之子治臣 4. 財和會全國聯合協議會席上之眞野耕太郎大臣之演説



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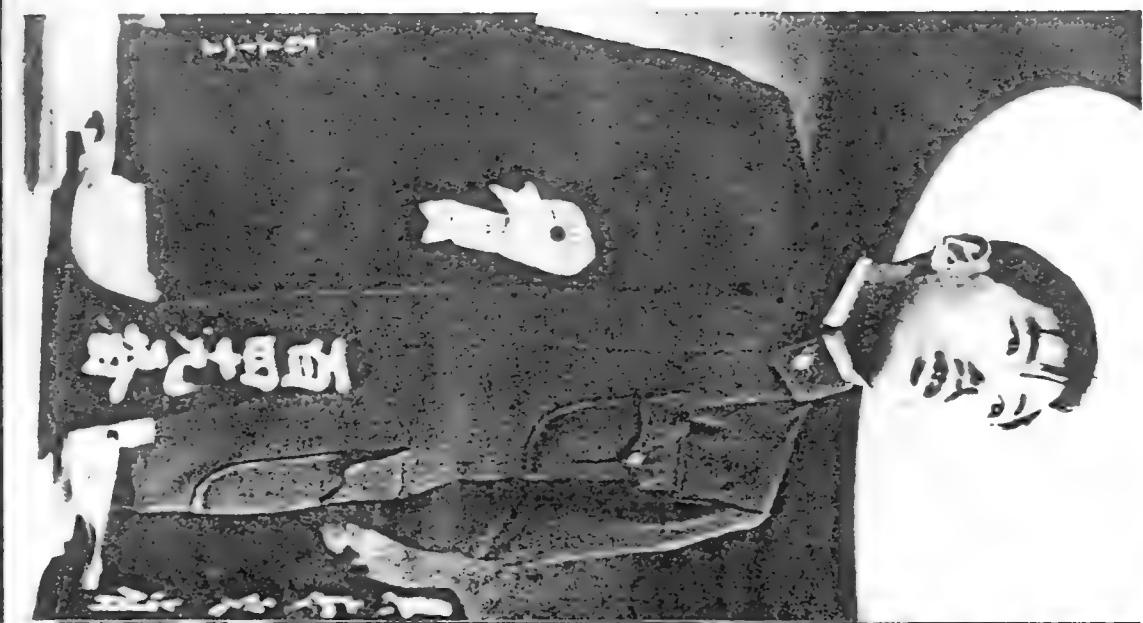


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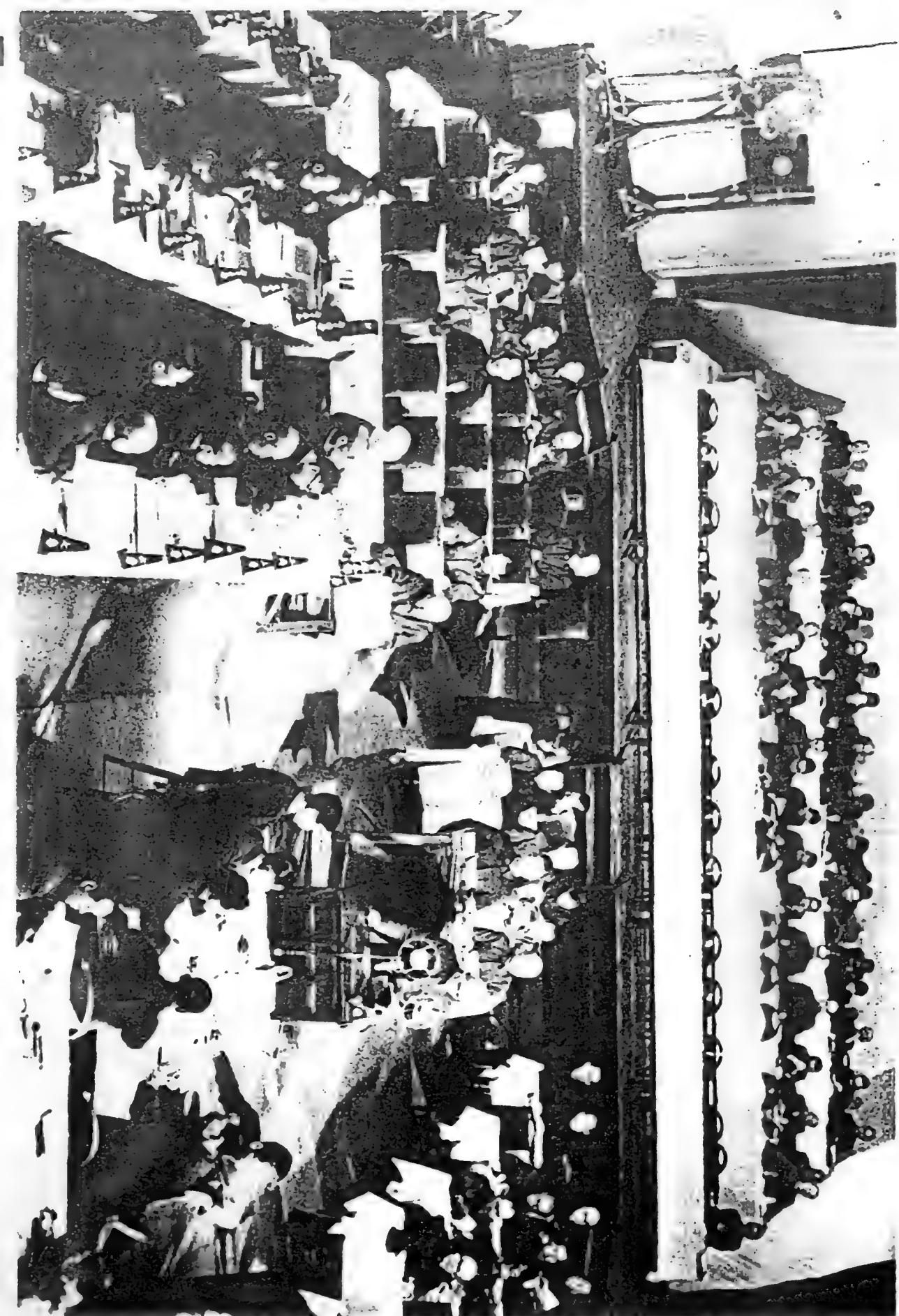


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Manchoukuo

Concordia Association

全國聯合協議會 協和會

政策實踐の決定機關

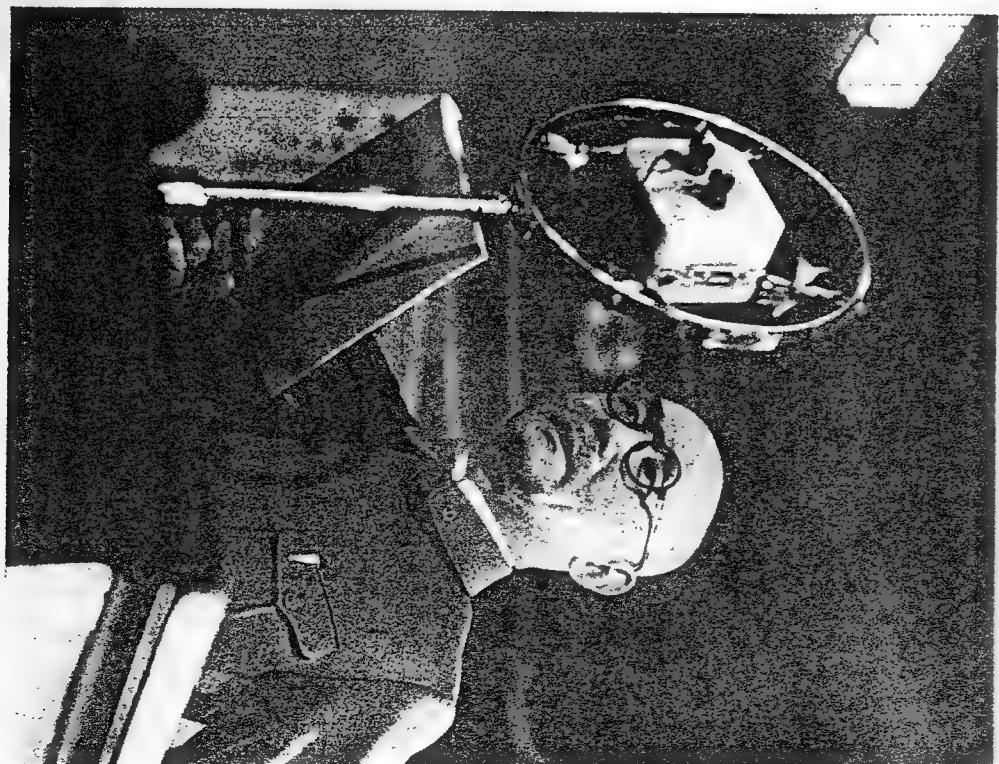
The Manchoukuo Concordia Association, a national civilian organization born seven years ago at the time of the establishment of the new State, is ideologically, culturally and politically a unique and practical composite structure for training the people and eternally upholding the spiritual founding of the Empire, as well as realizing its lofty ideals. This Association is so important that it is even said to be the "spiritual mother-body" of the government.

The National Federated Conference of the Manchoukuo Concordia Association, ordinarily held once a year, is attended by representatives from all parts of the country.

1. National Federated Conference in session in the Concordia Hall, Hsinking.
2. Korean representative takes the platform.
3. Mr. Hashimoto, chief of the headquarters of the Manchoukuo Concordia Association, addresses the assembly at the National Federated Conference.

新帝國滿洲國の一元化統一政の思想的教化的政治的實踐組織として生れたのが協和會である。そしてこれは、政府の精神母體、と稱し、不文の實生體、といはれてゐるだけに政府と接觸をなして國民を組織化し、實業の發展を計つて、民族的與士を養成することが、實業と謂つてゐる。全國聯合協議會は、國常会、四司召集され、全國各省から代表が出席して開催される。實業事件を議論するいはゞ議會の如き形態をなしてゐるが、その資金く興つた組織性で、實業的な協議會として、議會に於ける如き實による解決や實業的結果を採用してゐるところに世界に獨創を見ない協議政治體の實の姿を見ることが出来る。而ち政府は政策を決定し、全國聯合協議會はその實業意識を決定するといふのが最も平明な解釈であらう。日鮮通商關係など各民族の代表が隊を交へて、一堂に會し、共に實業實業のために懇親となる。其狀況は、實業そのものの全貌に於ける如き實による解決や實業的結果を採用してゐるところに、實業精神の體得者たる議長が衆議の第一とするところを明察して採決するといふ實業的議事方法を採つてゐる。

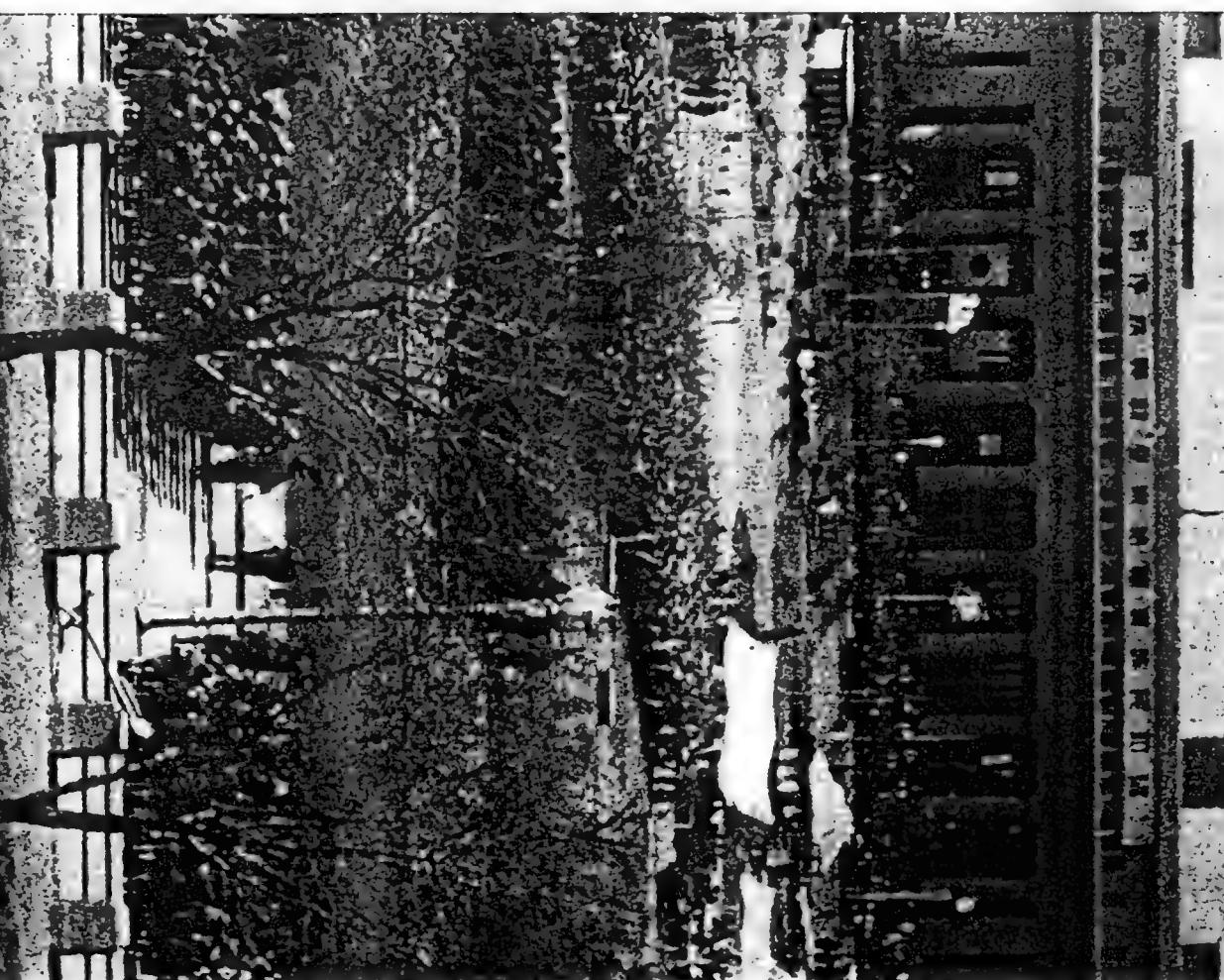
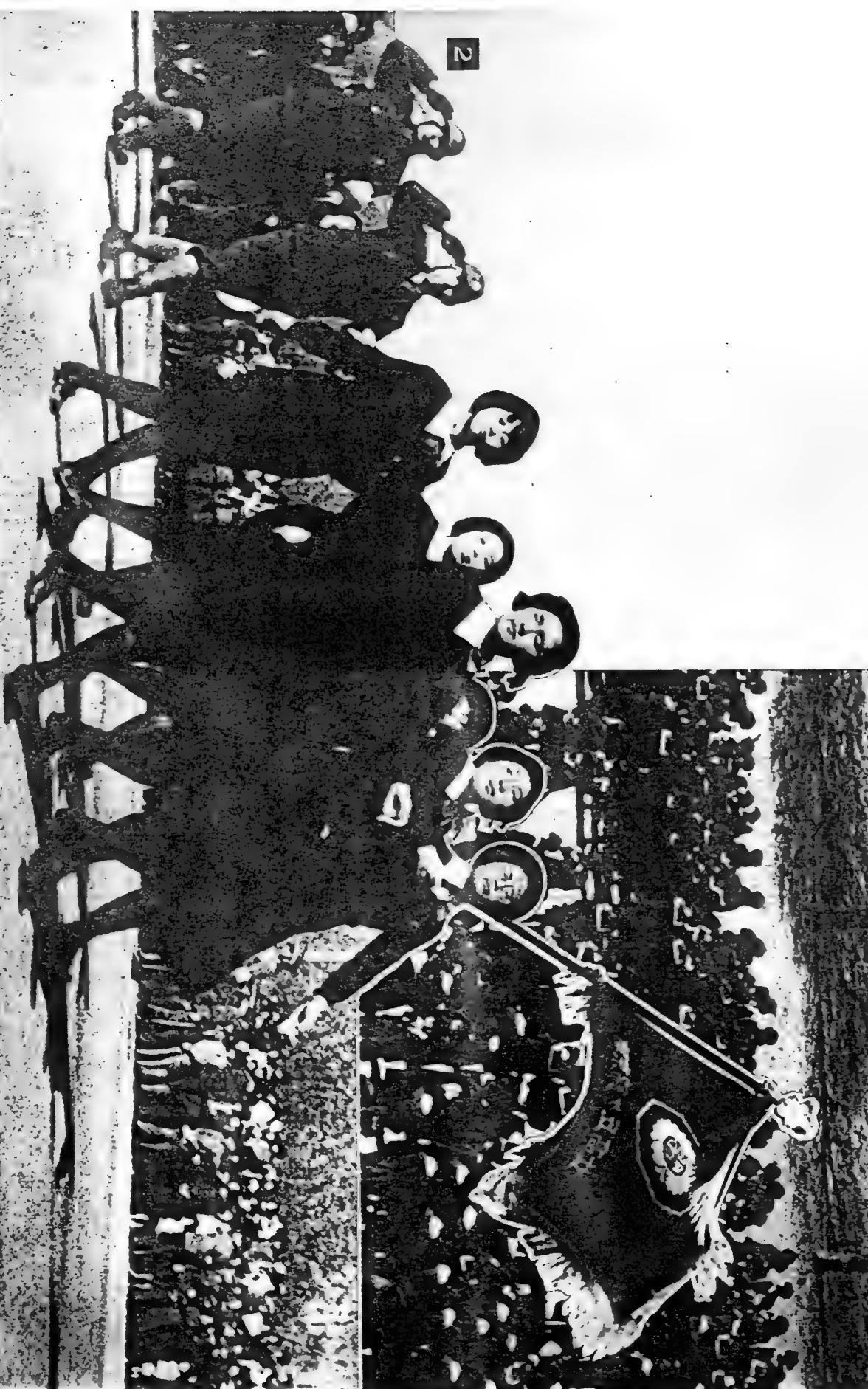
1. 協和會全國聯合協議會々場 2. 各地代表の實例 3. 株本



GRAND ASIA NEW RALLY

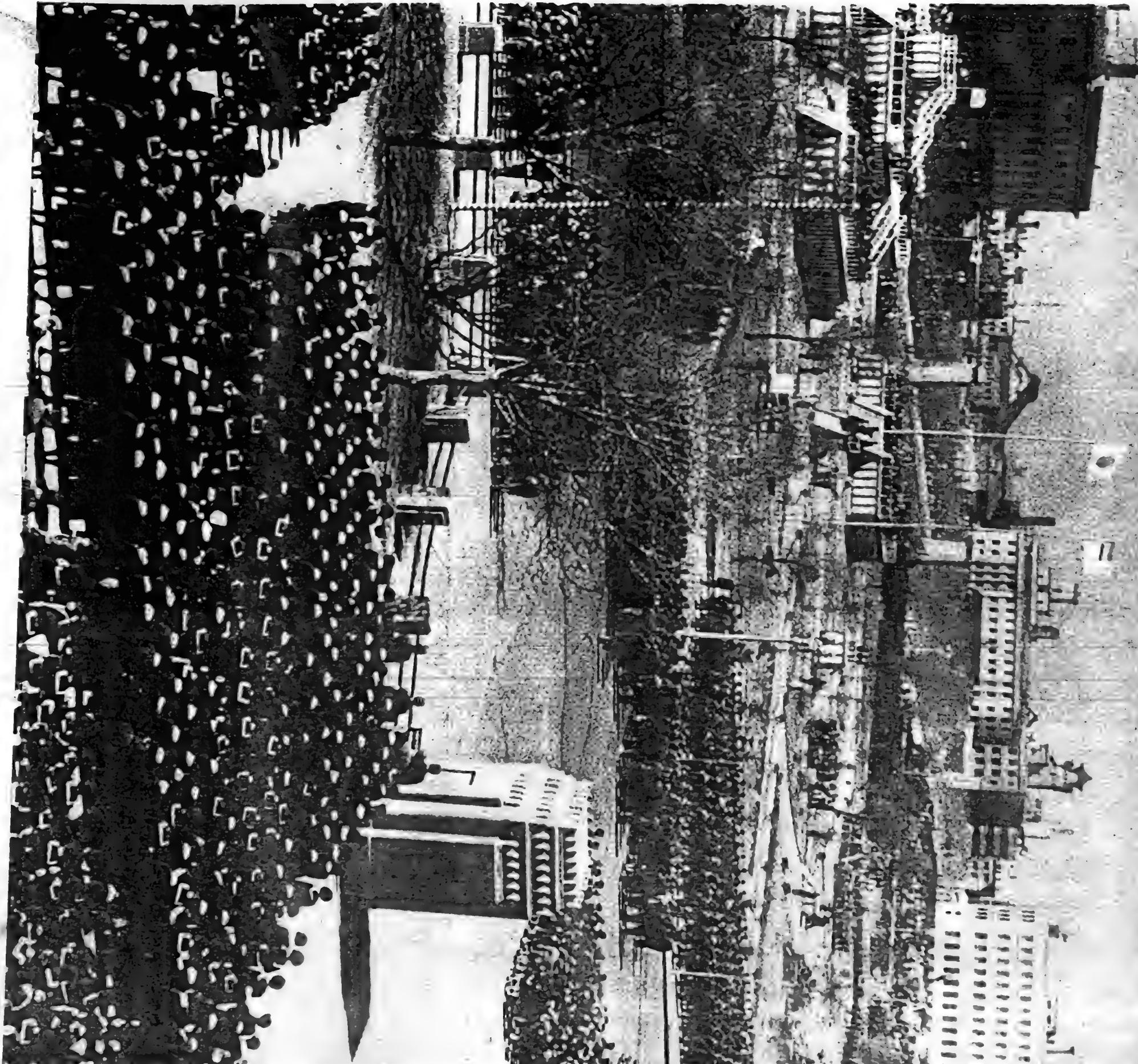
The first "Central Rally for National Mobilization for the Development of Asia," in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the issuance of the Imperial Rescript upon the Emperor's return from the historic visit to Japan in 1935, was held at the spacious Tatung Circle, Hsinking, on May 2, 1939. At this grand rally, more than 50,000 members congregated from all parts of the Empire, while scores of representatives attended from Japan, North China, Central China and Meng Chiang (Inner Mongolia). The atmosphere was further brightened by the participation of a colorful White Russian band corps. The second rally to be held on May 2 this year, is expected to be conducted on an even greater scale in that it will fete the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of Japan.

1. New Asia Rally of the Manchoukuo Concordia Association at Tatung Circle, Hsinking.
2. Parade of Japanese high school girls at the rally.



全滿から新京大同廣場へ國民動員體制成る

二日を期し慶祝に舉行支那日本兩會考の慶典を慶祝する
1、新嘉坡大同會場に於ける國民的開大會　J、日本大學學生の行進
並相會慶祝開學開校一周年國民的開學典禮内分國語少數國語五十五萬言四十萬人出席開學典禮十六歲至十九
歲四千十歲入學國語二十歲以上三十歲入學國語中二十歲至三十五歲之日本籍國語國籍國語公職者約
二十萬戶外有國籍國人官員有二十萬人男一周日月大會於開學六年五月二日舉行全國代表五萬人挾持日本
學子慶祝開學大典參加開學二周年會合達二千六百零年紀元後即慶祝國民日其是況可知
1、新嘉坡大同會場慶祝開學大會　J、日本大學學生之進行

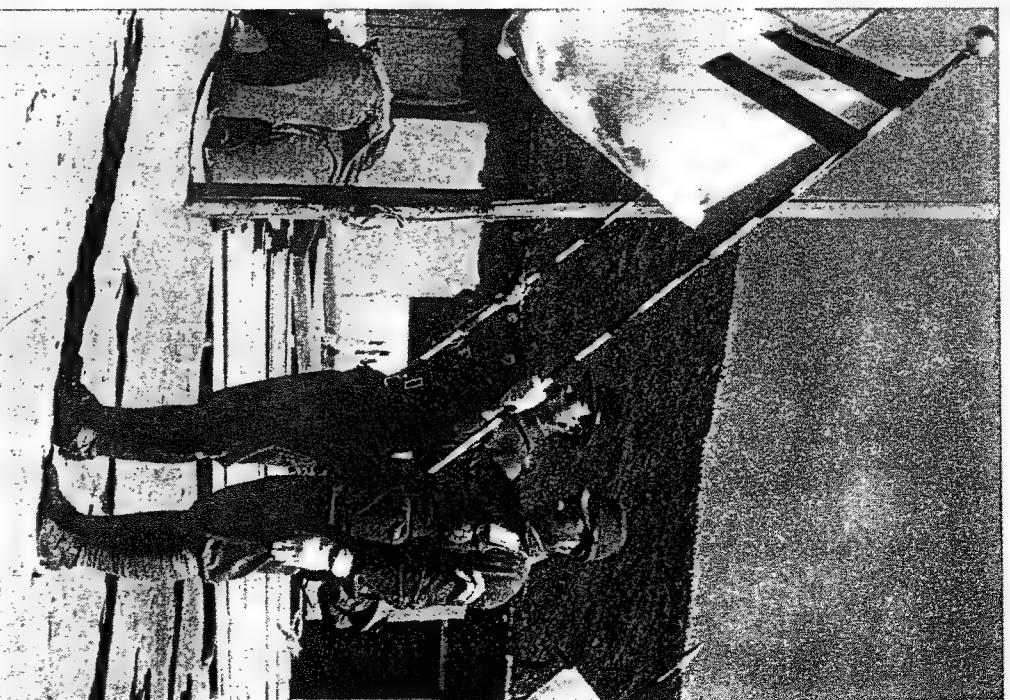
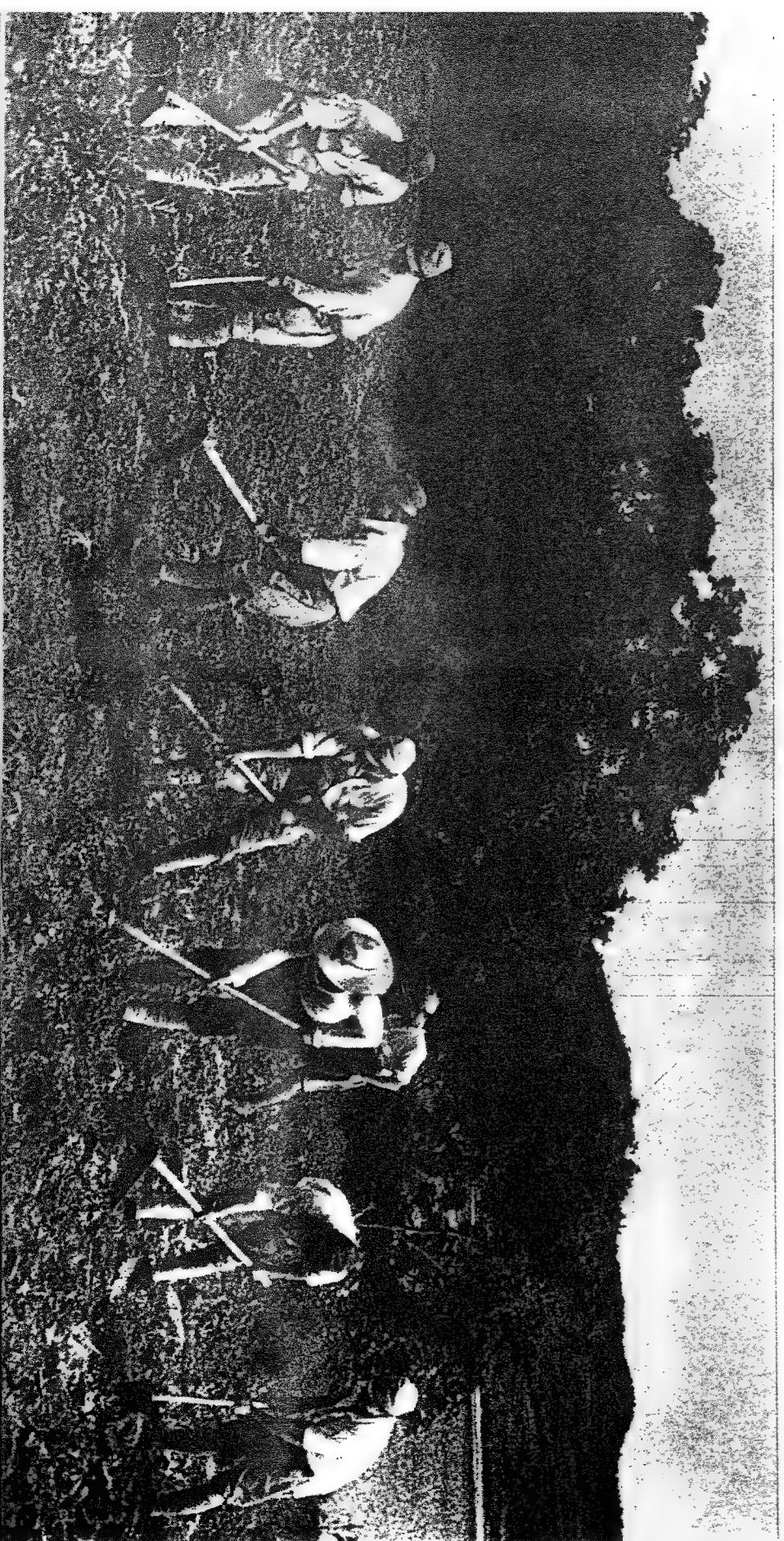


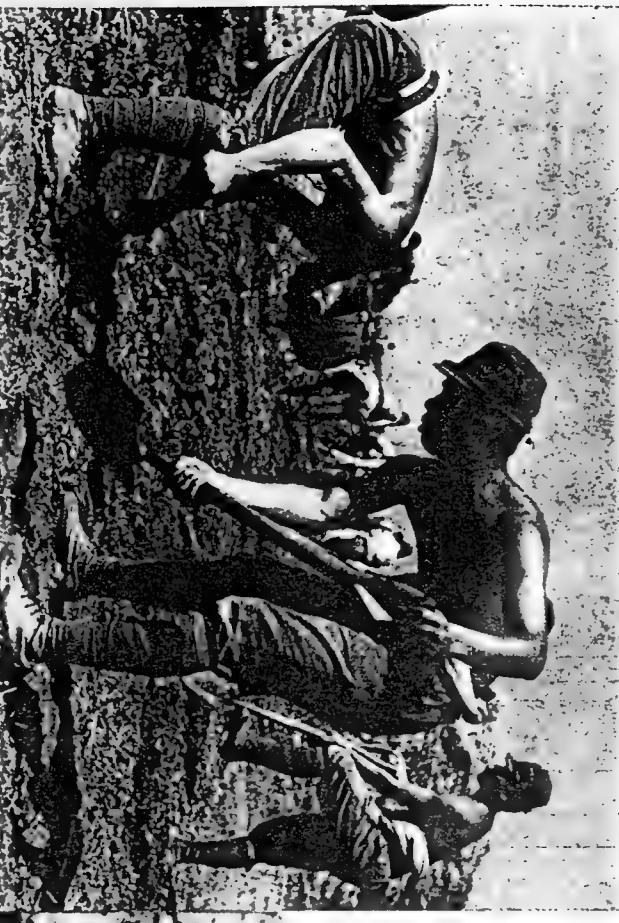
LABOR SERVICE CORPS

The Manchoukuo Labor Service Corps is comprised of young men from Japan who have volunteered to contribute their services in the building up of Manchoukuo by performing various manual labor jobs such as the clearing of fields for the construction of public institutions. Although these young men are given free passage to the Continent and other essential allowances, they work strictly without pay for a certain length of period, usually during the summer vacations. The first group from Japan which arrived in Dairen in June 1939 went to their respective destinations burning with the ambition of taking part in the building of a great Manchoukuo.

1. A member of the Labor Service Corps writing home upon landing at Dairen.
2. Flag-bearers of the labor corps lead the entry into the place of destination.
3. Doing their share in helping to build up a greater Manchoukuo.
4. At work on the campus of Kentoku (Empire) University.
5. Laying out the groundwork for an institution of learning (Kenkoku University).
6. Able-bodied youths for the development of a strong country.

3

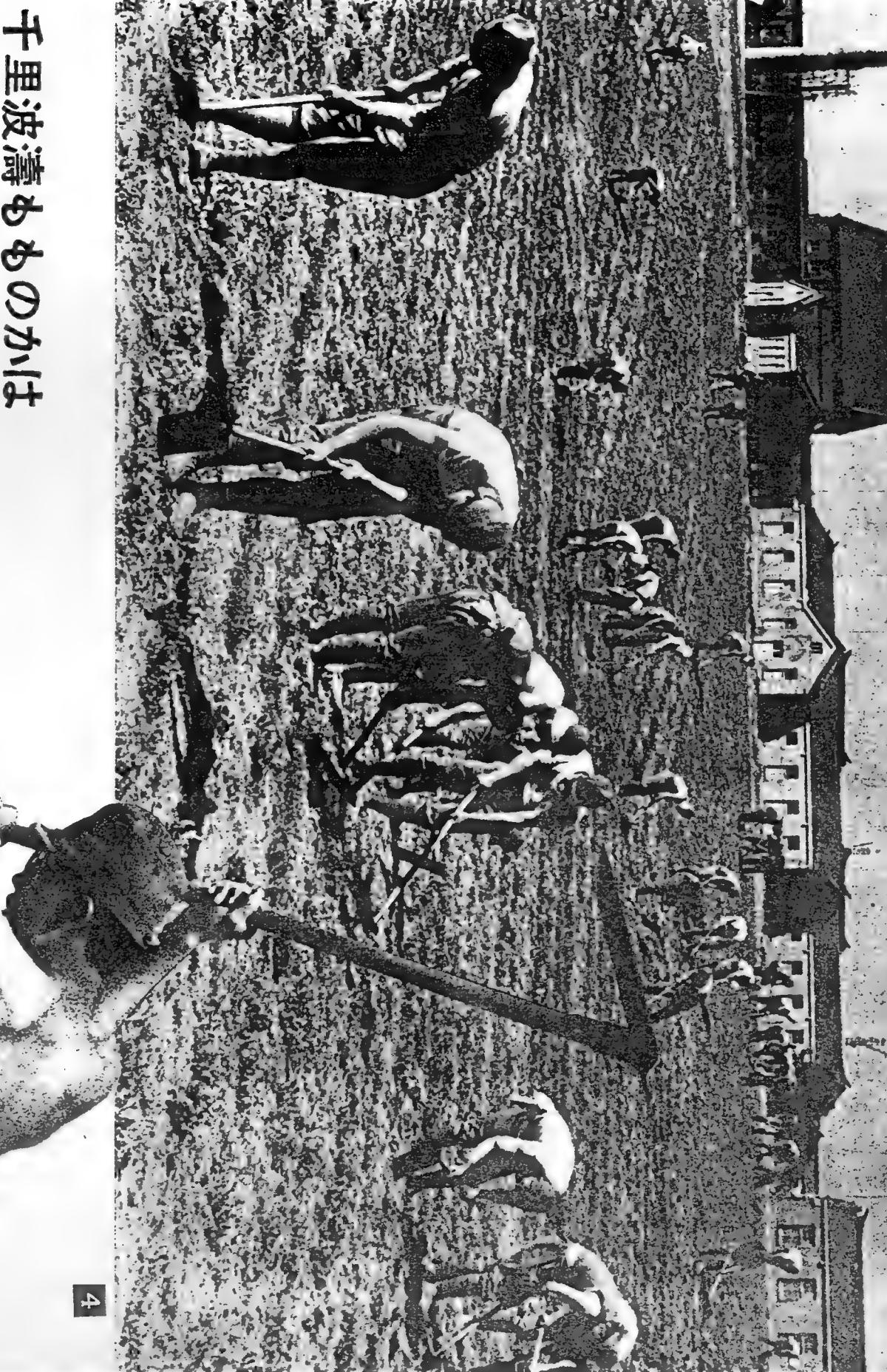




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4

東亜建設の大使命に烈々たる開拓を敵に托して若き滿洲國に奉せんとする世紀の若人滿洲建設労働奉仕隊は昭和十四年六月下旬内原訓練所出發千里の波濤を乗り越えて來た疲れも見せず興亞建設に参加せる事びにその冥想を紅潮させながら、それぞの開拓の任地につき廣野の開拓に公共建築物建設の地ならし等に鐵の規則と訓練の模範を示した
1・郷里への便りまづ一筆 2・當然として開拓任地到着 3・誠意こもる奉仕の一筆一旗
4・荒地も次第に均されて 5・建國大學の労働奉仕隊の筋肉に大陸の體もたちたち 6.
くろがねの腕に據る奉仕の歎

滿洲建設労働奉仕隊 廣雅六年四月下旬由内原訓練所出發來滿參加興亞建設工作成績良好、
今後組織更加擴大合理化頃想美滿成果可指日而待
1・蒙醫萬金 2・興亞労働奉仕隊開拓地到着 3・熱誠奉公 4・荒漠全無 5・建國大學之
労動奉仕隊 6・巨腕加謀赤誠公

千里波濤もものかは

新生東亞の據點へ奉仕

The Three National Programs

Manchoukuo's three great national programs are the five-year industrial development plan, Japan-Manchoukuo colonization policy and the Northern Development plan. The Northern Development plan, based on the principles of the Japan-Manchoukuo joint defense program, aims first of all to strengthen frontier military measures and also to push exploitation, traffic, communication, transportation, municipal, electrical, water, agricultural, livestock, manufactures, mining and other undertakings in the northern parts of the country. With a total budget of one billion yen, the Government plans to accomplish this vast program under a three-year plan which began last year.

太國のスター

正當開拓と開拓政策と北滿鐵興計劃上を示明の三事項
として立ちする。北滿鐵興計劃上に立つては開拓地主業者、半業者、半耕者、半雇者等の地主の立場
に照應し下で國境地方に於ける交通機関の整備、電力供給、農業生産の促進のための施設の整備、
の実現度の増加などとの基礎部門を確立し農商運輸工業商業の開發が實現され
事業及び開拓の合理化など民生の振興による國防力の総合的強化をは
めらる。その内容として財政運輸は十面而政府二億圓滿開拓團開拓力の強化
の各特種實社三箇團を分離を以て時至度から向ふ三ヶ年定期計画を立て
右の計画になつたもの。この計画に則照して昭和十四年四月新日本
安北社の三省と協議した。並に北洋の三省と協議した。並に北洋の三省と協議した。
新日本と北洋の三省と協議した。並に北洋の三省と協議した。
新日本と北洋の三省と協議した。並に北洋の三省と協議した。

西華五年計正副兩督政署及北邊振興局滿洲國三個總辦事處北邊振興局接頭辦事處
新設東北軍事委員會北邊振興局地帶的印空通關信施設之空氣管道能力之增強北
市各道處處之給水器等機器部所之修理及鐵路諸工業開業之開發均資策扶
能始之合龍北邊為其內容陳真誠請十個政府三億兩錢六個電力事業收特
新設東安北安公司專以營運之

Japanese Immigrants'

Settlement

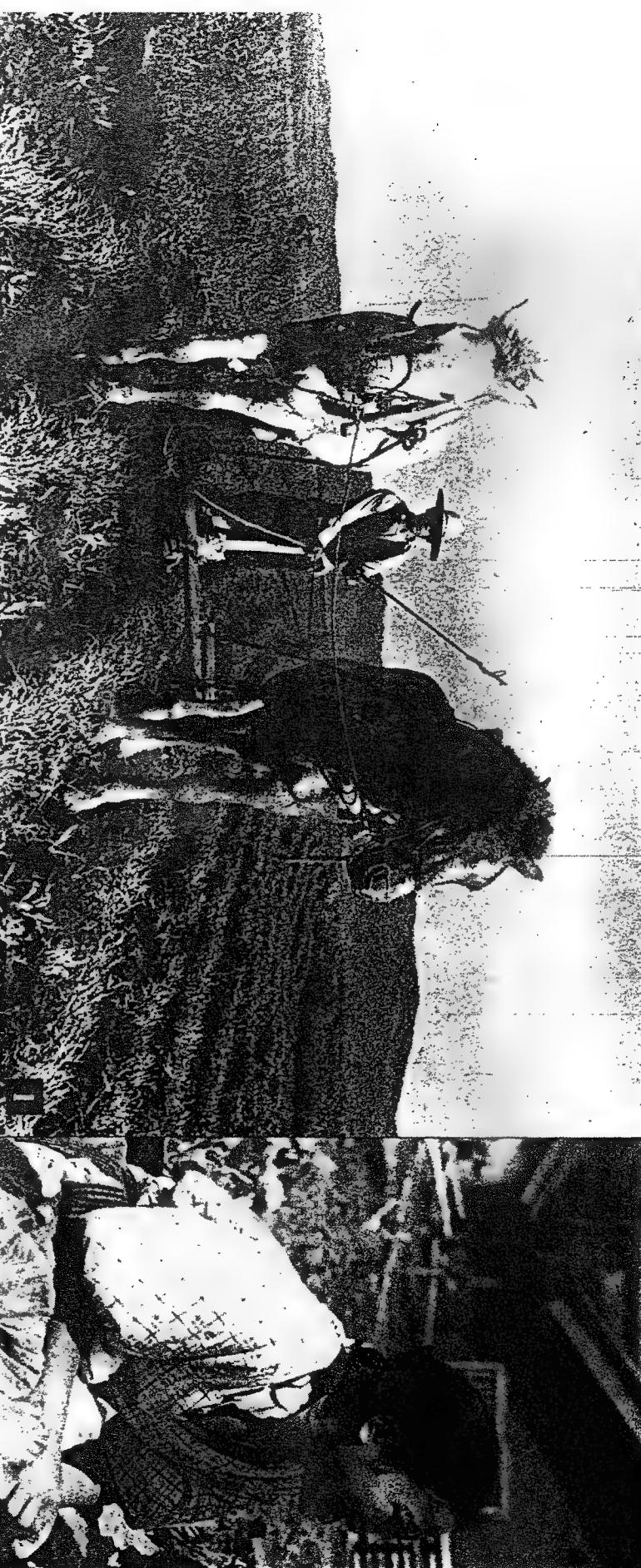
Since the first planting of 500 experimental Japanese immigrants at Yungfenchchen, near Chiamsu, in Sanchiang Province, successive groups have been dispatched until, by 1936, 2,300 households have been settled. In view of the enormous success of these pioneer settlers, the Japanese and Manchoukuoan authorities have decided to establish a gigantic immigration program calling for the sending of 1,000,000 households comprising 5,000,000 persons of young age to Manchoukuo during the 20-year period beginning 1937. Armed with robust physiques and a burning ambition to develop the virgin resources of Manchoukuo, these young immigrants will engage principally in agricultural pursuits in various parts of North Manchoukuo.

1. Uprooting the pestiferous weeds.
2. Laughing over some joke while working in their vegetable garden.
3. One of the many goats supplying fresh milk to immigrants of the No. 7 Ohinata Village.
4. Working the harvest on a large scale with imported machinery.
5. Japanese "hachimaki" (towel tied around the head) is an inseparable belonging to the farmer.



3 · 開拓農民

Colonizing Farmers





4



5



鉄の戦士入植八年

開拓愈よ本格化

昭和七年十月第一次集団移民五百名が最初の武装移民として試験的に三江省茨城県に植してより昭和十一年度の第五次移民に至るまでに二千三百戸に達したが日本内人百萬戸五百萬人比二十ヶ年には洲に移動せしめようといふ歴史的な計畫が樹立されのが昭和十年八月、昭和十二年第七次以降は本格民としてやうやく武装移民の域を脱り、昭和十三年にはすでに第九次先遣隊並に本隊も逐漸しての成績をそなめつたり今や北滿東満の國境地帯にまでこれららの戰士の雄叫びが本境してゐる。

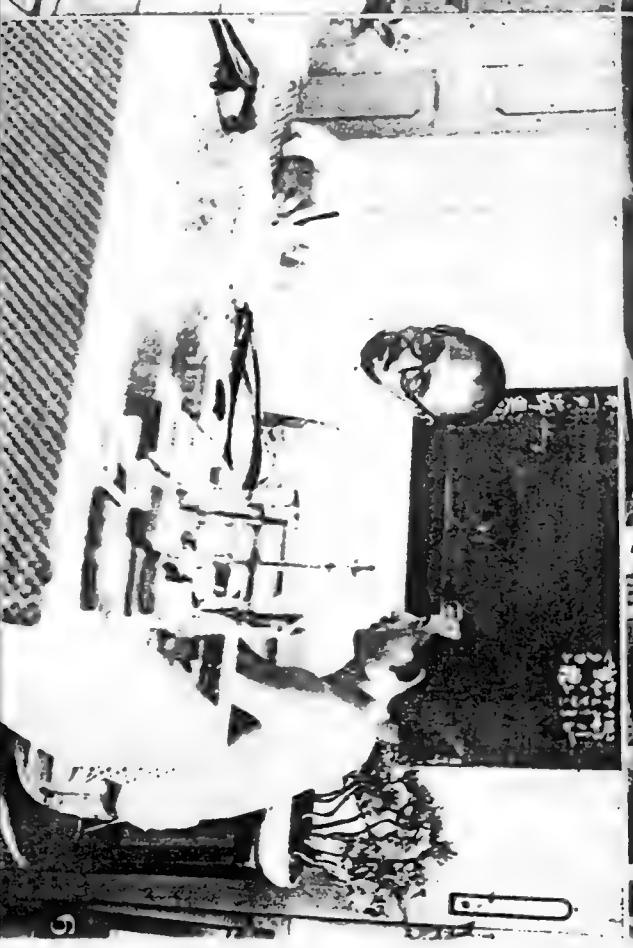
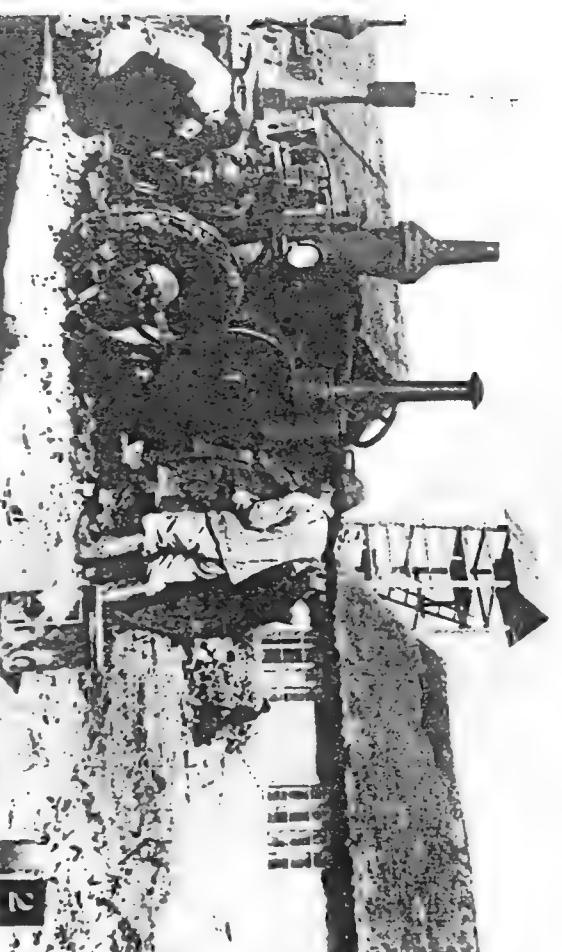
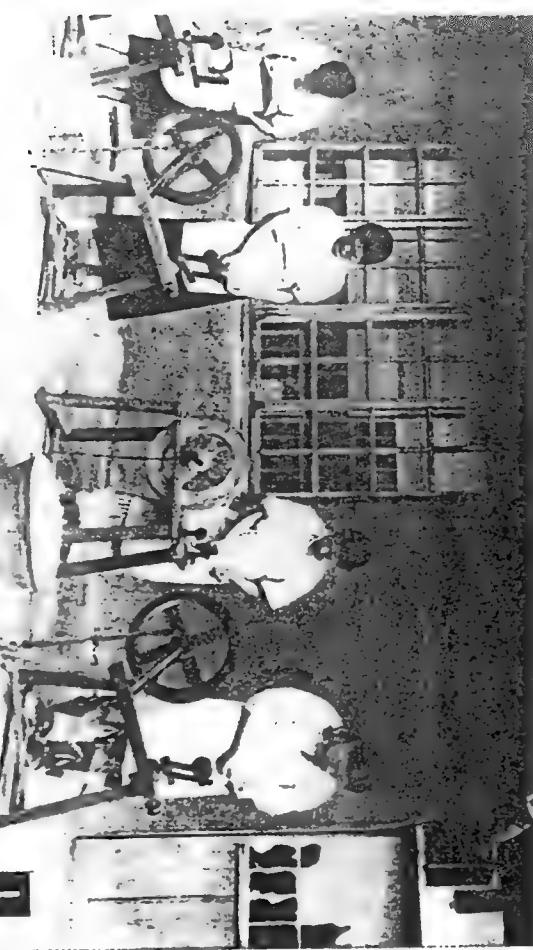
1. 馬の嘶きも和平に遠く勝負は事、2. 豪傑も見事に成業したし、ワハハ、オホ、とけなげ可笑しく樂しい事、3. 僕からスーツと山羊飼の脚本家のかな我育より4. ドラクターで大量的にこれは又大がかりな風潮、5. ネチ仔番に裸体のシャツ大體で、恐られたる御園の風情

大同元年十月有五百名集団植民、萬葉和武藏移民入植三江省茨城県至康徳三年計移民五

英徳二年三百戸廣瀬四年本始設施試驗碑立開拓國策治至現在北滿東満國境地帶満布徹之戰士

1. 植民情形 2. 植民選抜其種洋々 3. 牧畜發達牛羊等多 4. 丹鳳力來牧種農業耕 5. 在大體不志圖圖

Typical Scenes of the Immigrant Village



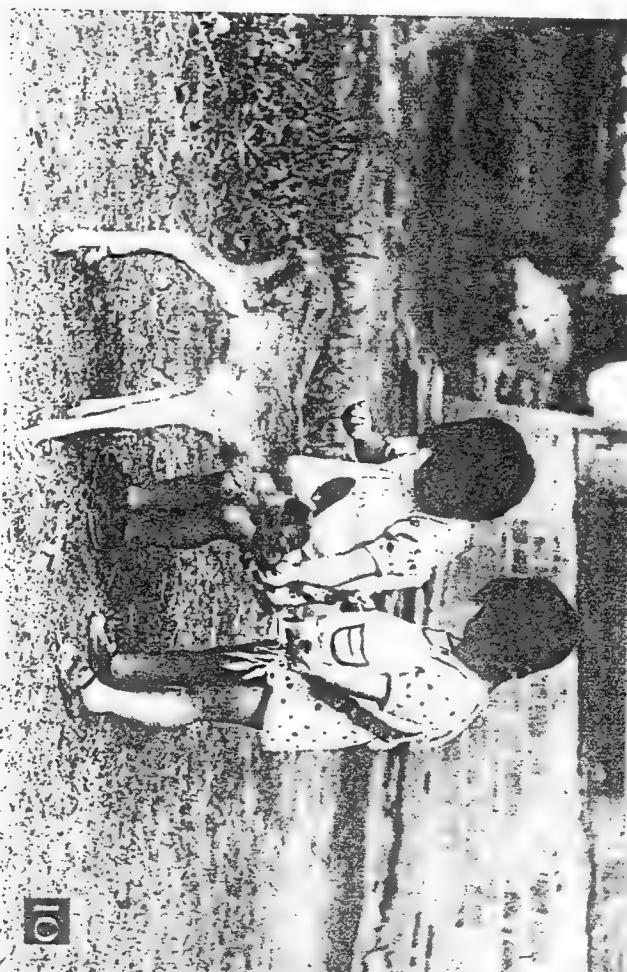
1. While the menfolks are out in the fields, the wives tend to the domestic duties such as the home-spinning scene here.
2. The colonizers must not only know how to till the soil but they must also be their own mechanics.
3. The precious mailbox, into which the immigrants deposit letters for home describing their activities in the new land.
4. Japanese housewife and child. Note the Japan-made toys and oil lamp.
5. Grandma and grandson join in at tea time.
6. Undergoing periodical physical examination at the Tyasaka Hospital.
7. Barbed-wire gate and walls surround the Toyama village.
8. Preserving radish in giant containers to supply the needs of the entire village.
9. Clearing the grass preparatory to plowing; the grass is used as fodder for animals.
10. Practicing kindness to animals.
11. Stripped to the waist, the children of this Japanese village school are following their teacher in calisthenics.
12. Treading their way home from school.

開拓地便り

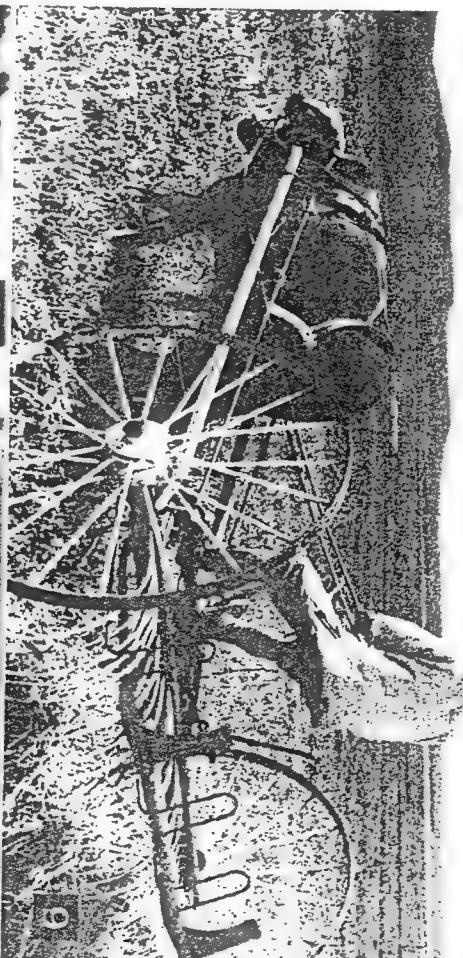
1. 諸人のホームズパン作業
2. トラクターの手入れ
3. 烧やもまるまる太つてと故郷祖父母に便りを出して
4. 歩行補助器で大人しく遊んでゐる間に遊び物もはかどる
5. 黄旗舉げての移民は祖母と孫を中心にして
6. 植葉病院の受診
7. 千葉県富山村入
8. 農作物の最初的確り、牛の運も組えん農野の除草
9. 可愛さ比べ
10. 大陸の外縁を浴びて開拓小學校のハタカ體操
11. 春近き千葉県小學校の運動時間



千葉県富山村人農産作業
1.研究使用牽引車 2.小研究日見強壯這是向故郷父母去的
4.隨時不忘工作 5.祖孫中心集會移民 6.植葉病院受診情形
7.千葉縣富山村入口
8.農業小學校體操 10.那一个愛呢自由開拓園美水田都



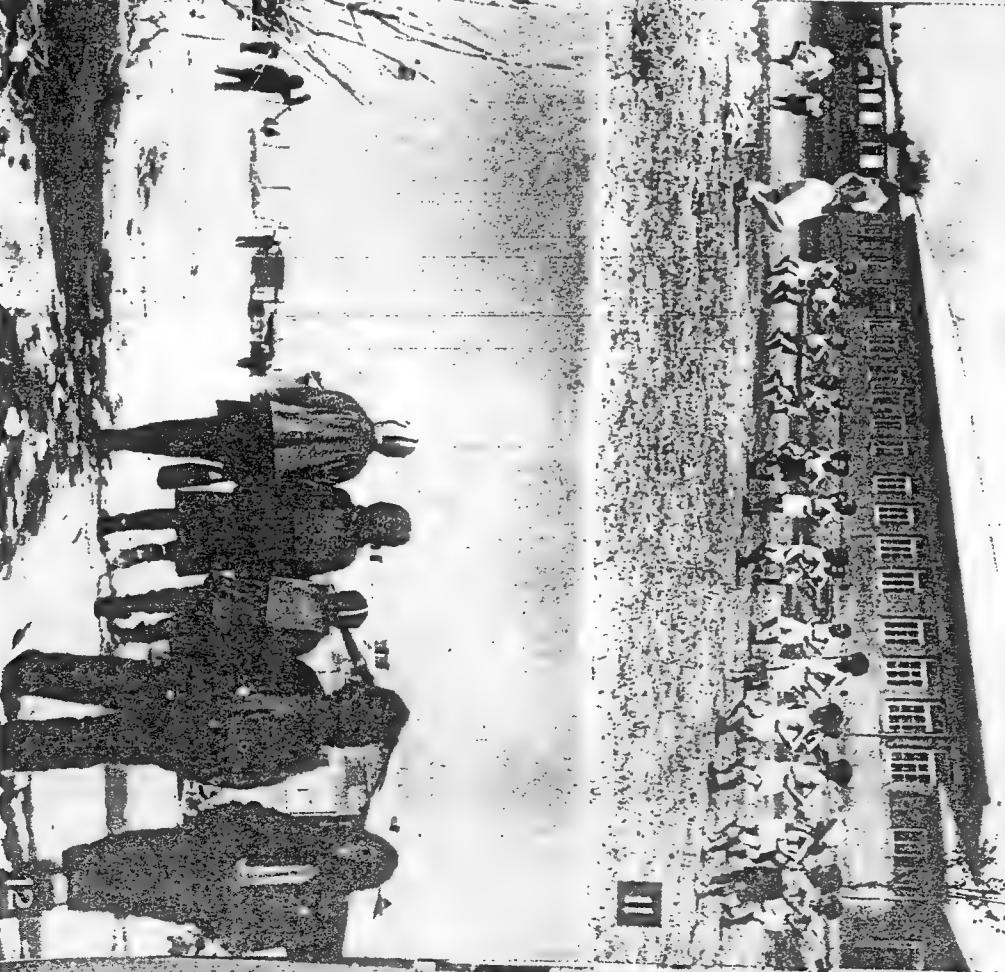
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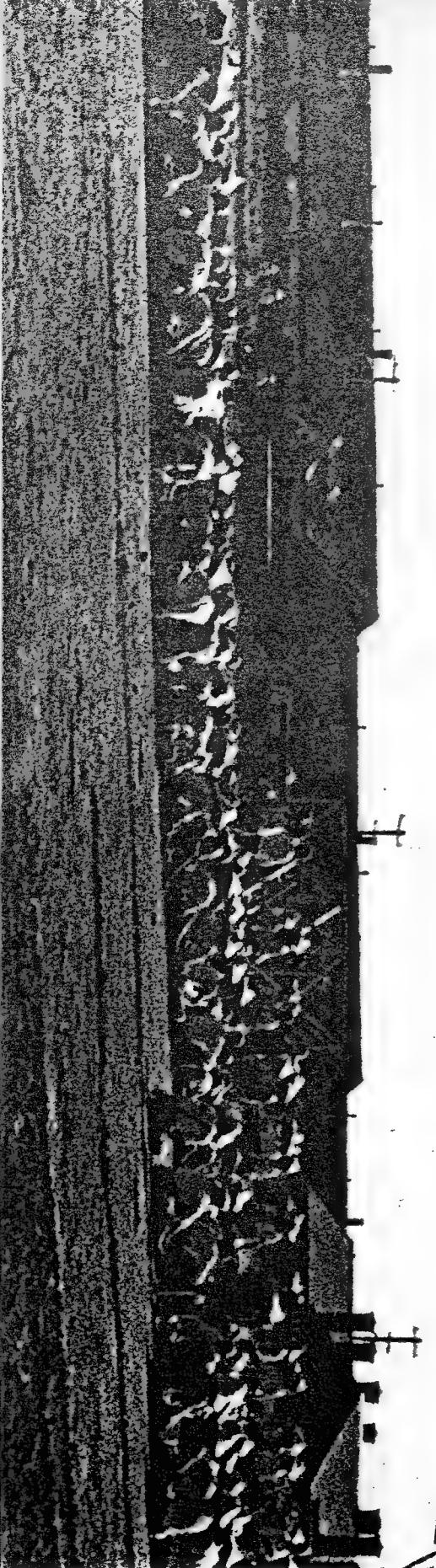
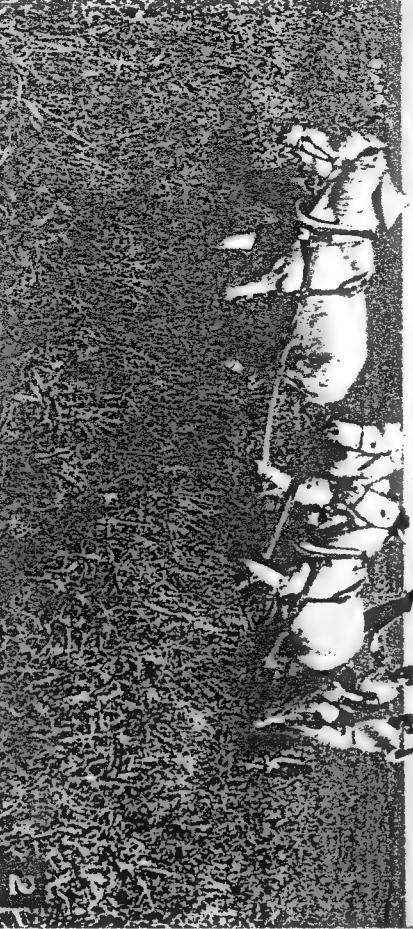
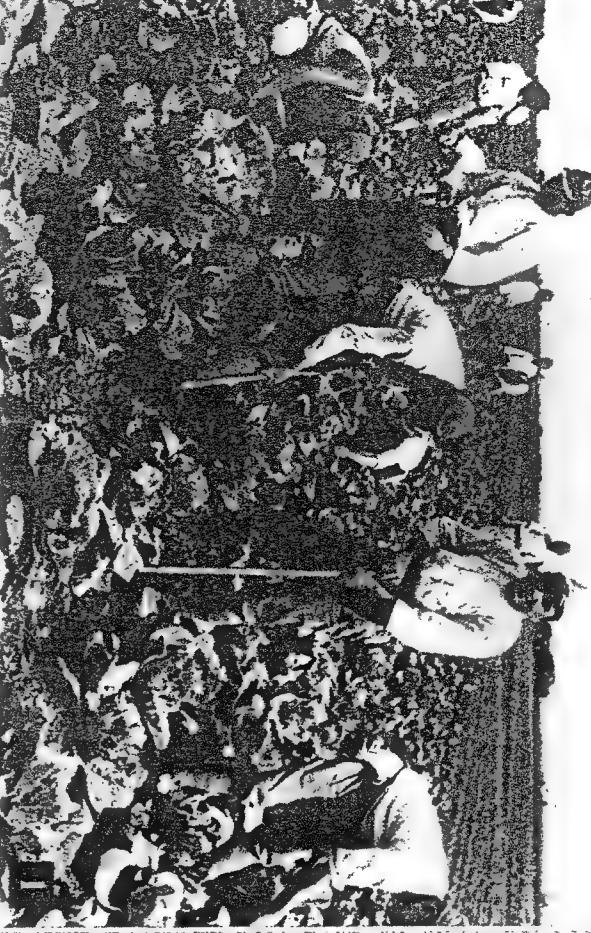


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12

Youth Volunteer Corps



Under the national policy of colonizing 5,000,000 Japanese settlers in Manchoukuo over a period of twenty years, three groups—Youth Volunteers, mass colonizers and independent colonizers—are flowing into the Continent. Of these three groups, the Youth Volunteer Corps is regarded most hopefully in that they will form the future backbone of immigrants by growing to manhood in their new land. The members of the Youth Volunteer Corps are young boys between the ages of 16 to 20 picked from the farming and rural districts of Japan.

Since the first batch of 400 youths was transplanted to Lungchiang Province in 1937, 30,000 boys have arrived in each of the years 1938 and 1939. To accommodate these youths are training camps divided into different sizes and classes to fit the circumstances. After receiving three years of actual training in the various basic essentials of colonization, the young men are allowed to call over brides from Japan and set up in mass immigration colonies. From then on these colonists, who are destined to play a crucial role in the agricultural development of Manchoukuo, will endeavor to be as self-sustaining as possible.

1. These husky young men of the Harbin training camp are working their well-planted cabbage field.
2. Learning how to handle a team of horses.
3. The volunteer youths live contentedly in these temporary semi-mud houses.
4. The first ceremony each morning is to assemble under the Japanese flag to say their prayers.
5. A water well operated by a windmill; in the distance at the left can be seen a shrine.
6. A part of the daily ritual of these youths of the Harbin training camp is military training.
7. Surveying the horizon of work to be done.

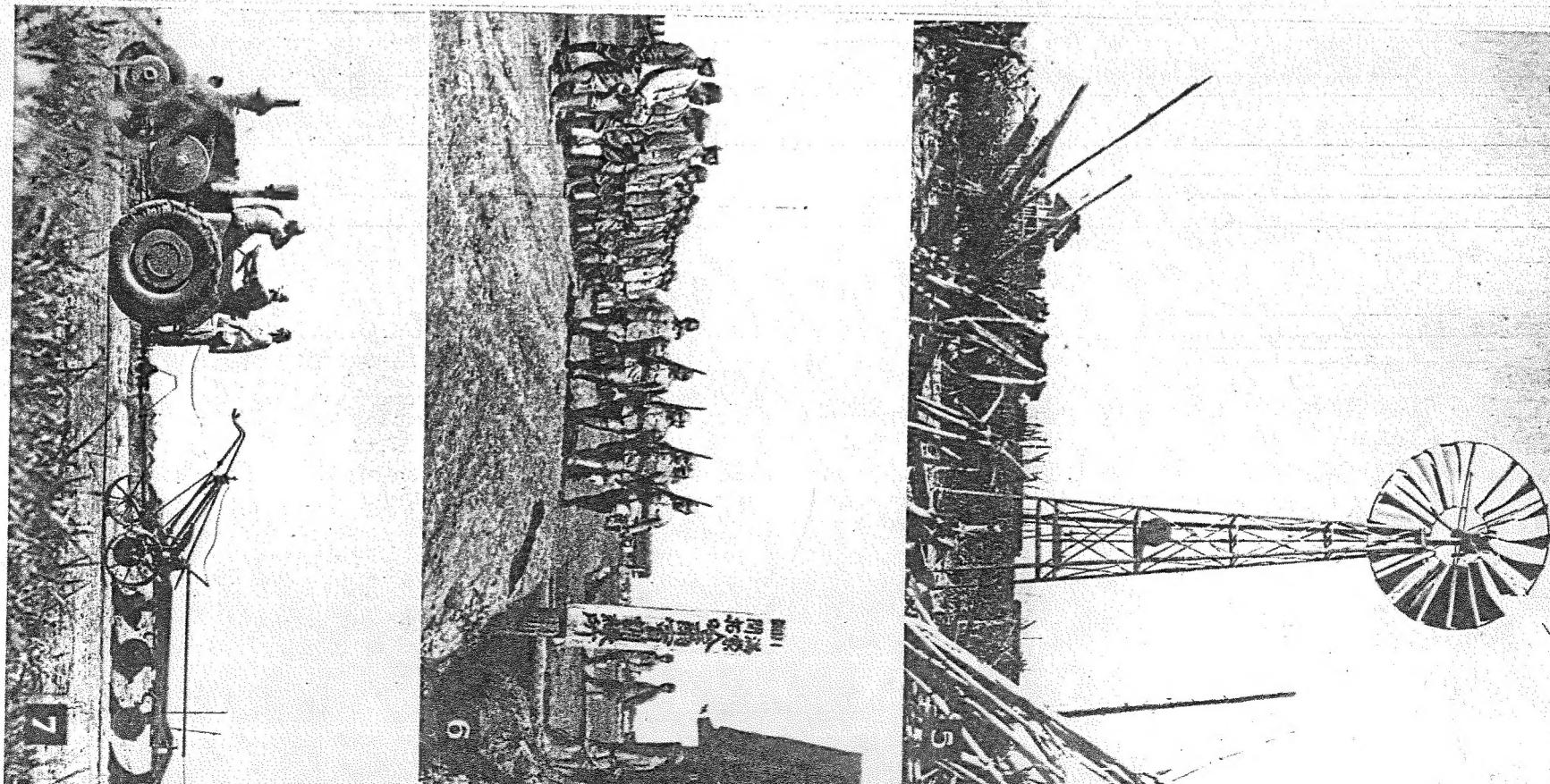
築立つ鉄の戦士

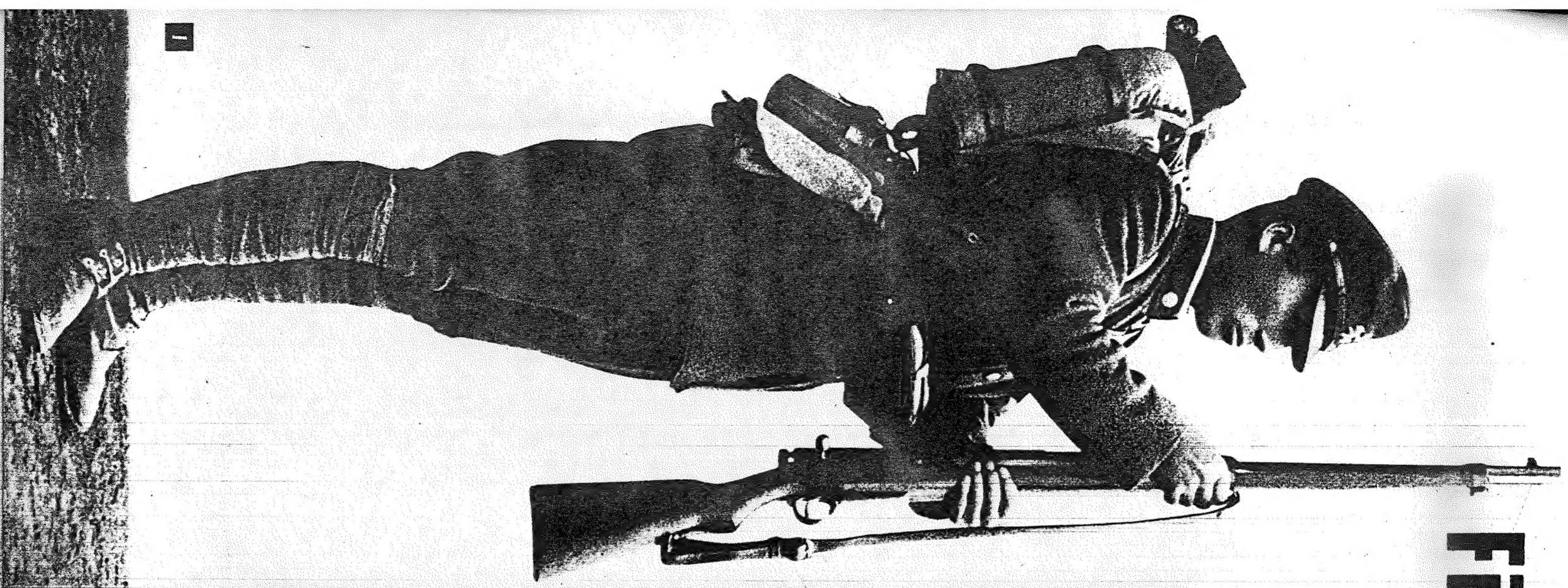
二十年間五百萬人の滿洲移植を目指して大陸の土に生きんとする國策開拓民——現在拓民の中堅としてその活動を期待されるものは何といつても青年軍を除いて、将来開拓來した青年義勇隊である。この青年達は義勇隊又は青少年十字軍などともいはれるが、正統な名稱は青年義勇隊で十六歳から二十歳までの日本農村青年を組合した隊の青春部隊である。

昭和十二年に先遣隊四百名が龍江省嫩江縣へ入植したのが其分けで同十三年以降は五ヶ年計畫により第一期十五萬人を推定され十三年度に三萬人、十四年度三萬人と陸續と入植結局二十年後には六十萬人に達する様定である。隊員の訓練は大訓練所特別訓練所甲種小訓練所乙種小訓練所鐵道自警村訓練所等でなされ約三年間開拓民として必要な集団的基礎訓練實務訓練を受けた後それぞれ適地へ集団的に入植するのであるが訓練所自體も訓練即開拓の立場から物資の自給自足にとどめてゐる。

1.希望を靈廟に託して越々訓練をつゝける 2.曠野のオソンを呼吸して大陸尚體格に本格的に鍛えられて行く 3.大陸に生きるには骨髓までも土に浸まなければダメだ 4.朝國旗の下にまつ集ふ 5.風車利用の井戸 6.訓練はあくまでも軍隊式 7.希望は曠野

國策開拓民中青年義勇隊は最も我們期待的他們都是十六歲至二十歲的日本農村青年從康熙四年先遣隊四百名入植龍江省嫩江縣爲始康熙五年以降立五年計劃第一期擴定五萬人訓練所特別訓練所甲乙兩種小訓練所分基本訓練及實務訓練以期養成將來中堅分子。

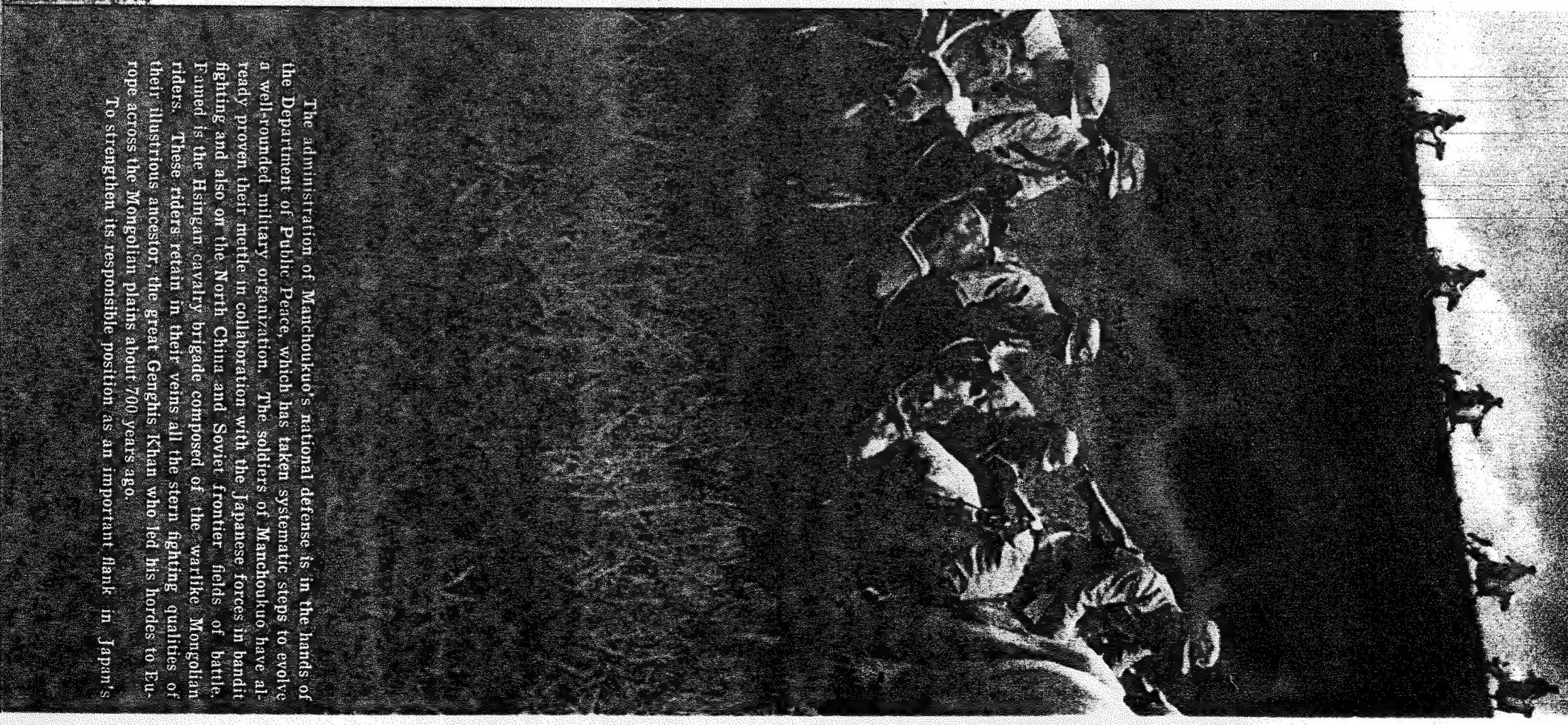




The administration of Manchoukuo's national defense is in the hands of the Department of Public Peace, which has taken systematic steps to evolve a well-rounded military organization. The soldiers of Manchoukuo have already proven their mettle in collaboration with the Japanese forces in bandit fighting and also on the North China and Soviet frontier fields of battle. Famed is the Hsingan cavalry brigade composed of the warlike Mongolian riders. These riders retain in their veins all the stern fighting qualities of their illustrious ancestor, the great Genghis Khan who led his hordes to Eu-rope across the Mongolian plains about 700 years ago.

To strengthen its responsible position as an important flank in Japan's

Fighting Defenders



of Manchoukuo

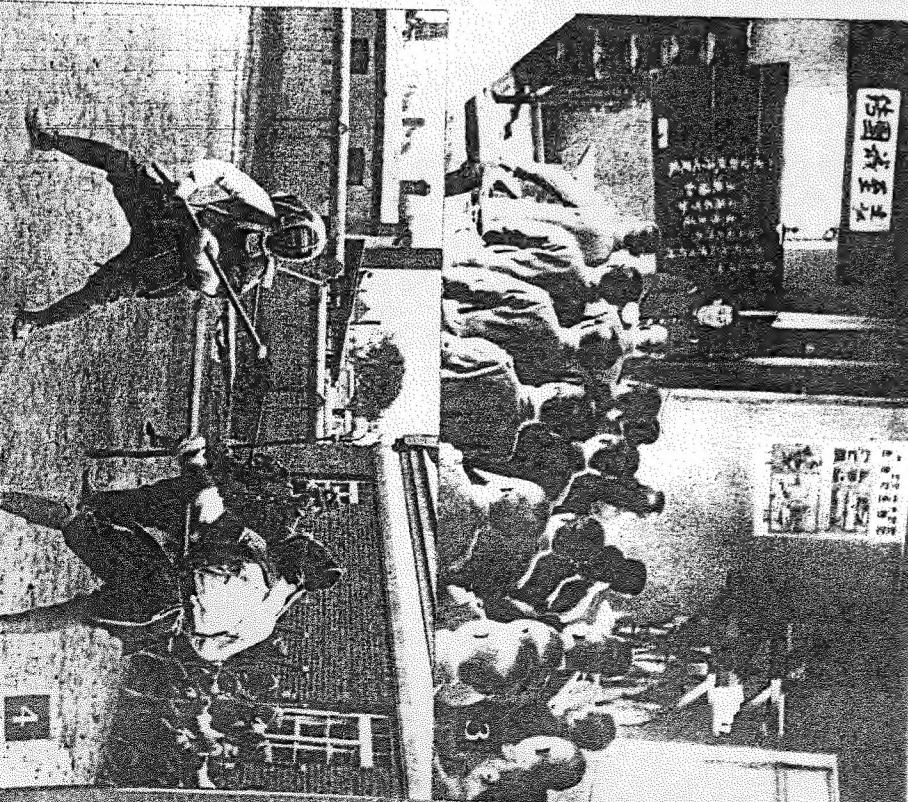
靈通

明治八年の國兵制度

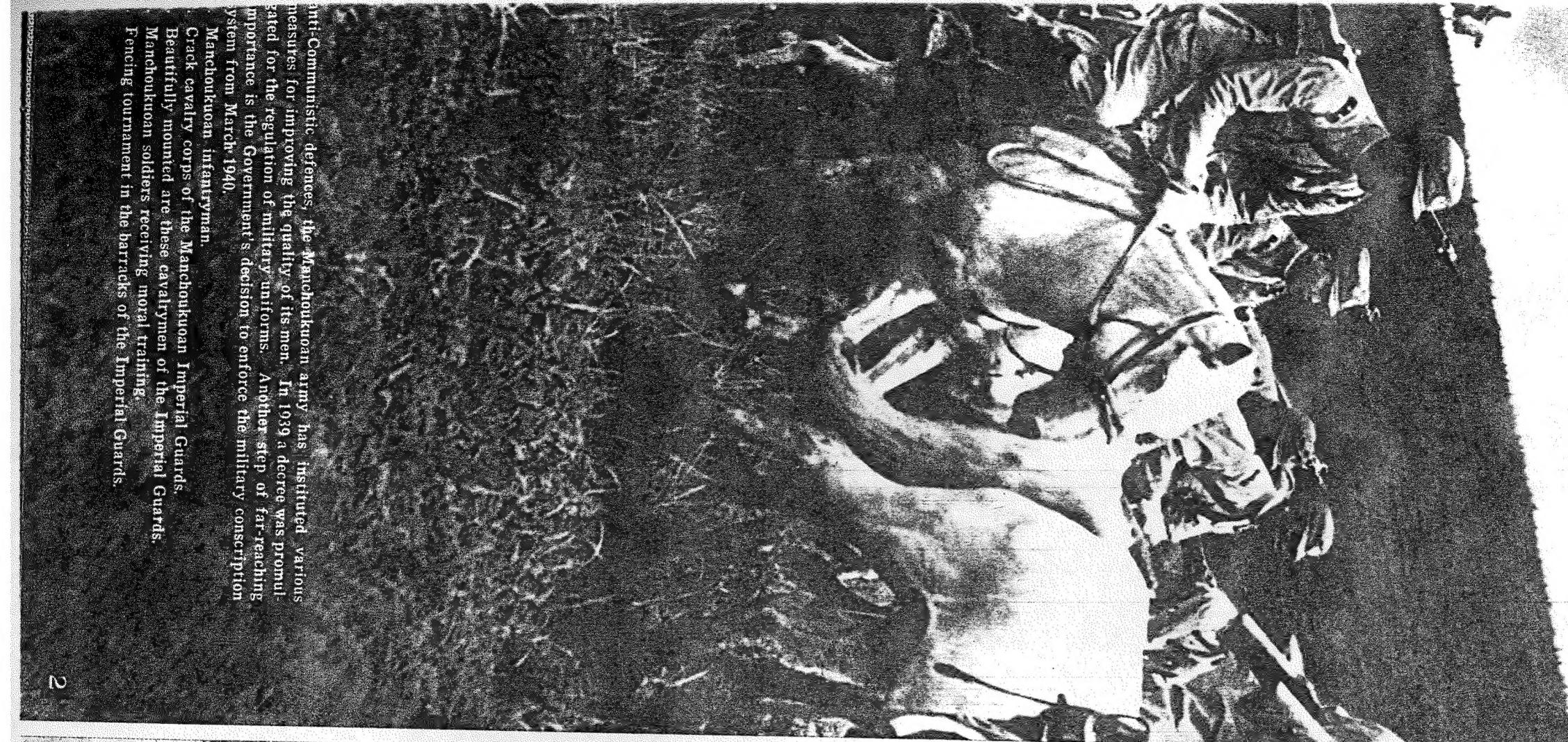
國軍は鐵道以東既に入墾地今日断然面目を一新し満洲帝國の軍隊として國內陸海陸軍をもとより遙く北支戦線に本格的活動期に入った。この間カズノモンハン事件には日滿共同防衛の實を擧げソ聯軍を派遣して満洲の武勳を持てた。かくて國軍の裝備は遙々充實既に風を有するに至り全軍の士氣大いに上つてゐるがその快速自動真銃隊もノモンハン戰役に出動して威力を發揮した。

國軍の自負はノモンハン事件を契機として從來の國內治安維持から一轉して國土防衛へと真鋭開拓を見せ翼軍と共にアジア防衛の責任の一半を分擔すべく質量の改進擴張に向つて進みつゝある。これに關聯して従來の募兵制度を改め明治十五年内に國兵法を公布し同十六年三月を期して之を實施することになったのは國防體制強化上當然の事であつたが連國軍が八年にして徵兵制度が布かれるのは満洲國をもつて舊大

南齊書

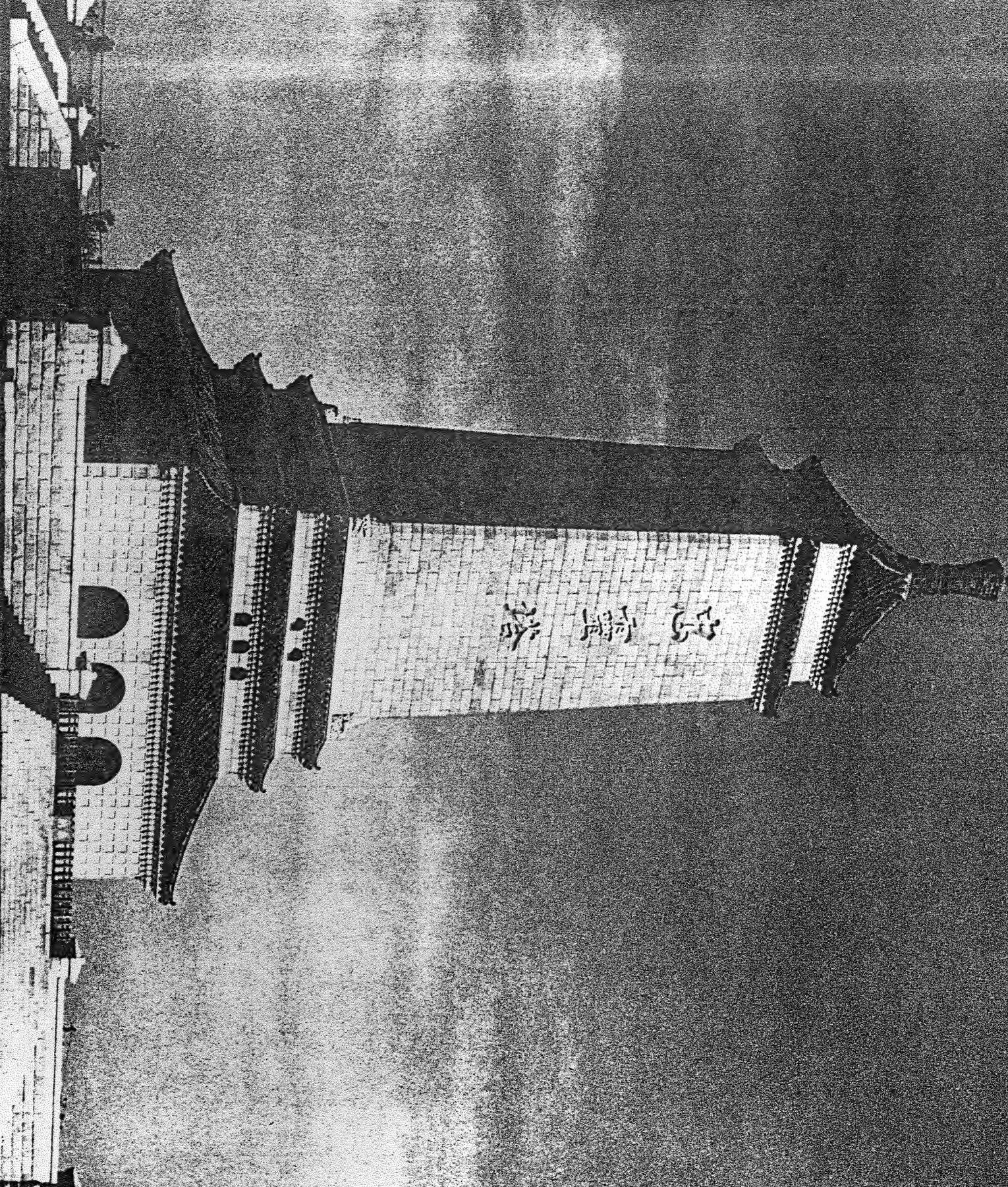


尤其吳安軍稱為亞細亞之哥薩克，如兩軍司令官皆珠爾札布少將北軍司令官烏爾金少將護國氣氛可冲天茲於明汗專制國軍之目標由治安維持轉為國土防衛改薦兵為國兵制度本還真主進祖國精誠以強化國防由軍隊教育以培養國愛精神增進國民體位達國僅八載有此等々盛舉著實以滿洲國為運夫



In its Communistic defences, the Manchoukuoan army has instituted various measures for improving the quality of its men. In 1939 a decree was promulgated for the regulation of military uniforms. Another step of far-reaching importance is the Government's decision to enforce the military conscription system from March 1940.

Crack cavalry corps of the Manchoukuan Imperial Guards. Beautifully mounted are these cavalrymen of the Imperial Guards. Manchoukuoan soldiers receiving moral training. Fencing tournament in the barracks of the Imperial Guards.



忠

靈

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著誓を仰いて撲と輝く東洋平和のため大陸の土を鮮血に染めた護國の英靈を祀る忠靈塔。新京を訪れる人々は第一に朝霞は斬り
し感謝の念を擧げねばならぬ。故武藤元帥をはじめ日滿軍警並に滿鐵殉職者の英靈共に織りまして永劫に表彰されるのである。

爲滿洲建設樂土爲東洋謀太平之滿日軍警及滿鐵殉職諸烈士英靈誠爲永久不朽標識也